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SIMEONE LEVI

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Sesto

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

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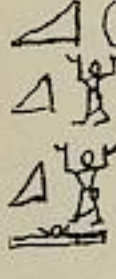
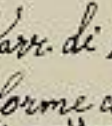
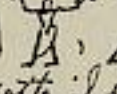
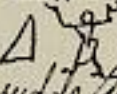
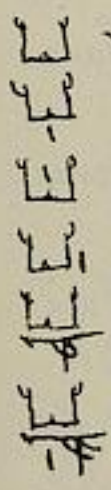
Q

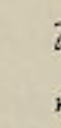

(Denkm. IV, 70, b)
(Rit. 1, 9)
(ib. 91, 1; 146, 23)

} q, qa°, Varr. di  qa.
Onde le forme causative
 ,  , s-qa°.
V. sotto il suddetto qa.



qa°, detto di un uomo, designa la sua propria individuale proprietà, il suo carattere individuale e distintivo; quindi precisamente ciò che forma il suo titolo di professione, cioè: il nome, la persona, l'individuo, l'io, l'ente, l'essenza, il self.

(Birch) soul, being, existence, genius, type, thought, mind; (De Roug.) type; (Devér) l'être; (Brug.) Körper, Person; (Pierr.) personne, personnalité, substance; (Naville) personne; (Lefeb.) image.

— Per preparare la risurrezione del defunto, gli portano i quattro genii funerarii rispettivamente i suoi quattro elementi costitutivi, che essi nello stesso tempo proteggono e difendono contro i principii cattivi, cioè Amset il , Hapi il cuore ( ), Duamutef lo spirito o l'anima ( ) e Qebhsenef la forma corporea ().

— Secondo Lepage Renouf (Trans. 1878, 495 e segg.) il vero senso di questo vocabolo è Εἴδωλον, simulacrum, immagine. Egli cita il fatto che le offerte sacrificali, menzionate nelle stele funerarie, erano intese a propiziare immagini, e confronta il copto ⲕⲱ, che Peyron e Zoega traducono statuae, idola. Il Renouf soggiunge che qa non significa mai persona, e che, sebbene in moltissimi esempi questa traduzione soddisfaccia al contesto, in parecchi altri non gli soddisfa, e soddisfa invece ovunque il significato immagine. Egli dà il segno come ideogramma di ⲭⲫⲧ, aspetto, viso, volto, parte superiore della persona. — In alcuni passi qa designa qualche figura sacra tracciata dalla natura, o dall'arte, o forse accidentalmente collocata sul corpo di una persona, ed agente come un talismano, o in bene o in male.

— In generale però il qa non era una mera immagine, ma s'intendeva dagli Egiziani che esso fosse dotato di vita, intelligenza e volontà, e fosse il prototipo

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nel mondo sotterraneo dell'immagine vivente sulla terra, che fosse creato contemporaneamente a questa, crescesse con essa ed avesse con essa la stessa relazione che il genius della mitologia romana. E questo qꜣ, che Nestor l'Hôte chiama il sosia dell'individuo, esigeva di essere propiziato.

— Secondo Maspero (Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient, 2ᵉ édit., p. 56,57), il qꜣ è, in una certa guisa un duplicato (double) della persona umana, di una materia meno grossolana che la materia di cui è formato il corpo, ma che però bisognava nutrire, mantenere, vestire e divertire, come il corpo medesimo. Il qꜣ viveva nella tomba delle offerte che gli si facevano nei giorni festivi. Quindi il carattere ad un tempo ideale e realista delle statue trovate nei sepolcri. Il corpo è, per così dire, un corpo medio che riproduce il personaggio nel meglio del suo sviluppo, e gli permette di esercitare nell'altro mondo la pienezza delle sue funzioni fisiche. Ma, una volta ammessa questa maniera di idealizzare ogni personaggio, lo scultore dovea rendere con fedeltà i tratti del suo volto e le particolarità del suo portamento. — Il

— Pierret (Le Livre des Morts, p. 316) ritiene ingegnosa la precitata supposizione di Le Page Renouf e di Maspero, ma dichiara che essa non riceve alcun appoggio dal carattere ideografico della scrittura egizia: che nulla nel geroglifico 𓂓 desta l'idea di raddoppiamento o di immagine, ma da questo segno richiama bene piuttosto quella di alimentazione e di sostanza, senso stabilito da molto tempo per questo vocabolo (v. 𓂓𓄿 qꜣ) e confermato dalla vignetta del Cap. 105 del Rituale. Pierret crede che qꜣ esprime la sostanza corporea, la persona materiale, l'individualità della carne.

— Il qꜣ del re era rappresentato con un emblema formato di due braccia alzate, fra le quali sono collocati i titoli che compongono uno dei nomi del re, quello che si chiama lo stendardo reale. Il tutto è posto su un bastone d'insegna, e figura nei bassirilievi dietro la persona stessa del re.

— 𓂓𓏏𓏛 formavano una classe completa di esseri divini, molto simili ai genii, lares dei Romani, e che Renouf (l.c., p. 505) dice aver un senso molto simile a quello dello spirito di Isaia (11,5).

— Frequente e antichissima è la formola di giuramento 𓎛𓎛𓂓𓏏 ỉwaḥ qꜣ, per il qꜣ (del re, di un dio, ecc..), v. sotto 𓎛𓎛 ỉwaḥ.

— 𓊨𓂓𓏏 (Dict. géo. 1361, 1368), fare il servizio al suo qꜣ, detto dei sacerdoti in relazione ad una divinità.

2) — Seguito da un pronome affisso, frequentemente non è che una forma enfatica del pronome stesso (v. Prefazione, p. XVI, a)). Confr. Rit. 1,22; 162, 16; 154, 4. Onde le espressioni 𓂓, 𓂓𓏏, 𓂓𓏏 } n-qꜣ (n ....), che Brugsch trad.: zu gunsten des und des, des und

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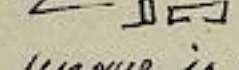
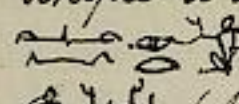
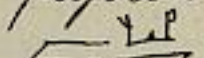
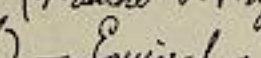
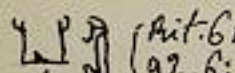
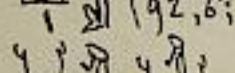
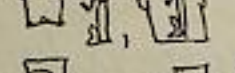
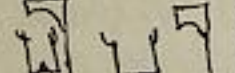
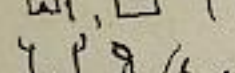
des, für den und den, für die Person, costituiscono una preposizione composta equivalente in realtà alla semplice preposiz. a.
 (Rit. I, 22), ovunque io desidero.
 (46. 154, 4), io non faccio ciò che tu abborrisci, anzi ciò che tu brami.

3) — Attributo, proprietà, maniera propria di essere, ratio qua quid fit.
 (Stel. Mendes), in ogni maniera.
Da questo significato derivò quello di .
(V. anche P. Prisse 12, 13; 7, 9.3 e 11; 12, 9).

4) — Equival. a , 92 (V.), onde il plur. (Berl. Stela Rā-shtp-ab), (Turin. Papiri I, 46 b), pani, possessioni, sostanze.
 (Berl. l. c.), ka, dare o donare pani, possessioni, ecc.
Si noti la frase
 her ār qa ām-f, che Brugsch trad.: come uno si occupa di lui.

5) — Equiv. a qa.

 (Rit. 64, 35; 92, 6; 105, 2.)

 (B. M. I. 62, 2)
 (L. 1870, 73)
 (Rit. 141, 14)
(P. d. T. I, 65, 6)
qa (L. 1870, 73; Champ. Not. Descr. I, 279), gli attributi o le proprietà attribuite, ascritte al dio Rā e da lui compartite agli uomini.
V. sāpi.
Questi quattordici attributi sono i seguenti (Mar. Dend. Testo, p. 220; De Roug. Edfu, VII e seg.):
I- , l'intelligenza,
II- , la vittoria, o la forza,
III- , lo splendore,
IV- , la potenza,
V- , la prosperità,
VI- , l'abbondanza,
VII- , la ricchezza,
VIII- , la sepoltura,
oppure , la servitù,
IX- , la dotazione,
X- , la stabilità
oppure (psd), l'irradiamento,
XI- , la provvidenza,
XII- , l'ubbidienza,
XIII- , la sazietà,
oppure , lo splendore,
XIV- , l'alimento.
I precedenti ideogrammi dei 14 attributi, uniti al segno , sono sul capo di altrettanti personaggi, i quali tengono nelle mani simboli corrispondenti. Così il personaggio maschio porta sulle mani il simbolo , ed il personaggio femminile porta il simbolo ; e questi due personaggi sono il patrono e la patronessa dell'intelligenza. — Il personaggio m. o porta il simbolo , e il pers. f. porta lo stesso simbolo; ed essi sono il patrono e la patronessa della vittoria. — Il pers. m. opp. porta il simbolo , ed il f. porta ; ed essi sono il patrono e la patronessa dello splendore. — ecc..

2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1. (Rit. 64, 35; 92,

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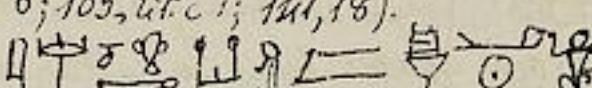
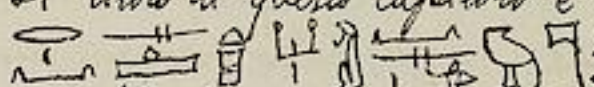
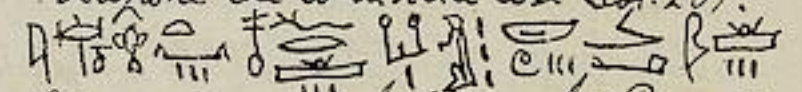
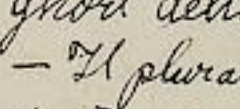
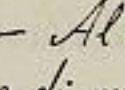
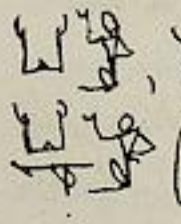
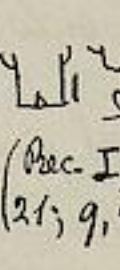
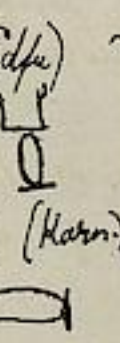
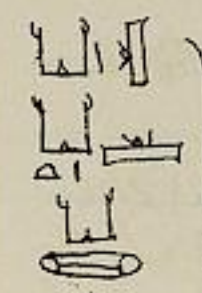
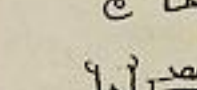
6; 103, Rit. c 1; 141, 18).
 (Rit. 105, 1), Omaggio a te, o Qa durante la mia vita.
Il titolo di questo capitolo è:
 . Capitolo di propiziare il Qa di un individuo nel Neter-Xer.
Al Cap. 99, il defunto dopo aver detto il nome mistico della barca d'approdo mena, di tutte le sue parti, della sua ciurma, dell'acqua in cui essa scorre, dei venti che la spingono, e della terra costeggiante, rivolge a tutti questi elementi un'invocazione che comincia così (Col. 28):
 Omaggio a voi, bellezze dei Qa, signori della verità.
— Il plurale  (Rit. 110,3), significa il complesso dei predetti attributi, riferibili anche al defunto; Pierret trad. questo plur.: al Rit. 110,3: la triade divina.
3) — Al Rit. 126,6  sembra il nome di un dio.

 (Rec. I, 44, 21; 9, 2) } qa, equiv. a  qa, all. 1 e 5.

(Edfu) (Karn.) } qa, equiv. a  qa, all. 1, nel senso special. di nome, personificazione.
(B.E.J. I, 99, 25)

 (Mar., 9. c.) p. 24 (ib. 28, 5) (ib. 17, 12) (ib. 124, 2; 125, 32) (B.E.J. 60, 12) } qa, più freq. nelle forme plurali; nutrimento, alimento, pane, cibo, provvigione, esazione; offerta, dono; debito, obbligazione (P. verat. di Vienn. 29); lavoro, opera, affare, bisogno, bisogno (Rit. 5, 2 it.) (v. qt). — L'essenziale, il reale di una cosa, la sostanza. — Al plur.: prodotti, ricchezze, dovizie, possessioni (B.E.J. l. c.; Abyd., tempio di Ramesse II), alimenti, sostanze, cibi (Inscr. Pepi I, 54 e freq.). ΠΚΑ, ΕΠΗΑ, ΕΠΧΑΙ, ΧΑΙ, ΚΕΕΠΙ, aliquid, res, substantiae, possessiones; instrumentum; ratio qua quid fit; negotium, debitum (ΠΙΕΝΧΑΙ).

v.  qa, all. 4.

 (Rit. 5, 2) } fare il lavoro, fare il dovere, eseguire i lavori, lavorare.

, opere di giustezza, lavori di precisione, (Rit. 99, 8), i lavori dell'inviluppamento; (Pierr.) le offerte funerarie.

 (ib. 28, 5). provvigione di cose.

 (An. III, 2, 10) } la pienezza, l'abbondanza dei prodotti esistenti, le provvigioni.

— Si noti l'espressione del P. Mor. di Bud.: , m-qāt-u, che Chabas

ritiene come preposiz. equival. a , , , a, ad.

(Rit. 125,32), che sottomette le offerte; (Birch) the yoker of food; (Pierr) celui qui associe les offrandes; — nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride. — V. nhbq.

, freq. nelle epoche tolomaiche invece di , nella frase (Rein. Chrest. 20, 10 e 11), equival. a , v. art. prec.

(Stel. Piankhi; Rit. 53,1) , (Stel. Piankhi) 1) q2, uomo, vir, maschio, marito; virile.

2) — I primi ed il 5° sono anche equiv. al seguente (v. Rit. 53,1; 63,1 e fr.).

Così al Cap. 63. l. 1, Osiride è chiamato invece del più comune toro dell'Occidente.

(Denkm. II, 101), Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1880, 156) lo dà come probab. var. del prec. all. 1.

(Inscr. Rec. I, 156, 642) (ib. 646) (Rit. 17,40; 78,22; 146,9) q2, toro, toro sacro; — bue (Rit. 112,6), bue sacro. p-q2, il πάσχις degli scrittori greci, il toro sacro dei Nomi di Hermonthis e Diospoli.

(Rit. 76,37; 110,1) (Karn.) (Rit. 1,1; 112,6; 142,19) e fr. (ct. 105,5) , q2 next, toro forte o vittorioso, titolo frequentissimo dei faraoni. Il toro che accompagna le sette vacche mistiche del Rituale dei Mesti è chiamato (141,20), il toro fecondatore delle vacche, opp. marito delle vacche, oppure (ib. 146, 13), (ib. 148, 31).

(Rit. 1,1; 148,26) (ib. 76,37) (ib. 63,1) toro dell'Occidente, titolo di Osiride.

(ib. 141, 14), toro dell'Occidente, opp. fecondatore della Verità, titolo di Thot.

(ib. 142, 23), toro del gruppo del grande ciclo degli Dei, titolo di Tum.

Il dio ofiforme Nehebqa è chiamato (ib. 149, 42), il toro o marito di Nut.

(ib. 169, 9), toro e scarabeo, titolo di Ammone.

— Come è facile riconoscere in alcuni dei precedenti esempi, questo q2 è anche equiv. al prec. all. 1.

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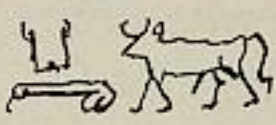
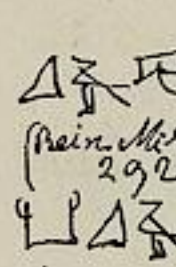
2)— (Goodw. Trans. II, 257) figlio valoroso (P. Bul. XVIII, 1, 13).
3)— (Z. 1872, 6) nome di uno dei sette dêi Ḫâs (Conf. Rit. 17, 40).

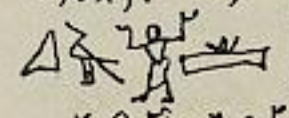
 , qȝ (Rit. 109, 7), toro sacro (V. il prec.)

Nel l. citato si dà questo nome al peso che si metteva in uno dei piatti della bilancia. — Gli Egiziani avevano di questi pesi in forma di testa di toro.

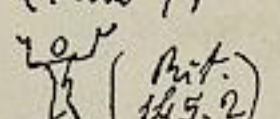

(Rein. Miram. 292)

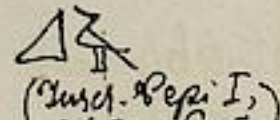
qȝ, becco, capro, capretto. HIH (B.), GIH (M.), GIE (V.), hircus, haedus; ipr stambecco.

(Rit. 32, 9; 162, 1)

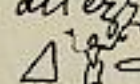


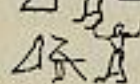
(V. sotto 9)


(Rit. 125, 2)

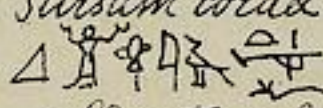
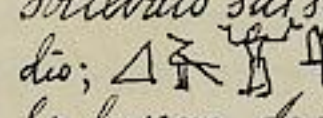

(Inscr. Pepi I, 242, 695)

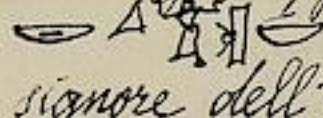
qȝ, elevare, sollevare, alzare, rialzare, innalzare, esaltare; — innalzare, elevare [al grado di..., alla dignità di..., ...] (Inscr. Pepi I, 61ȝ). — Ed i passivi. — Levarsi, innalzarsi, elevarsi, salire in alto, esaltarsi; detto delle piante, dell'acqua, del capo, ecc.. — Essere alto, grande, lungo, eminente, ecc.. — Altezza, larghezza, lunghezza, la grande estensione; elevazione, grandezza (in senso proprio e figurato). — Elevato, alto, sublime, eminente, di rilievo, maestoso, grande; lungo. — ȝȝt esaltarsi, mostrarsi sublime; ȝȝ superbo, ȝȝt sublime, illustre, ed anche empio, superbo, onde ȝȝyt superbia, fasto. ȝȝwt, ȝȝwwt, ȝȝwtȝwt, sublimità, maestà, eccellenza, magnificenza, eminenza, esaltazione, fasto, superbia, ostentazione, millanteria. ȝȝwtt altezza, sublimità, maestà. ȝbbt esser alto, innalzarsi, elevarsi, insuperbirsi; (Hiph'il) far alto, esaltare, elevare, alzare; ȝbbyt, ȝbbt, eccelso, elevato d'animo, superbo, altiero, alto; altezza. — ȝḫȝ altitudo.

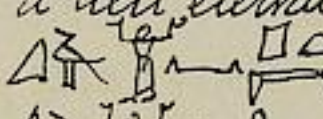
 .... (Rit. 64, 22), elevare sino a....

 , ȝbbt-ḥȝ, elevare il cuore, insuperbirsi.

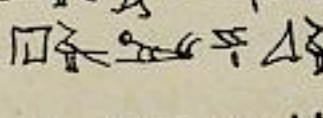
elevare gli spiriti, elevare la mente, erigere animum, sursum corda.

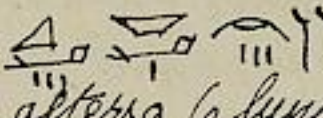
 (Rit. 79, 7; 125, 12), sollevato sul suo pavese, nome di un dio;  (ib. 162, 1), dio dalla lunga doppia penna, altro dio.

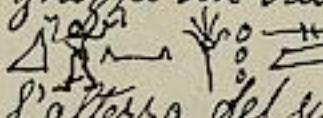
 (ib. 146, 26), signore dell'elevazione dei signori dell'eternità, altro nome di dio.

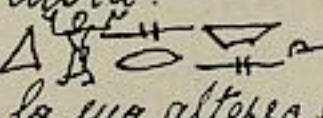
 , alto come il cielo.

, lungo di coda.

 , sentiero lungo.

 (Denkm. IV, 70, b), altezza (o lunghezza) tre braccia, larghezza un braccio, 3 palmi e 3 dita.

 (Rit. 109, 4), l'altezza del suo frumento è di sette cubiti.

 (ib. 145, 22) la sua altezza e la sua larghezza.

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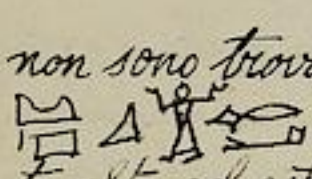
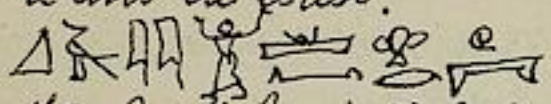
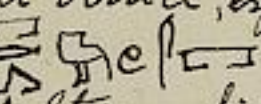
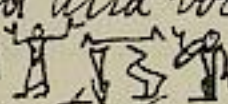
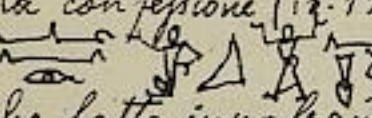
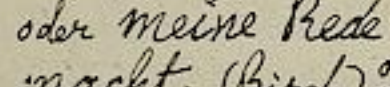
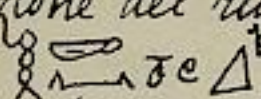
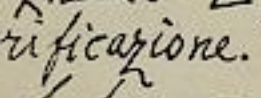
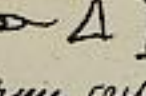
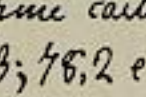
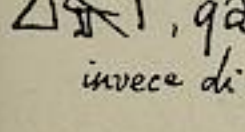
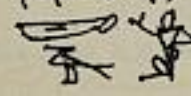
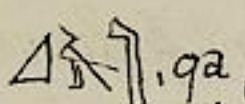
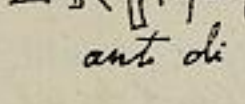
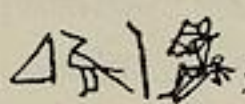
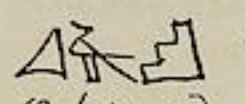
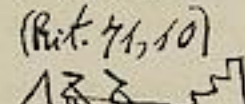
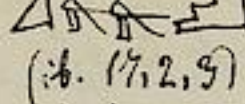
non sono trovate.
 (ib. 149, 19), un monte alto ed esteso.
 (Z. 1874, 149; Revill., Rev. ég. II, 308 e seg.), letter.: altezza del vertice, espressione sinonima di  per-m-us, e designa l'altezza di una piramide.

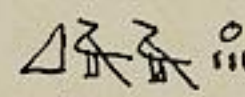
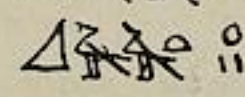
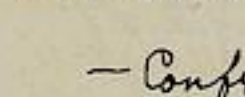
2) — Parlando della voce o della parola: esser sonoro, chiaro, alto; gridare, esclamare; — clamoroso, bruyant, ad alta voce;
 (Rit. 145, 36), innalzamento, elevazione della voce, — onde la confessione (ib. 125, 29):
 , letter.: io non ho fatto innalzamento di voce, cioè io non ho alzato la voce; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas commis d'exagération de paroles; (Brug.) nicht habe ich geprahlt, oder meine Rede hoch (laut) gemacht; (Birch) I have not made length of (loud) words.
 (ib. 149, 30), elevazione del ruggito.
 (ib. 145, 18), alta glorificazione.
— La frase  (16:84, 2) è equival. alle forme causative  (1, 9),  (15, 13; 76, 2 e fr.), e varr., v. al fonetico sqa.

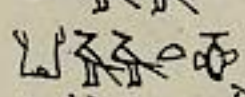
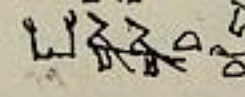
 , qa (Z. 1867, 93), Var. delle b. e. invece di  ka.

 , qa (De Rougé, Chrest. 38 e seg.), Var. ant. di  qa.

 , qa, miserabile, empio, scellerato, malvagio.

 (Rit. 71, 10)
 (ib. 17, 2, 9)

qa, qaa (V. anche Rit. 71, 10; 85, 10), q. f. (Journ. As. 1883, 28), propr.: l'altezza, l'elevazione, signif.: collina, poggio, altura; — campo elevato, non raggiunto che di rado dall'inondazione.
— Costruzione elevata, palco, tavolato elevato.
— Scala, gradinata, gradino.
luogo od edifizio alto, altezza, sommità, altura, eminenza; altare: , , colle, collina.



qaa, qaa-t, frutto di una pianta particolare. (E.) species granorum.
— Confr.  qau.



qaat, qaat-ab (oppure -ḥet, opp. -ḥāti), equival. a KAT, Kat, KAT-QHT, sapiens, intelligens, sapiente, intelligente; — sapienza, intelligenza (Goodwin, Mél. d'Arch., III, p. 269, 272 e seg.).

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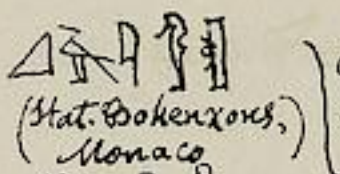
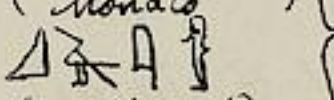
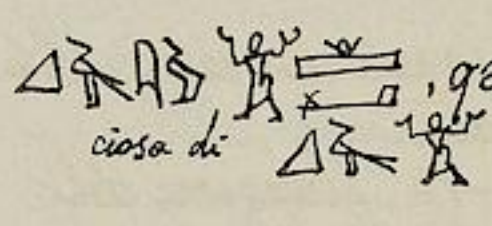
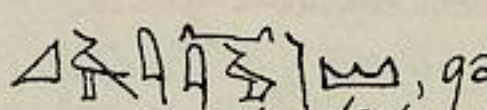
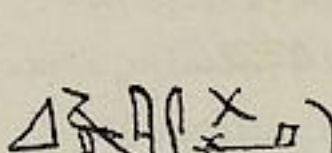
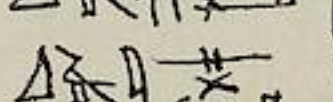
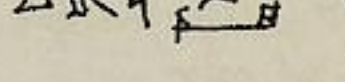
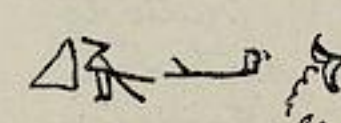
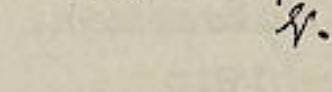

(Stat. Bokenxons, Monaco)

(Rit. 149, 24)

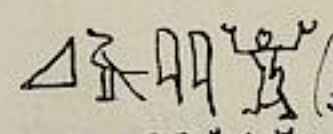
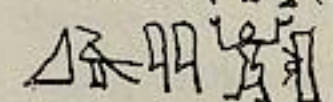
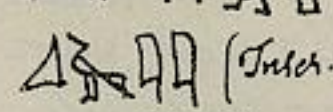
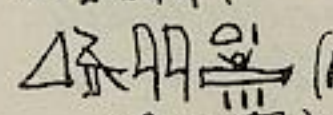
qaà, g. m., qualità, natura, condizione, guisa, stato, maniera, maniera d'essere, forma, figura; - disposizione. - Avvenimento, caso, storia, novella (P. Harr. 500, 4, 2). - Pittura, σχῆμα (?, π), ὄψις, species, forma externa.


, qaàu, Var. capricciosa di qa.

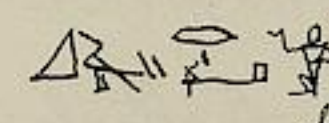

, qaànàu, πτρ, città nella tribù d'Ascher.

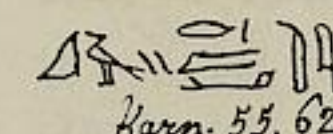
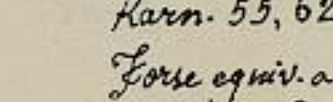

qaàs (Rit. 39, 3, 5), V.  qàs e  qs.

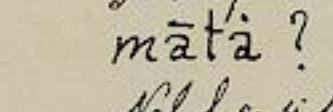
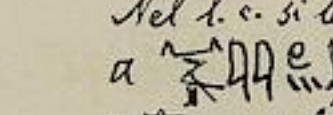

, qaā (E), V.  qā.


(An. IV, 8, 2; Sall. I, 3, 11)

(Z. 1674; p. 149)

(Inscr. Bey. I. 614)

(Rit. 1, 9)

qaī, equiv. a qa; i primi tre specialm. come participio e aggettivo: elevato, innalzato, alto, ecc. - Il 4° sost. astratto: esaltazione; (Birch) the tall; (Brug.) die Höhe; (Devéria e Pierr.) les degrés (de l'initiation).


, qaī (Rit. 145, 15), nome di una dea, la Alta (?).


, qaī, V.  qaa.



(J. de Rougé, Ext. géog. 39)
qaī, V. qa e qaa.

qairo (An. II, 6, 1; IV, 5, 9), (Brug.) forse כֹּלָא, קִיר, parete, muro. - Secondo Maspero (Gen. épist. 60), questi gruppi sono la trascrizione egizia di קִרְיָה (cald. קִרְיָא), costr. קִרְיַת, città.

, qairo (Stela delle min. d'oro), V. qar.

, qairomātà (Mar. Karn. 55, 62), ? Forse equiv. a karmātà? Nel l. c. si legge: che il fuoco sia posto a qairomātà, inteso in relazione ad un campo nemico.

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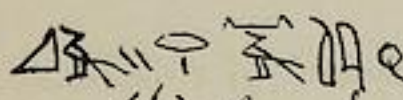
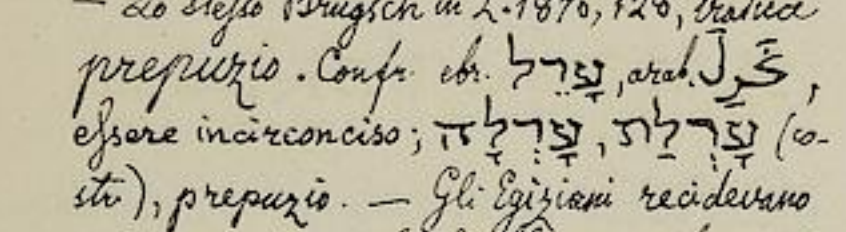
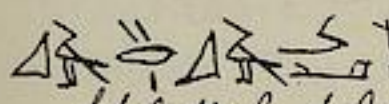
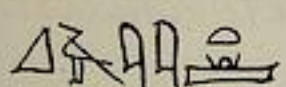
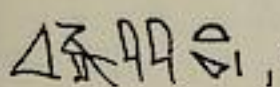
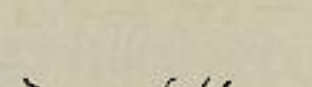
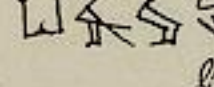
 , qaironatà (Medinet-Abu), Brugsch confr. ΚΕΛΑΝΤΑ (?), ΚΛΑΝΤΑ, ΘΛΟΤΕ, ΘΛΩΤ (M.), πι, *fecur, ren, lumbi*; sicuramente affine coll'ebr. כְּלָיוֹת, arab. كُلْيَة, reni, *erezioni*.
— Lo stesso Brugsch in Z. 1876, 128, traduce *prepuzio*. Confr. ebr. עָרַל, arab. غَرِلَ, *essere incirconciso*; עָרְלָה, עָרְלַת (costr.), *prepuzio*. — *Gli Egiziani recidevano ai nemici uccisi il phallus, e questa parte del corpo ha nelle pitture e nelle inscrizioni questa forma* (V. Champ. Not. Descr. 364). *Tutti si legge:*

Libii uccisi, riportati i loro phalli col prepuzio (opp dai reni?) 6359.
— Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 633) confr. כלם *svergognare, vituperare*, e traduce: *Schamglied, le vergogne, le pudende*.

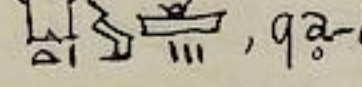
 (Abusimbel, Battaglia di Ramesse II) qairqamās'a, V. qarqamis'a.

 , qa-īt, *sostantivo astratto di* qa.
— In Bit. 146, m *var. di* qaī.

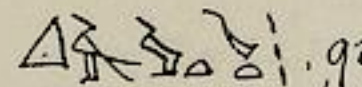
 , qa-īt (P. Harr. 500, verso), *altura*. V. qaa.

 , qa-īt, g. f., (E) *stercus*? Confr. קִיא, קִיאָה, *vomito*.

 , qau (Inscr. Pepi I, 616), *verbo equival. a* qa.

 , qauī (Bit. 146, 32), (Pierret) *la durata*.
— Forse qauī-rā, *elevazione del sole*. — (Birch) *the Sun-goers*.

, qaui (Z. 1870, 61), V. qaa.

 , qauir (Masp., Genr. épis. 55), V. qar.

, qaut-u (Denkm. III, 145, b, 2), (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 215) *verrous (?), chiavistelli (?)*.

, qauti, *var. di* qt.

, qa-u, *plur. di* qa.

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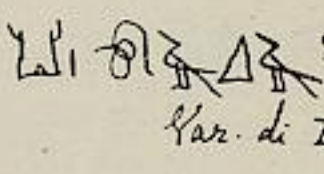
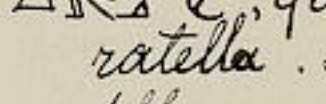
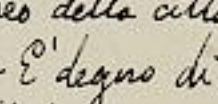
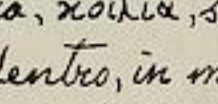
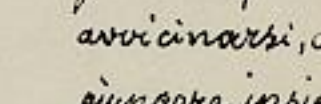
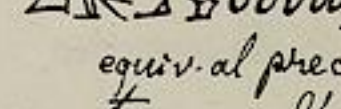
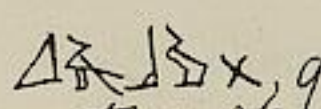
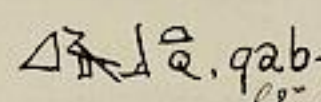
 , qaūaqat (Liebl.), Var. di qūat.

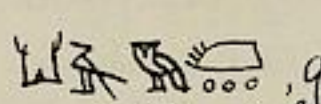
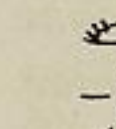
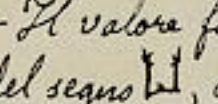
 , qab (E.), propr. coratella, coratella. Sono così chiamate certe parti delle viscere, di cui quelle di Osiride erano conservate come reliquie nel Serapeo della città Qobti (Confr. qb). — È degno di osservazione il fatto che dall'ebr. קֶרֶב viscere, interiora, ventre, pancia, κοιλία, si è formata la prep. בְּקֶרֶב, dentro, in mezzo, tra, fra, e מִקֶּרֶב in, equivalenti a  m-qeb, V. sotto il predetto qb. — È veramente anche קרב avvicinarsi, accostarsi a (qualche cosa), ricongiungere insieme, riunire, (al Piël) accostare, avvicinare, è radicalmente affine all'egizio  qab, qb.
— Si può anche confrontare קֵבָה, lo scabroso e ripiegato stomaco o ventricolo dei ruminanti, echinus, arab. قِبَّة, قُبَّة.
— V. anche  qb.

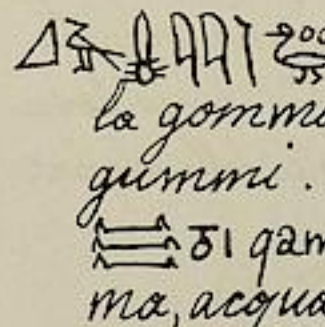
qab, qabu, V. qb.
(E.)
(Sall. II, 2, 7)
— Il 2° è in E. equivalente al prec. (V.).

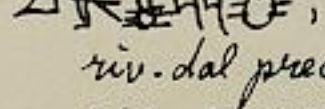
 , qabu (Inscr. Pepi I, 345), equiv. al prec.; le spire di un serpente. — V. qb.

 , qabu, Chab. (Mél. 1873, 151) trad. être accablé, ritenendolo come var. di qabu.

 , qab-t (E; B. M. V. 78, 4b). V. qb.

 , qam (Champ. Dict.; Not. descr. 506), pietra bruna o nera (confr. qm).
— Il valore fonetico più antico qr o qar del segno  , congetturato da Birch e ritenuto provato da Brugsch da parecchi esempi, applicato a questo vocabolo, in cui si ritenga  come determinativo, dà la lettura qarm, che ci porta al confronto con κωρμε, κερμει, κορμει, ϯ, fumus, cinis, fuligo.
— In ogni modo questa pietra è evidentemente così chiamata a cagione del suo colore oscuro.

 , qamāi (Rit. 165, 12), la gomma, κομμι (M.), χόμμι, gummi.
 qamāi (l.c.), acqua di gomma, acqua gommata, gomma liquida, gomma sciolta nell'acqua.

 , qamāi (P. Med. 3, 7), deriv. dal prec.; forse acqua di gomma, gomma liquida.

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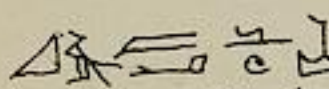
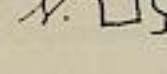
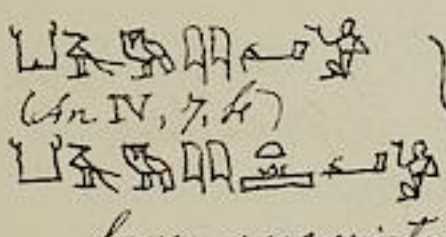
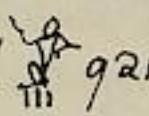
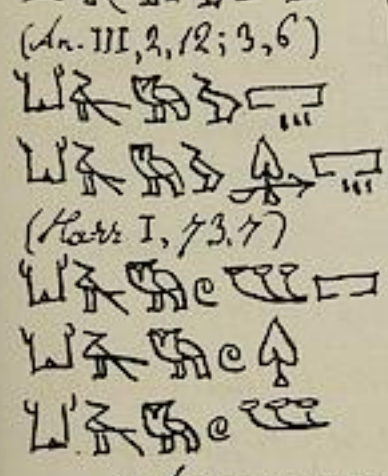
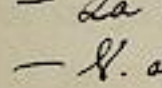
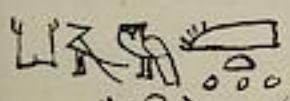
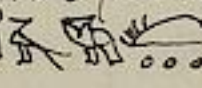
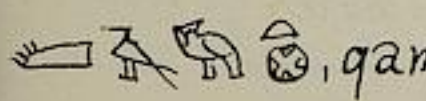
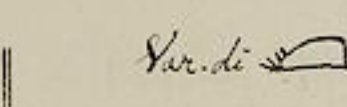
 , qamādu,
V.  qmātà.

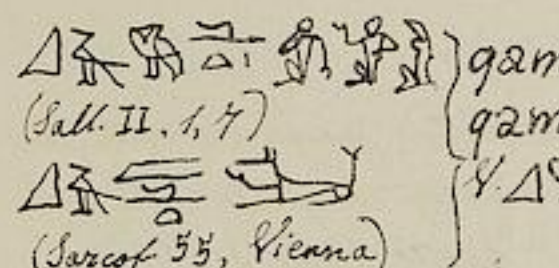

(An. IV, 7, 4)
qamī, qamīt, derivato dal seg., significa: giardiniere, ortolano, proprietario di un giardino; ϬΜΕ, ϬΜΗ, custos vinei, hortulanus, custos horti (ϬΜΕ ⲛ̀ ϬΑΡΕ).
– Vignaiuolo, vignaio, כַּרְמִי, כֹּרֵם.
– Proprietario di una piantagione.
– (Chab. Égipt., al P. Mor. di Bul.) maggiordomo, dispensiere, intendente delle frutta.
– Plur.  qamu (P. Harr. I, 7, 10).


(An. III, 2, 12; 3, 6)
(Harr. I, 73, 7)
qamu, ϬⲰⲘ, π, hortus, ager, fundus: כֶּרֶם vigna, כַּרְמֶל campo fertile. Giardino con begli alberi, frutteto; – ma specialm. vigna, vigneto. 2) – Il luogo dove si deponevano i prodotti della vigna;
– La cantina.
– V. all'art.  śa.

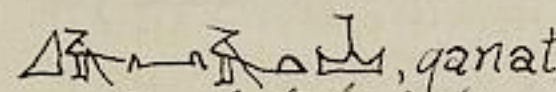
 , qam-t (Champ. Not. descr. 306), V.  qam.

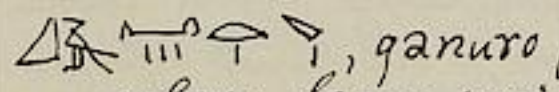
 , qam-t (Obel. Barberini),

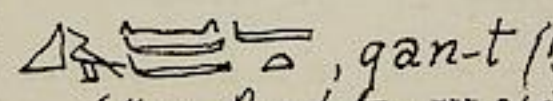
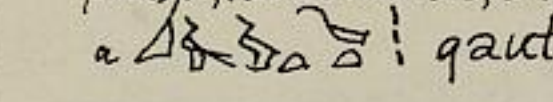
Var. di  qm-t.

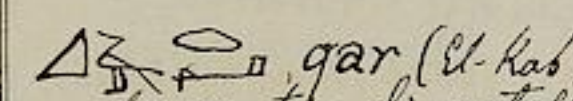

(Sall. II, 1, 7)
(Sarcof. 55, Vienna)
qamḍ, oppure qam-ḍoḍ, V. qmḍ.

, qan (Tosca. Ppi I, 242), (Masp.) vigna.

 , qanat, קָנָה, località nella tribù di Manasse, nell'Haran.

 , qanuro (P. Abbott, 4, 3), polvere, fango, sudiciume, lordura. — Suolo fangoso o sudicio.
ⲭⲓⲛⲓⲣⲓ (M, π), ῥύπος, sordes.
חָנֵף imbrattare, contaminare; חָנַף esser contaminato, imbrattato; חֹנֶף lordura, sudiciume; חֹנֶף sterco, escremento.
— Confr. anche חֹנֶר, calḍ. חִוָּרָא, cenere.

 , qan-t (Inscr. Khas, 299), (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 215), equivalente a  qaut.

 , qar (El-Kab), il fabbro, il lavoratore di metalli, der Schmid, le forgeur.
ϩⲁⲙⲕⲉⲗⲓ (M.), ϩⲁⲙⲕⲗⲗⲉ (?), π,

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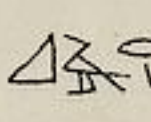
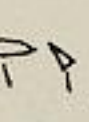
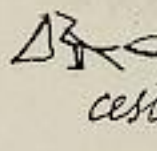
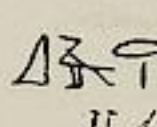
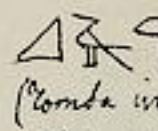
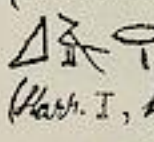
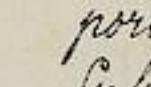
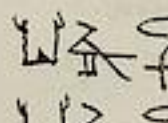
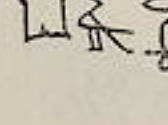
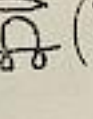
faber ferrarius, χαλκεύς.

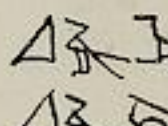
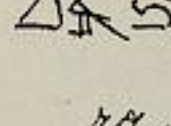
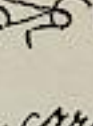
 , qar (An. IV, 5, 9), v.  qr-t.

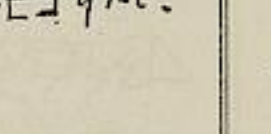
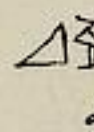
 , qar (Inscr. Tetà, 84), (Masp.) cesta, paniere.

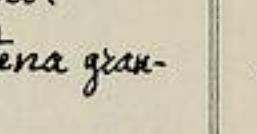
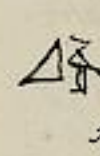
 , qar (Stel etiop.; Mar. II, 13), nome di un vaso d'argento. Confr. קַנְקַן vaso, Hapia (M.) patena grandior paropsis.

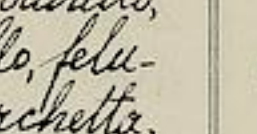
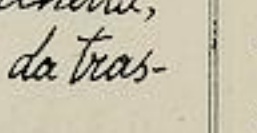
 (Tomba in Gurna)
 (Mar. I, 44, 12)
qar, g. m., barca, battello, piccolo burchiello, feluca, navicella, barchetta, chiatta; barca da trasporto, barca da pescare.
Confr. קַר vaso, navicella; γαῦλος mulctra, γαῦλος navis.
— v.  qarr.

 (Tusc. Vases, 434)
 (Inscr. Tetà, 248)
qar, Varianti di  qr.

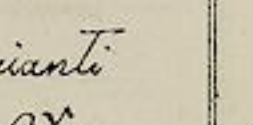


qarâu, condurre o trasportare in carro, in carrozza; carreggiare.
Confr. קָרוֹן carretta, carro, da קָרַר (siriaco) voltare in giro, ruotare, v.  ,
qār.
2) — v. qrâ.

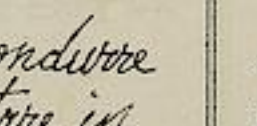
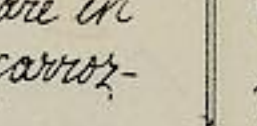
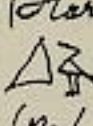
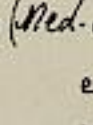
 qarâu (P. Mor. di Bul., 6), derivato dal prec., (Brugsch) carrettiere, cocchiere.
v.  qār.
— (Chab) palafreniere; — vagabondo.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 2.

 , qarû (Denkm. III, 140), secondo Brugsch, var. di  qar, fabbro, ecc., e forma plur. del medesimo.

qarqa-mās'a, qarqa-miās'a, qarqamis'a (2. 1874, 79), כַּרְכְּמִישׁ, assir. Gargamis; Karkemis, il Circesium di Romani, ora Rumkalah, città sull'Eufrate.

 , garnatâ (Medin-Abu), v. qairnatâ.



qarro, una specie particolare di nave, così chiamata dalla sua forma (Confr.  qrr e  qrr-t); galea, galera, vascello, bastimento, grossa nave

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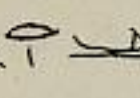
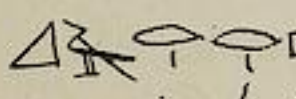
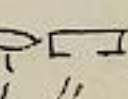
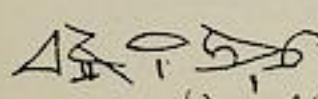
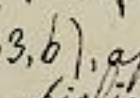
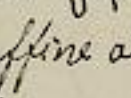
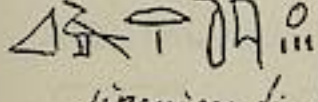
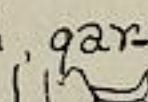
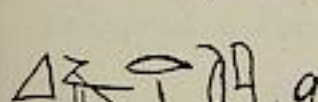
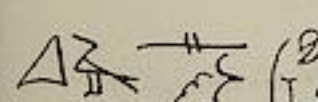
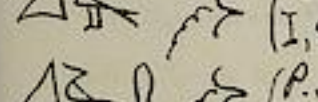
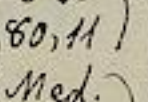
di mare.
— V.  qar.

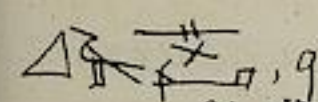
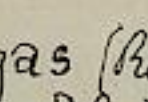
 , qarro (2,1874,6k), g.f., equiv. od affine a  qrr-t (V.): cantina; — caverna, grotta, spelonca, antro, speco, cella, avello. — La tomba.

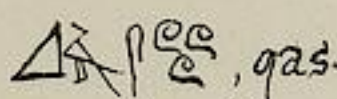
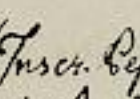
 , qarer-tà (Harr. I,33,b), affine al seg. (V.), palla, sfera, biglia.
Confr.  volgere, rotolare;  vaso rotondo, rotella, cerchio; ϬαρΔΤΕ siliqua, Schoole (Br).
— Forse il peso arabo qirat, cald. .
— V. qatartà.

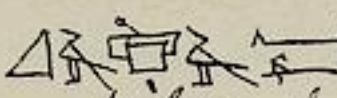
 , qar-tà, g.f. (nel demot.), sinonimo di bb e  xtm (V.); rotella, cerchio, anello, anello suggellatorio.
— V. qatartà.

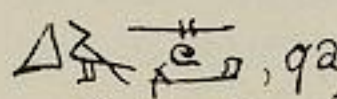
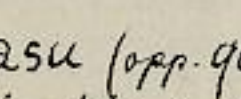
 , qar-tà, ebr. קִרְיָה (costr. קִרְיַת, קִרְיָת [Gio. 29,7; Prov. 8,3]), cald. קִרְיָא, città.

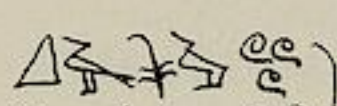
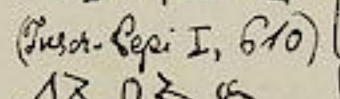
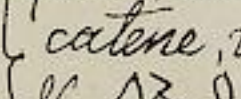
 (P.T.S. I,60,11)
 (P. Med. verso, 1,5)
} qas, V.  qs.

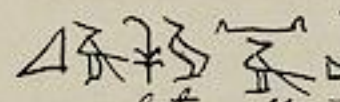
 , qas (Rit. 39,6), V.  qaàs.

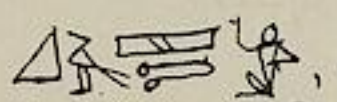
 , qas-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 609), sost. plur. del prec. e di  qs.

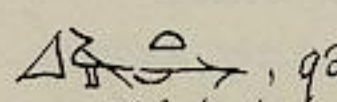
 , qasan-u, piastre di legno, che formavano l'inviluppo esteriore di una nave.

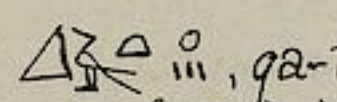
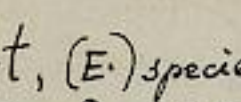
 , qasu (opp. qas, ritenendo c come semplice determinativo), V.  qas.

 (Inscr. Pepi I, 610)
 (Br., Dict.)
} qasu, deriv. dal prec., catene, vincoli. V.  qas.

 , qasuna, קְשִׂיוֹן, località nella tribù di Issachar.

 , qas'et, nome proprio di uomo. — Confr. כֶּשֶׂד nome del figlio di Nahor, onde ebbero origine i כַּשְׂדִּים i Caldei.

 , qa-t, si trova in alcuni testi del Rituale dei Morti come variante di qr e qr-t.

 , qa-t, (E.) species granorum. V.  qaa.

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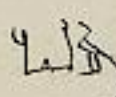
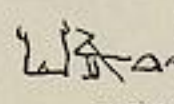
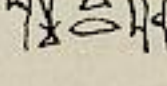
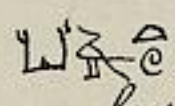
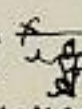
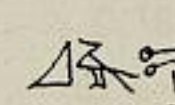
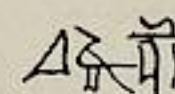
 , qat (S. Prisse 10,12), ?
Equiv. a qt? ; al seg.?

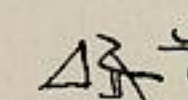
 , qat-ḥāt, f.
qaat-ḥāti.

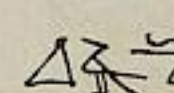
, qatartà (Harr. I, 70.b,11), קְטֹרֶת, קְטֹרָה, קְטֹר, incenso, profumo, suffumigio.
— Oppure qaatrtà, Var. di qarrtà o di qartà (K.), pallottola di incenso.
Nel l.c. in connes. con  sntrà.

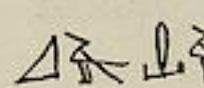
 , qatu (Mar. Abyd.), f.  qt;
lavoratore, lavorante. — Attivo.

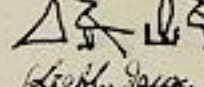
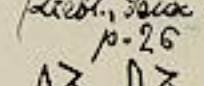
 , qatr-t (An. II, 6, 1 e 3; IV, 5,11), Var. capricciosa di qair.

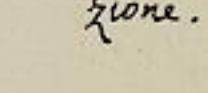
 , qad-īt, (E) animal quoddam.

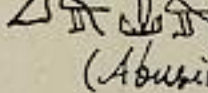
 , qadu, (E) ardor.
קד ardere, abbruciare, accendere; קִידָה ardore, incendio.
— קוּדָה, cald. קְדוּדָא, focolare, fuoco, tizzone.

 , qad-t (E, 41,13), (Stern,
E.) nomen herbae.
— Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 112) identifica con قِثَّا, قِثَّاء, قِثَّة, cucumis sativus (Linné), cocomero.
Confr. קִשּׁוּא, o קִשּׁוּי (secondo Aben Ezra), zucca o cocomero.

 , qaza (An. I, 24,3), una specie di pianta, (Chas.) nopal, cactier, cactus, fico d'India.
Confr. קִיפּ spino.


(Lieb., Deux Rap.) p. 26

qaza, (Brug.) deriv. dal prec., il fico del Cactus, il fico d'India come frutto, che in Oriente e specialmente in Egitto serviva di nutrimento alla classe più povera.
— Chabas tradurrebbe piuttosto fava, fagiuolo o pisello.
2) — (Goodw., Z. 1876, 106) ciottolo, sasso limato dall'acqua, pietra grezza, Rubble.
Confr. גַּרְגְּרוֹת pietra lisciata o levigata; גַּרְגְּרֹת pietruzza, sassolino.
— Materiali minuti per costruzione.

 , qaza, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

 , qazaūadana (Abusimbel, Battaglia di Ramesse II),

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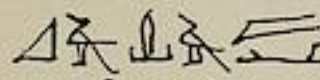
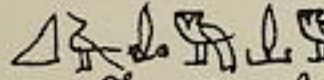
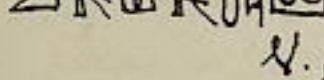
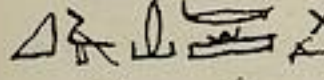
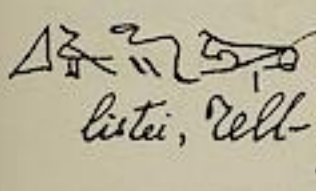
nome di una località della Siria.

 , qazamār (Harr. I, 63,6.12), vocabolo d'origine aramaica che designa una veste particolare od un pezzo speciale di vestimento; — nel l.c. specificato di lino (qmā).

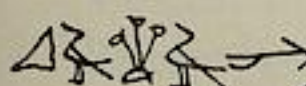
 , qazamzam (D.H. J. 21,4), ?

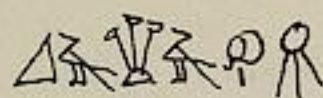
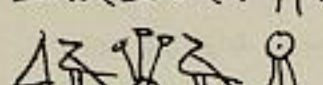
 , qazatā (An. I, 27, 8), V. gazatā.

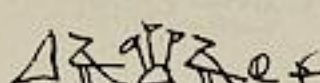
 . qazaḥ (D.H.J. 15,26), Brugsch confr. قَزَحَ, קצה (sic), treuen, hinstreuen, spargere, spandere. — Forse קצה, rovinare, tagliare, troncare, mozzare, fare a pezzi, radere. — Sost.: fine, estremità, termine, estremo.

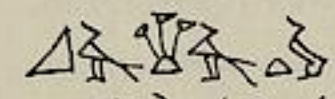
 , qazir, גזר dei Filistei, Tell-Gezer odierno.

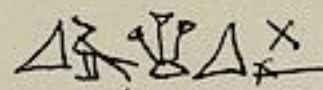
qaḥ (E. 96,18; 93,12), V. qḥ.

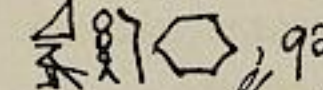
 , qaḥa (Trans. 1874, 3&7), V. qḥ.

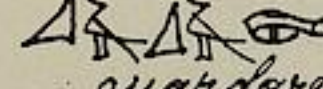
 qaḥa (Dict. géo. 1116),  KAQT, lumen, ignis. Affine con àqḥ.

 , qaḥau (An. V, 8, 8; 18, 2), rompere, spezzare, staccare con violenza, schiantare. — Togliere il coraggio, abbattere l'ardire, l'arrogenza, la proterovia di alcuno. — Quindi — Volture, volgere; reggere, dirigere, piegare, sottomettere. — Ammaestrare, esercitare, dresser. KEQ dirigere, rumpere; KAQAI QHT contritio cordis; KAQC () consuetudo (Brugsch, Dict.).

 , qaḥatu (Harr. I, 5,3), deriv. da qaḥa; designa la parte speciale di una casa, fatta per lasciar adito alla luce; finestra? lucernario?

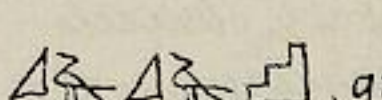
 , qaḥaq, (Brug.) Var. di qaḥau.

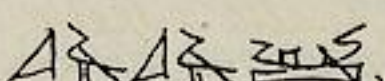
 , qaḥqem (?) (Denkm. II, 35), V. qmḥ.

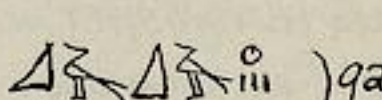
 , qaqa (Harr. I, 4,1), guazdare, far capolino, (Brugsch) ausbugen, dusgucken, regarder;

scoprire a forza di guardare, penetrar collo sguardo; – vedere

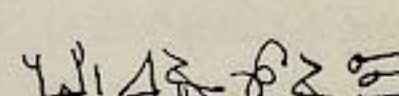
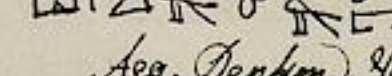
, qaqa, v. 99.

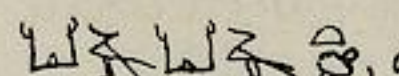
 , qaqa, forma raddoppiata di qa, cogli stessi signif..

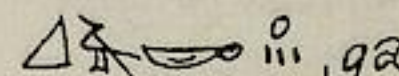
 , qaqa (P. Mag. Harr.), v. 99.

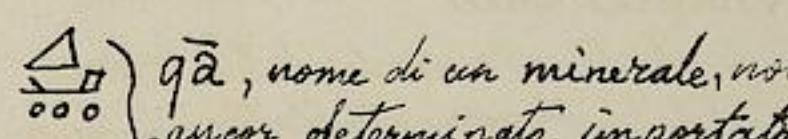
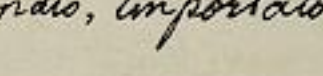
 qaqa, verosimilmente lo stesso che xixi, arbor ricinus, pianta olifera (V. Jabłowski, Opus I, 110).
(P. Gy, Brl., 38)
(E)

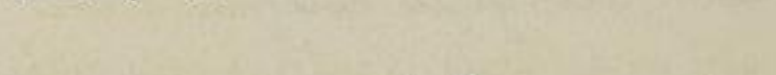
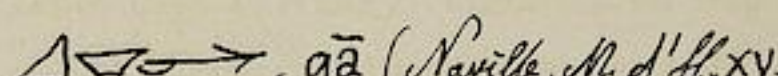
Confr. ⲓⲓⲛⲣⲛⲣ ricino (secondo alcuni pianta di zucca), rabb. ⲣⲛⲣ che alcuni interpretano ceci, altri ricino.
Nel P. Gy è menzionato , il sacro qaqa. – Brugsch legge quqa (v. a questo fonetico).

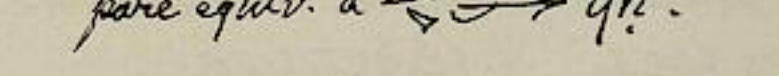
 , qaqaūat (Diedh. Aeg. Denkm.), Var. di  ḳūat.

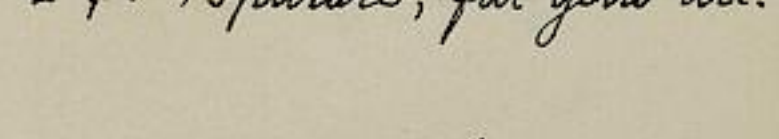
 , qaqa-t, (E) κωκ, pustula.

 , qak (Harr. I, 16, 2), specie di pane o focaccia?
Confr. ⲕⲁⲕⲉ, ⲕⲁⲕⲓ, ⲕⲁⲕⲟ, ingl. cake, focaccia, sfogliata, torta, schiacciata.

 qà, v.  qaà.
(Burt. Excerp. pl. 41)
(Stel. delle min. d'oro, l. 12)

, qàs (L. 1871, 8).
v.  qs e  qaàs.
Nel l.c. nel signif. di esorcismo, scongiuro, incantesimo, malìa.

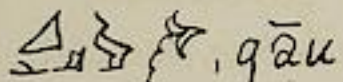
 , qā (Rit. 145, 84), nella frase , la mia bocca proferisce la verità; (Birch) my mouth speaks, having truth; (Pierr.) ma bouche parle possédant la vérité.

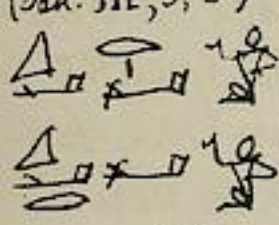
 qā, nome di un minerale, non ancor determinato, importato in Egitto.

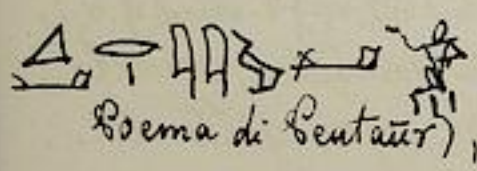
, qā (Naville, M. d'Hl. XV, 7), pare equiv. a qḥ.

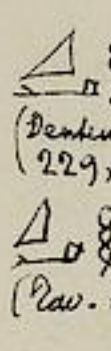
qā (D. Z. I. 60, 10; P. Med. 9, 6), recare vomitare, vomito; sputare; far getto di...

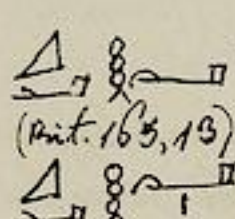
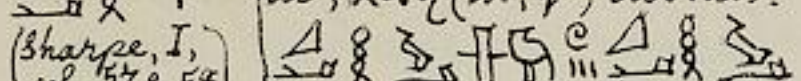
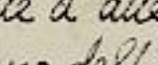
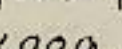
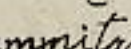
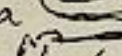
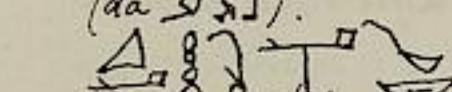
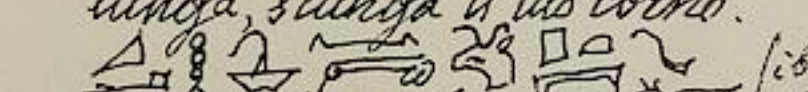
– Innaffiare, bagnare, umettare, coprir di liquido (per es. dell'acqua del Nilo per la fecondazione dei campi).
קוּא, קִיא, קִיא, vomitare; קִיא; אִיקִיא, vomito;
(E) καβολ, evomo, vomitus.
(P. Med. 9,5), egli è a bere (una medicina), succederà il vomito.
– Confr. bs, di cui qā è sinonimo (P. Med. 9,6).

 , qāu (P. Med. 9,5), Var. del prec., ubi exemplum.

 (Sall. III, 5, 3), qār, cocchiere, auriga, vetturino, carrettiere, conduttore di carro o di carrozza.
Confr. קַרְכָּרָה carretta, carro, da כָּרַר (siriaco) voltar in giro, menare intorno, rotare.
– Anche nel senso del latino eques e dell'ebr. רָכַב staffetta; cocchiere, carrettiere.
– Formalmente però, come aveva già congetturato Lauth, e dopo anche Brugsch, corrisponde all'ebr. קָלַע, lanciare, scagliare (colla fromba o fionda); – frombolière.

 , qarīu (Karn., Poema di Pentaūr), plur. del prec..

 (Dendera III, 229, c; Rav. Stat.) qāḥ, la terra, il suolo. Kaï (Z.), Kaqi (Mc), Keqi (B.), terra, pulvis.

 (Rit. 165, 13; Sharpe, I, col. 57 e 58; Sall. II, 5, 4; 11, 2; Rec. III, 97; Abido) qāḥ, sost., g. m., braccio, avambraccio, omero, spalla; kaq (M., †) cubitus.
 (Rit. 63, 3), spalla a spalla, cioè: due a due uniti a fianco l'uno dell'altro.
2) – Cantone, canto, angolo, lato (Rit. 165, 13).
koq, kooq, angulus, vertex, summitas praerupta (Rosetta e Dend.).
3) – Aggettivo ed avverbio, equiv. a  kḥ (?).
4) – Verbo: toccare, tastare; accennare a qualche cosa. – Stendere, allungare il braccio (su qualche cosa, ). – Appoggiarsi, puntellarsi, sostenersi (a..., ); mettar la mano su qualche cosa. – (Cfr. Rit. 15, 48) disporre (di..., ).
soq (M.), saq (Z.), saoq (B.), tangere, attingere, tasto; שָׁקַע toccare (da שָׁקַע).
 (Repi I, 143), allunga, slunga il tuo corno.
 (ib. 646), allunga il toro del cielo il

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suo corno.
(Rit. 15, 48), mi sia concesso sostenermi di pani e di bevande; (Birch) Loaded is my shoulder with food and drink; (Brugsch) Ich habe ausgestreckt den Arm nach Speise und Trank; (Lefeb.) qu'il me soit donné de disposer des pains et des breuvages; (Piere.) se tendront vers moi des bras chargés de pains et de breuvages.
io tocco i venti meridionali (ib. 31, 11).
(ib. 86, 4). Io stesi le mie braccia su Osiride.

qāḥu (Rit. 100, 5), derivato dal prec., all. 2; il canto, l'angolo, l'orlo, il margine di un libro, di un papiro scritto.
or kaqi nšaw.w, caput libri; šan kqit margines rivi.
Al l. c. del Rit. è detto che il Capitolo 100 dovea recitarsi sull'orlo di strisce di s'ww: (Chab.) sur un morceau de papyrus; (Pierr.) sur un bande de papyrus; (Brug.) ein Bündel langer Streifen; (Birch) a scrap of linen. — Su questa scrisia si dovea poi scrivere il capitolo stesso.

, qaḥu (Rit. 17, 68), equivalente a qāḥ, all. 4.

, sost. pl. (Rit. 119, 58)
(ib. 102, 6)
, (ib. 1, 7; 31, 11; 18, 12; 70, 2; 165, 13)
, (ib. 109, 8; 86, 4)
(ib. 15, 46)
(Stel. 55, Vienna)
} qāḥu, qāḥu-ti, qāḥ-t, Varianti di qāḥ, in tutti i suoi significati. V. ib. gli esempi.

} qī (Roug. Edfu, 20, XIV), Var. della
} l. c. di qā.
2) — Sinonimo di ssn.

, qī (Elfu), V. qaī.

, qaī (P. Mor. di Buk.), Variante capricciosa di qa, persona, individuo.
(Chab.) N'importe qui, le premier venu, chiunque.

, qaī, (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 1)
baies, bacche.

} qaī, V. = qa.
m-qaī,
V. ibidem.

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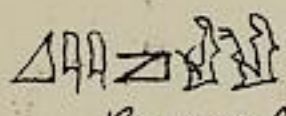
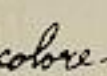
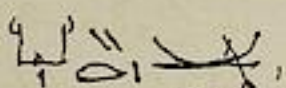
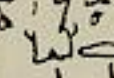
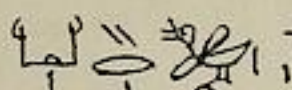
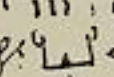
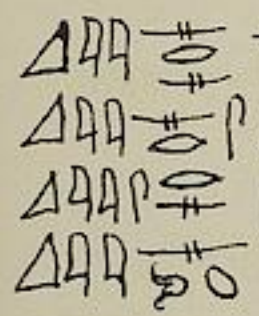
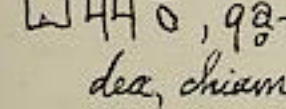
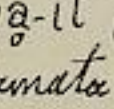
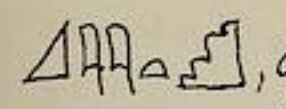
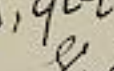
 , qī-àr-sa-ui (?) (Dümi. Rec IV, 66, 8), nome della 9ª delle 11 specie sacre di balsamo o profumo ānti ( ), conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei.
Era di colore scuro ( qm).

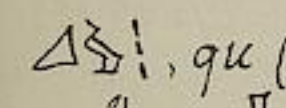
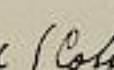
 , qȧiro (Harr. I, 32, b), f.  qrī.

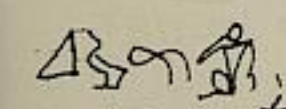
 , qȧiroza, f.  qrza.

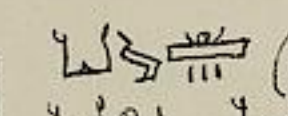
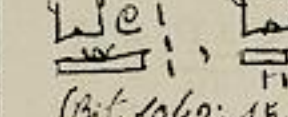
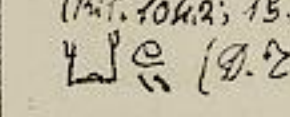
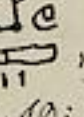
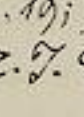

qīsers (Lepsius, Königsbuch; Z. 1874, 79), Cesare, frequente nei cartelli degli imperatori romani.

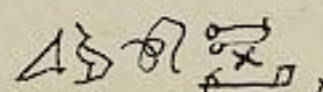
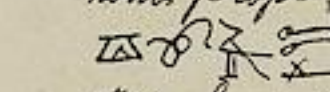
 , qȧ-īt (Z. 1869, 6), nome divina dea, chiamata anche  .

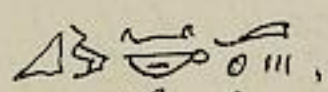
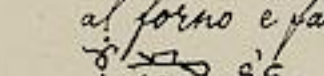
 , qī-t (Z. 1870, 61), f.  qȧ.

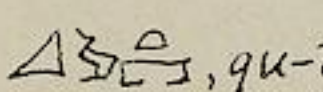
 , qu (Coffin of Amamu, XII, 10), nell'espr  àm-qu, che Birch traduce the nostrils (?).

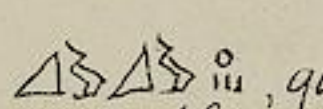
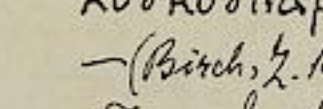
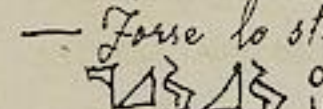
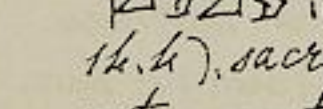
 , qu, (Chab.) giurare, giuramento.

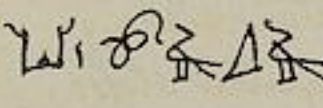
 (P. ierat. 29, Vienn)  (Brit. 10642; 15, 19;)  (P. 2. J. 80, 12)
qȧu, qȧui, plurali di  e  varr, qȧ; res, substantive, alimenta, etc.

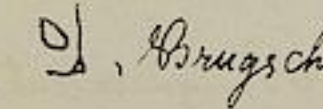
 , quūat (Liebl., Dict. des noms propr., N. 879), variante di  qūat, nel l. c. riferentesi al servizio del dio Rā.

 , qunk (C. Harr. I, 37, b, 10), cibo, focaccia o pasticceria cotta al forno e fatta principalmente di  s'S.

 , qu-t, masseria.

 , qugu (Sall. I, 6, 4), il frutto del cocco, la noce del cocco; noce. κοσκοσταρια, nuccamenta pinea. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 154) doum palm. — Forse lo stesso che  qaqa.  , neter qugu (An. IV, 12, 4), sacro qugu, che era misurato a pentole ( mḥ-t-u).

 , f. qaūaqat.

 , Brugsch (Z. 1886, 2 e seg.) propone

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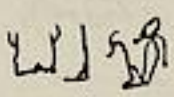
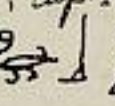
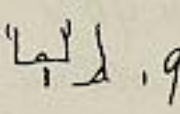
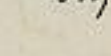
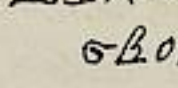
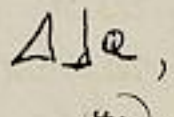
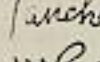
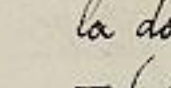
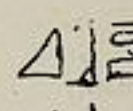
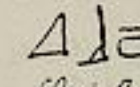
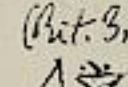
La lettura qb per questo gruppo che noi abbiamo messo al fonetico sb (Y.); è var. del seg.

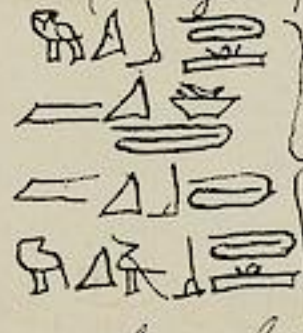
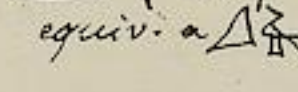
 , qeb (Harn.; Leps., Erst äg. Götterkreis, Taf. III. 3), Var. delle 6. e. invece di  sb (Y.).

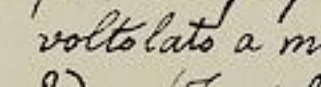
 , qab, g. f., pianto, lutto, duolo.
Confr.  àkb.

 , qeb (Z. 1875, 147), il braccio.
ϬΒΟΙ (Z., π), ΖΦΟΙ (M.), brachium.

 , qeb (Stel. Metter.; Stel. C, 100, Louvre), capezzolo, mammella, poppa (anche di una bestia, B. H. T. 76, 44).
ΚΙΒΕ, ΕΚΙΒΕ (Z.), ΚΙΦΙ (M.) †, ubera, papilla, mamma; capitulum uteris (Confr.  parti genitali della donna).
— (Masp.) petto, torace.
— Al Rit. 125, 58 (Piers.) equival. al prec.; (Birch) Fold.
— V. anche  qab.

 (P. Ord. 2, 1)
 (Descr. V, 40; Denkm. III, 73) (Rit. 3, 2; 17, 5; fr.)
 (Z. 1663, 51)
qeb, raddoppiare, moltiplicare, aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, reiterare;
— Doppio, molteplice.

ΚωΒ, duplicare, geminatio, duplicitas; ΝΚωΒ multipliciter; ΚΗΒ duplex, duplum esse; ΚΒΒΕ (Z.) duplicatio.
כפל duplicare, raddoppiare, כֶּפֶל, כֶּפֶל doppio; כפן radunare, raddoppiare; קבץ radunare, ammassare; כבר esser grande, esser molto, onde הכביר moltiplicare, accumulare, כַּבִּיר copioso, assai, grande.
2) — Circuito, cerchia, circolo, contorno, ripiegatura, spira; g. m. — (Birch) corner, angle; (Birch) circuit, replis; (De Roug.) angle, replis; (Boitevin) détour.
— (Brugsch) Schaar.
 m-qeb, m-qab, equivl. a m-s'en, m-rer, nel circuito di, nel contorno di, nell'interno di, nel mezzo di, in, dentro, su. V. sotto , qab, il confronto con בְּקֶרֶב.
 , qeb-àb (Dict. géo. 321), equiv. a qab.

 , qeb (Stel. Metter.), propriam. il doppio avvolgimento; una delle denominazioni del serpente tifonico Apap , avvoltolato a molte spire.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 345), la spira di un serpente, in generale.

, qeb (Mus. di Torino. N. 132), ac-

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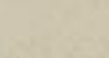
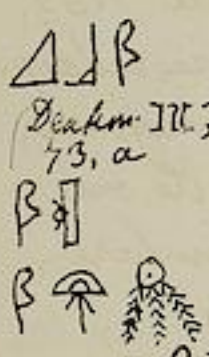
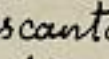
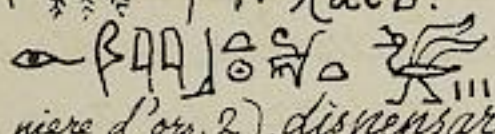
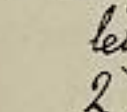
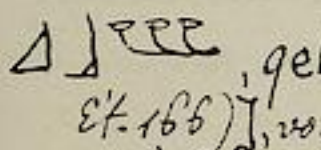
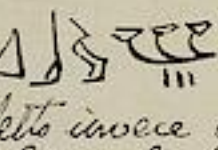
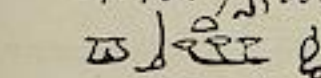
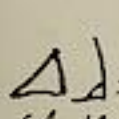
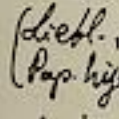
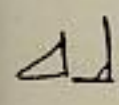
ciare, scacciare, ecc.,
Var. di  qnb.


(Diction. III, 73, a)
qeb, ombra, rezzo; propr. il rinfrescante (confronta  qb).
ḳaiBI, qeiBI, umbra.
H. xaīb.
 (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 2), dispensare l'ombra (cioè rinfresco, ristoro) ai nobili.

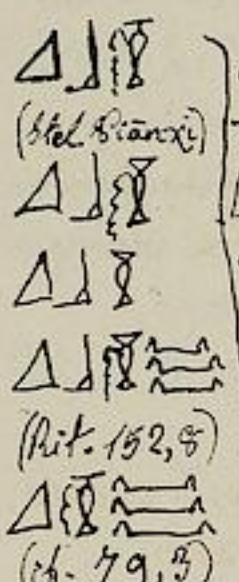
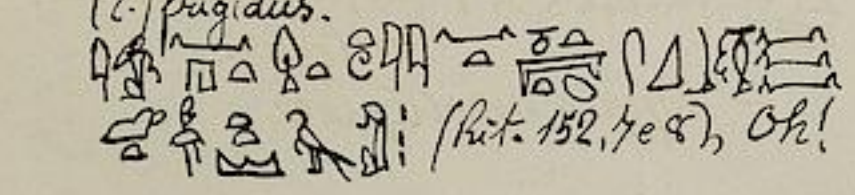
 , qeb (Rec. I, 36, 1), specie di albero, letter.: l'ombroso (V. il prec.).
2) — H. xaīb.

 , qeb [plur  (Peyr. Et. 165)], voce di dialetto invece di  ḳb-t, foglia, foglio, ϭωBE (2), ϭωωBE, ϭB; λωBI (M.), folium (arboris), rabbin. תְּבוּאָה foglia.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.


(Liebl., Deux Pap. hiér., p. 26)

(K. 1846, 2 e 3)
qeb, g. f., ϰaBI, ϰHBI, † (M.), vasculus, ampulla, praesertim illa olei in lucerna; specie di broca o vaso.
Rotoli di papiri si rinvennero nascosti in questi vasi.

 , qeb (Savill., M. d'H., 8, l. 5),

una specie di metallo o di pietra?.


(Stel. Bianchi)
(Rit. 152, 8)
(ib. 79, 3)
(ib. 60, 1; 62, 2)
(Géogr. I, N. 595)
(K. 1866, 2)
(ib.)
(Brug. Dict.)
qeb (Ball. II, 13, 9; Stat. Bokenchons; K. 1866, 3 e; fr. altrove), [il segno e varr. si trovano ai complem. fonetici = , quindi di parecchi vocaboli aventi questo segno sillabico è incerto se la lettura deve essere qb o qbḥ; cerchiasi perciò sotto amendue i fonetici].
Essere fresco (propr. ombroso, ombreggiato, confr. qb), freddo, rinfrescato (detto anche dello sdegno, della collera, dell'ira). — Freddo, fresco. — Rinfrescare, raffreddare, refrigerare; farsi rinfrescare. — In questi sensi anche nelle forme causative (Rit. 152, 8; 95, 2), (Stela 20, Torino; Rec. I, 36, 1) (V. ai fonetici sqb, sqbb)
ϰBa, ϰBE, ϰBO (2.) refrigerare, refrigerare se, refrigerium; ωϭB, ωϭeB (2.), ωϫEB, ωϫEϥ, ωϫϥ (M.), frigescere, frigere, frigus, gelu, pruina, glacies; ϫBOB refrigerare, refrigerari, refrigerium, requies; onde †ϫBOB (M.) refrigerium dare, requiem dare; — †ϰBO refrigerare; EϥϰHB (2.) frigidus.
 (Rit. 152, 7 e 8), Oh!

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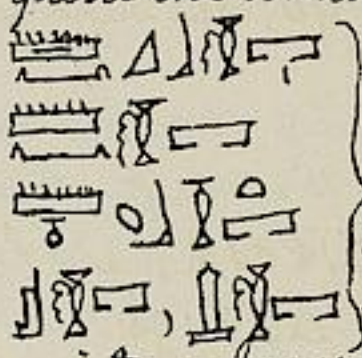
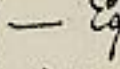
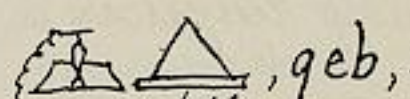
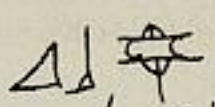
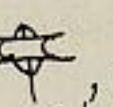
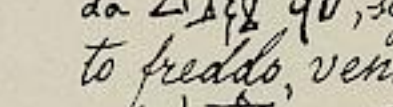
questo sicomoro di Nut, rinfrescante quelli che risiedono nell'Amenti!


men-qeb (Traus. 1880, 533; Z. 1866, 2), secondo Lushington, designa una casa dove si trova alloggio e ristoro, locanda, albergo.

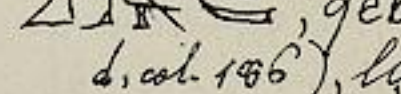
2) — Equiv. a  qbḥ, in tutti i suoi significati.

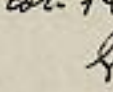
 , qeb, letter. la fresca, nome della piramide di Ḥepes-qa-f, faraone della IV dinastia.

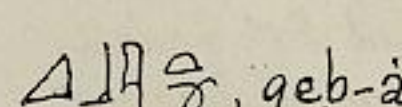
 , qeb (Z. 1875, 128), derivato da  qb, significa: vento fresco, vento freddo, vento del Nord.

 , il vento fresco del Settentrione.

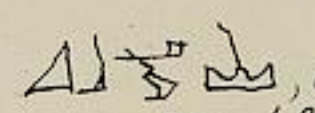
— Aria fresca, la frescura, il fresco.

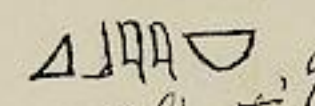
 , geba-t (Lexikon II, 125, d, col. 166), lato.

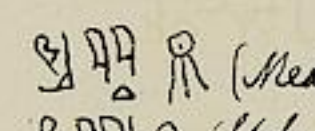
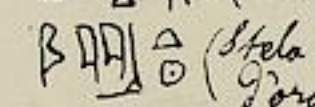
V.  qb.

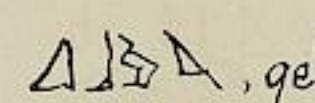
 , geb-àt (P. Vienna 482), velo, velame, coperta, o simile.

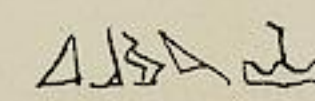
KOBI, vestis species, quae hirsuta esse poterat.

 , gebāu, גִּבְעָ, גִּבְעָה, località della tribù di Beniamino.

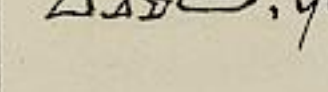
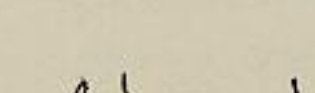
 , gebī, secondo Champollion, è l'antica forma del copto ⲕⲉⲃⲓ (M. πι) favus mellis.

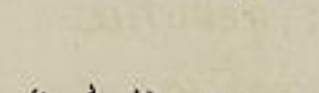
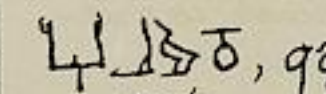
 (Medinet-Abu) geb-īt,  (Stela delle Min. 9'oro, 2) V. qb.

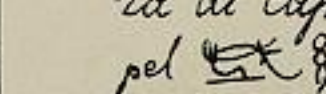
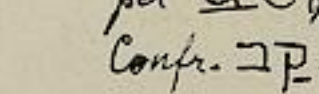
 , gebu (Z. 1876, 54), גזב, fendere, spaccare, segare.

 , gebu (Z. l. c. prec.), Confr. גזב, luogo ov'era l'accampamento dei Filistei (II Sam. 21, 19).

— Haigh ritiene che fosse un burrone o l'alveo di un fiume (Confr. il prec.), o di un ruscello.

 , gebu, V.  qb.

 , gebu (Edf.), V.  qb.

 , qabu (Harr. I, 15, a), del tutto diverso dal prec., designa una misura di capacità pei liquidi, nel l. c. pel  šdḥu.

Confr. קב, misura contenente la sesta

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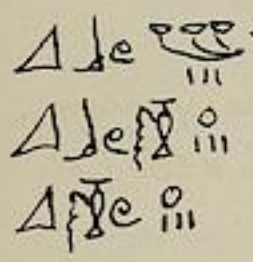
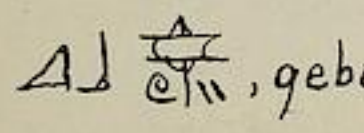
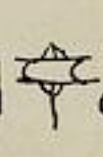
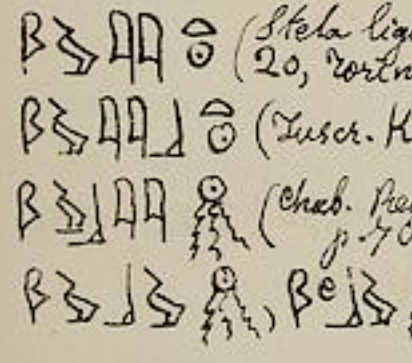
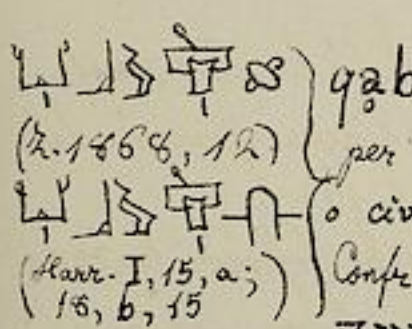
parte di sat.


qebu (E.), v. qb.

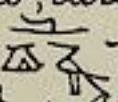
 , qebui, v.  qb.

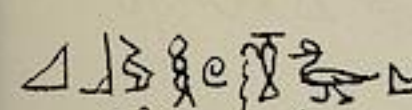

qebu-it, qebuī, qebuu, Varr. di qb, ombra, rezzo, ecc.

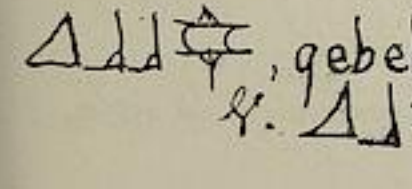
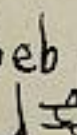
(Stela lignea 20, retro)
(Inscr. Kuban)
(Cheb. Kech., p. 70)


qaḍusa, (Brug.) misura per materie secche, legumi o civaie. Confr. ΣΑΠΙΧΗ choenix; קִבּוּץ, קִבּוּץ, raccolta, mucchio, caterva.

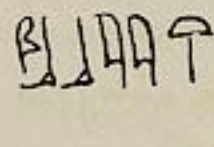
(Birch, Z. 1868, 12)
(Harr. I, 15, a; 16, b, 15)

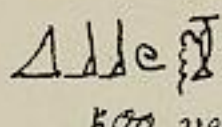
Sinon di  dḳa.
— (Birch, Z. 1868, 12) forse ΧΑΙΒΕC carbo; (id., Z. 1873, 70, al P. Harr. I, 18, b, 15) frutti.

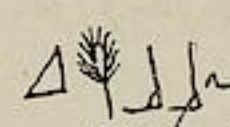
 , qebuḥu (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 5), variante capricciosa di qbḥ.

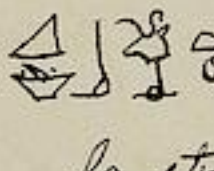
 , qebeb (Sarc. Xāf, Bul.), v.  qb.

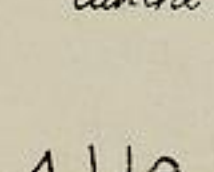
qebeb, forme aumentate di qb, cogli stessi significati.

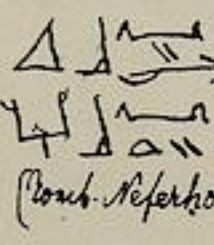
 , qebebī (P. 29 di Vienna, l. 5?), Var. di qb.

 , qebbu (P. Harris 500, verso), Var. di qb, v.; nel l. c. nel senso di rinfrescare, ecc.

 , qebeben (Inscr. Unas, 294; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 219) equival. al prec. qb, rinfrescarsi, ristorarsi.

 , qebeb-t (Dend.), ? Forse gozzo, gorgozzule, gola, strozza, esofago, fauci, od alcunchè di simile.

 , qebeb-ti (Rit. 97, 3), io lo ritengo come participio di qbb, rinfrescato, refrigerato, ristorato. — Birch e Pierret lo fanno derivare da qb, ed il 1° traduce redoubled, il 2° multiplication.


qebeni, qaḍenti (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 166) barca.

(Louvr. Neferhotep, Tebe)

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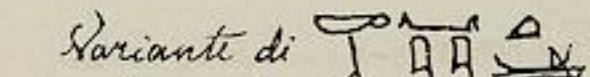
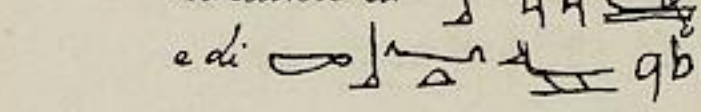
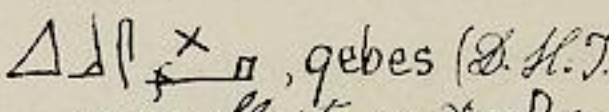
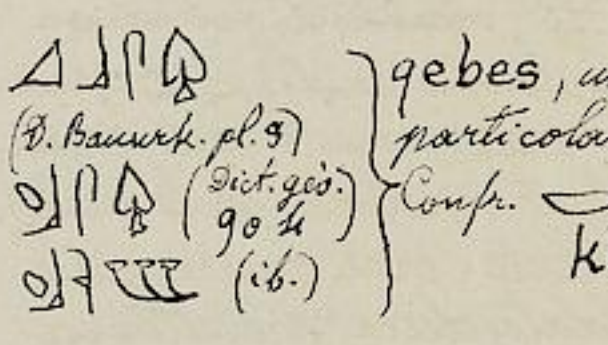
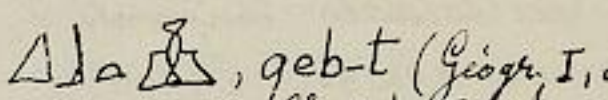
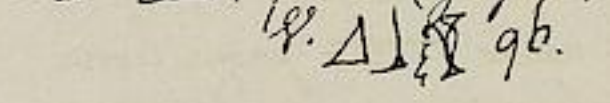
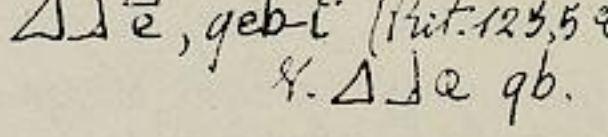
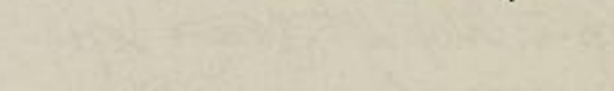
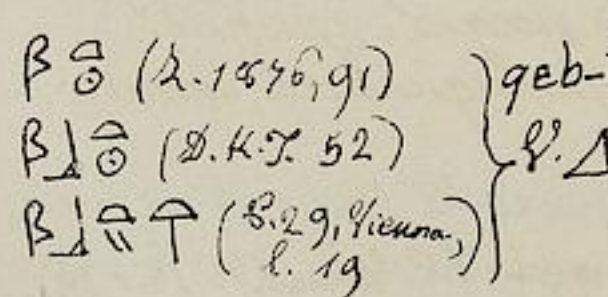
Variante di  qbn-īt
e di  qbn-t, (Ȳ.).

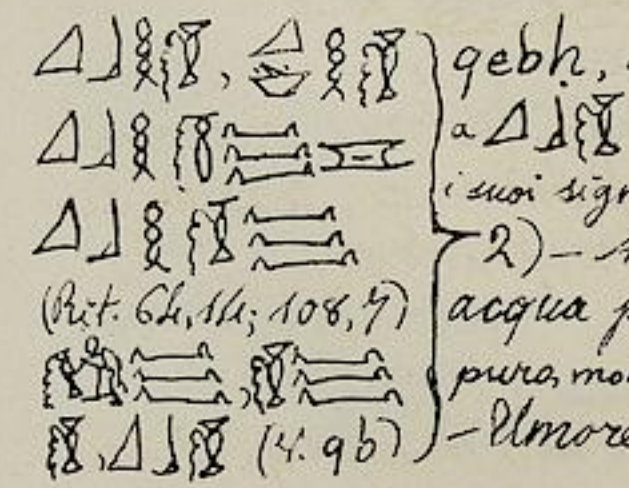
 , qebes (D. H. T. 15, l. 30), forse in affinità con ⲕⲱⲃⲥ, inclinare, כבש, כבש, subigere, assoggettare, sottomettere, soggiogare.

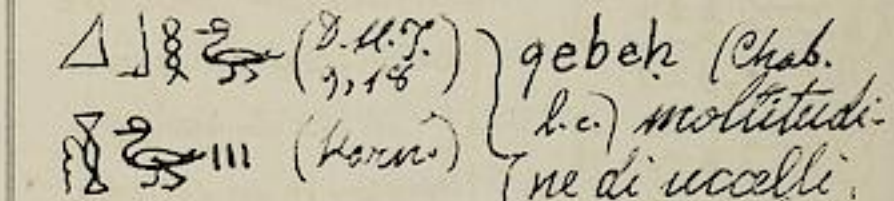

(D. Baumark. pl. 9)
(Dict. geò. 90 4)
(ib.)
} qebes, una specie particolare di albero.
Confr. kbs.

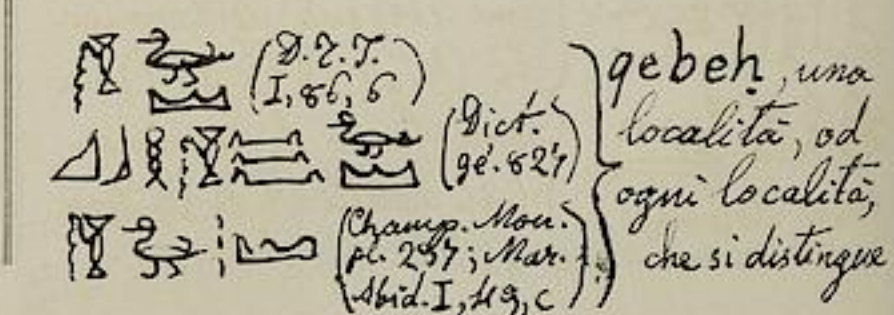
 , qeb-t (Géogr. I, N. 597), Ȳ.  qb.

 , qeb-t (Rit. 123, 5 8), Ȳ.  qb.


(Ḥ. 1576, 91)
(D. K. T. 52)
(S. 29, Vienna, l. 19)
} qeb-t, qeb-ti. Ȳ. qb.


(Rit. 64, 11; 108, 7)
(Ȳ. qb)
} qebḥ, equivalente a qb, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — Acqua fresca, acqua pura (ⲧⲏⲣ pura, mondo, netto). — Umore, liquido umore, umidità. — La libazione consistente in acqua fresca, acqua sacra, l'acqua consacrata agli Dei; acqua per libazione, acqua per purificazione. Libazione, purificazione, lustrazione; — acqua versata. 3) — la brocca della libazione (Birch, Ḥ. 1865, 38); — serbatoio d'acqua fresca (Inscr. Sepi I, 393). 4) — Versare, colare; tirare, estrarre liquido da... (per esempio dal calamaio, cioè intingere la penna nel calamaio, Dieri. Insc. Insr. 99); attingere acqua. 5) — Innaffiare, innaffiamento (Insc. Sepi I, freq.). 6) — (defix., cf. Rit. 104, 7) l'abîme.


(D. H. T. 7, 18)
(Horus)
(Chab. Egypt. 1877, 293)
} gebeḥ (Chab. l. c.) moltitudine di uccelli, spec. di oche; quasi un'inondazione di uccelli, un diluvio di uccelli. — Uccelli in generale. 2) — Stormo, legione, grande moltitudine. 3) — Equiv. al seg..


(D. E. T. I, 86, 6)
(Dict. géo. 82 7)
(Champ. Mon. pl. 257; Mar. Abid. I, 49, c)
} gebeḥ, una località, od ogni località, che si distingue

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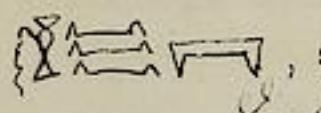
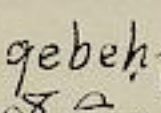
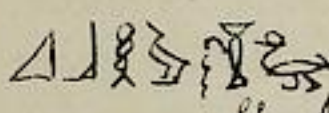
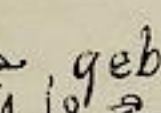
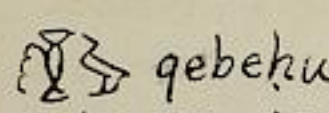
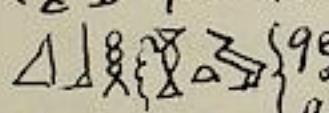
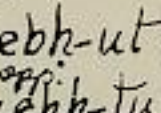
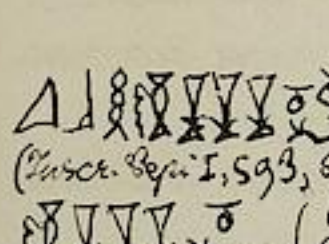
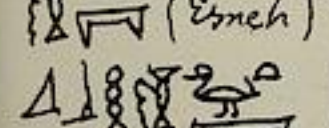
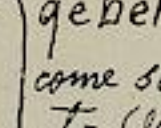
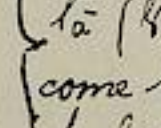
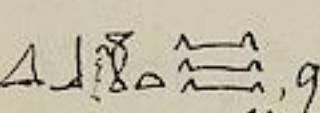
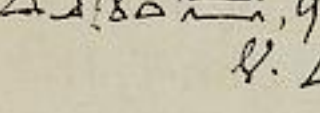
 , qebeḥ (Dict. géo. 1343), v.  qbḥ-t.

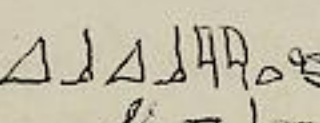
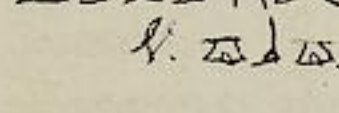
 , qebeḥu, v.  qbḥ.

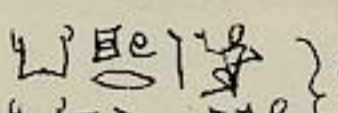
 qebeḥu (Inscr. Sopi I, 412, 393),  qebḥ-ut or qebḥ-tu, v.  qbḥ.

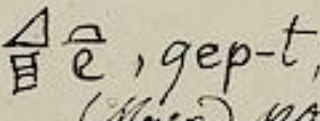
 qebḥ-sen-u-f, opp. qeb-sen-u-f, nome di uno dei quattro geni funerari, protettori dei visceri del defunto. È lui che immerge e tempra in un essenza i visceri per conservarli (Rit. 164, quadro). Era figlio di Horo e di Iside (ib. 112, 6).

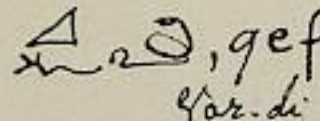
(Esneh)  (Saro-Horemheb, Vienna) qebeḥ-t, il cielo, sia come sorgente dell'umidità (v.  qbḥ), sia come luogo di riunione degli uccelli (v.  qbḥ).

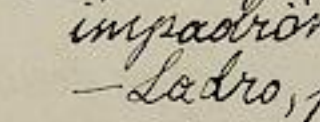
 , qebḥ-t, libazione, ecc. v.  qbḥ.

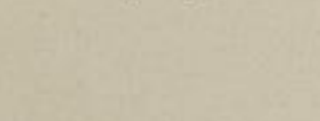
 , qebqeb-it, v.  ḳbḳb.

 qapur (D. A. T. 15, 11 e 26), vocabolo di provenienza semitica. Confr. l'arabo كبير grande, ebr. גִּבּוֹר robusto, forte, protente, violento; potente per le ricchezze, opulente; eroe, guerreggiatore, soldato; duce, prefetto o capitano dei soldati; confronta il κεβρίονης ἥρως di Omero. — Confr. anche גּוּר propr. leone adulto, leoncino; — e quindi uomo crudele, rapace, sanguinario.

 , gep-t, Var. di kp; (Masp.) poignée, pugno. 2) — Impugnatura, manico.

 , gef (P. Rhind, 16, 18 e 19), Var. di kfa, e di kfa.

 , gef (Rit. 27, 1), rubare, impadronirsi di, se saisir de — Ladro, predone.

 , gef (Bul.) Var. del seg. (V. ib. es).

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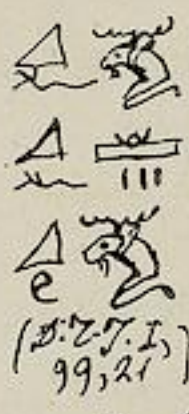
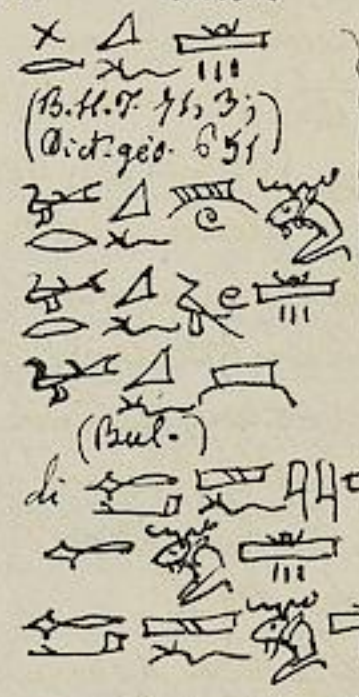
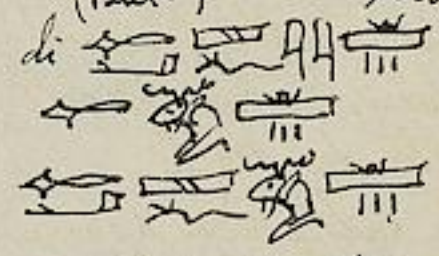
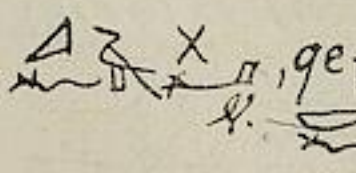
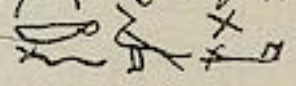

(D.Z.T. I, 99,21)

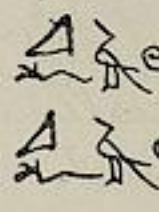
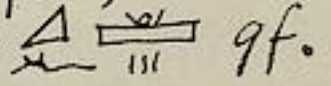
qef, la maschia forza, energia, vigoria, robusterza, vigore, virilità, potenza; virtus dei latini.
Per lo più nelle seguenti espressioni:

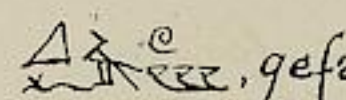
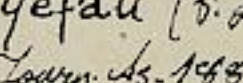

(B.H.T. 46,3; Dict. géo. 651) (Bul.)

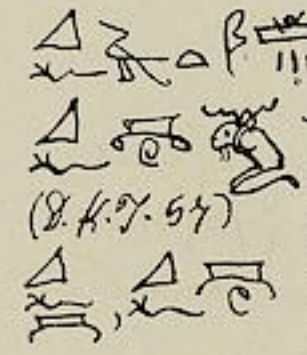
fortissimo, vigorosissimo, gagliardissimo, potentissimo. — Pienezza di forze, somma potenza, somma robustezza. — Sinonim. di  c varianti; v. sotto s'f.

— Anche la stima, la considerazione, il rispetto, il timore che inspira la forza o la potenza (D.Z.T. I, 24, 10).
— Questo radicale, conservato nel copto ϭⲁϥⲏ (M., f), viri graves, fiducia, confidentia, è identico all'ebr. שׁ)ף confidare, aspettare, sperare; stare bene in forze, esser robusto.

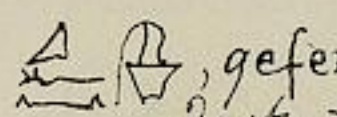
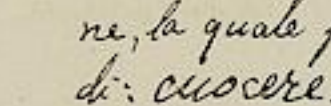

, qefa (Masp.), v.  kfa.

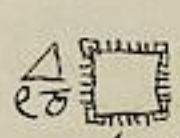

qefau, v.  qf.

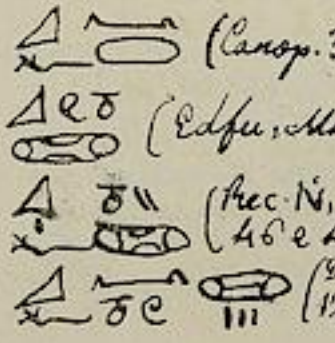

, qefau (B. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 27) lo connette col prec.  qfa e traduce l'huis, la baie de la porte.

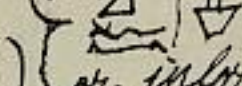

(B.H.T. 54)

qefa-t-u
qefuu
v. qf.

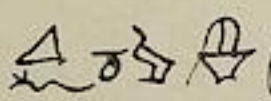
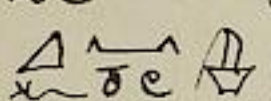
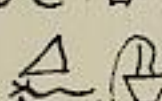

, qefen, (E.) calere, calefieri.
Questa è la primitiva significazione, la quale più tardi passò in quella di: cuocere, fare il pane, cuocere al forno, seccare al forno.
— Fare il fornaio, esser fornaio, pristinato; ΚΕΝΕΥΣΙΤΗϹ, πι, pistor.  (Rit. 99,29) focaccie da infornare; (Revr.) du pain à cuire; (Birch) cooked cakes.

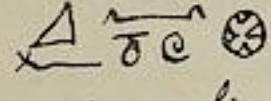

, qefen (Dend.; D.Z.T. II, 11, 3), derivato dal prec., letter. infornare una casa, sign. costruirla. Costruire, fabbricare, edificare, in generale.

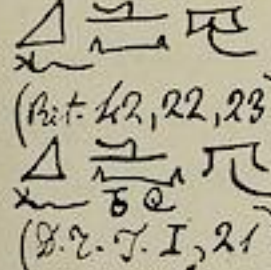
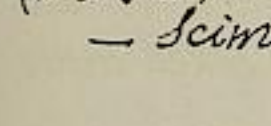

(Canop. 36) (Edfu, Mar.) (Rec. N., 46 e 44) (Dict. gé. 1202)

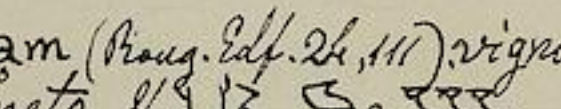
qefen, qefeni, qefennu, deriv. da  qfn, propr. infornata, soprattutto del pane

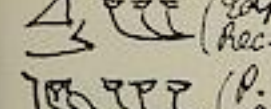
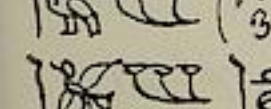
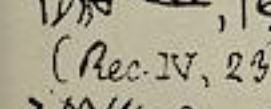
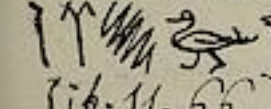
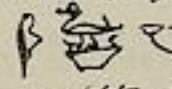
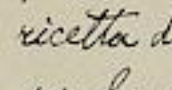
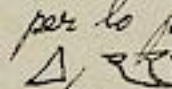
sacro dei templi per le offerte.
— Pane, focaccia (Z. 1882, 174); (Ermun) Aschenbrod. Confronta KENEϤITEN (qan), panes subcineritii.
Confr. anche focaccia.

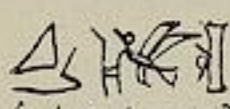
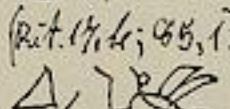
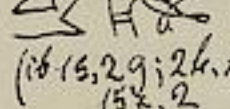
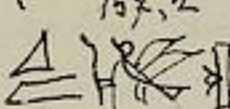
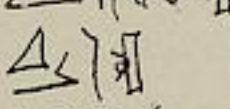
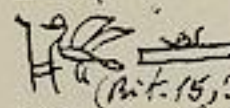
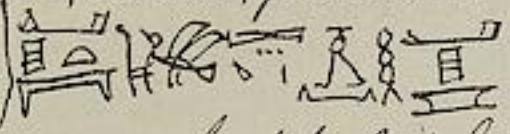
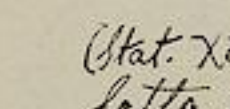
 (Rier. J. H. II, 61; C. 167, Louvre)
 (Rit. 99, 29)
} qefenu, qefennu, varianti di  qfn.

 qefennu (Rit. 142, 10), nome di una località sacra ad Osiride.

 (Rit. 142, 22, 23)
 (B. A. T. I, 21)
} qefden, qefdennu, una delle designazioni del cinocefalo in stile sacro.
— Scimia in generale.

qam (Roug. Edf. 24, 111) vigna, vigneto. V.  qamu.

 (Edfu; Rec. 14, 83)
 (P. Rhind, 3, 4)
 (Rec. IV, 23)
 (ib. 11, 66)
} qem, kaee, π, arundo, juncus, ⲥⲓⲛⲓ, giunco, papiro (del Nilo); giunco, canna.
2) — Una pianta commestibile, che Brugsch assimila al greco χηνίς, ἐλαφοβοσκον, pastinaca.
— Altra denominazione della pianta chiamata altrimenti  oppure  , e che era impiegata nella ricetta del Kyphi (Rec. IV, 82, 1); però per lo più colla determinazione  qem-kes (Rec. IV, 63; 23), qem della Nubia.
— Il Brugsch fa l'osservazione, che, poichè nel copto abbiamo ϭⲁⲓⲙⲉ (Z.) gallina, ϭⲁⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉϭⲱⲙⲉ gallina aethiopica, così potrebbe il vocabolo geroglifico tradursi Hühnerkraut, erba o pianta dei polli.
— Del resto la radice ϭⲉ appare in molti nomi copti di piante.

 (Rit. 17, 4; 65, 1)
 (ib. 15, 29; 24, 4; 157, 2)


 (Rit. 15, 35)
 (B. 78, 2; 147, 22)
} qem, equiv. od affine all'ebr. קום, alzarsi, rizzarsi, levarsi in piedi, star in piedi, stare, esser ritto; far rizzare, rizzare, erigere, ergere, innalzare (per es. una statua).
— Eseguire, formare, fare, creare, produrre.

(Stat. Kāhap, Berl.), fu dato il cielo, fatta la terra (e) condotto il Nilo.
— Spesso, dopo la menzione di metalli (oro, argento, rame, ferro, ecc.), l'aggiunta  m-qemamu, col lavoro, cioè col martellamento,

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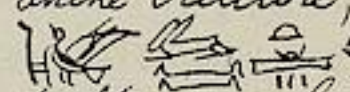
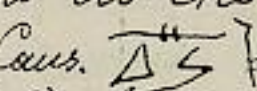
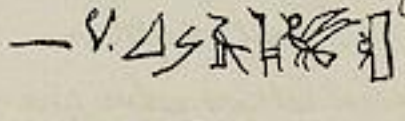
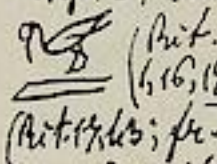
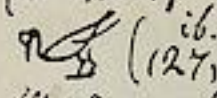
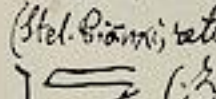
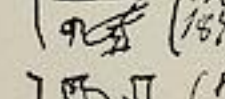
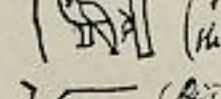
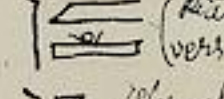
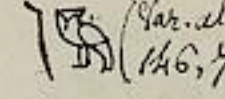
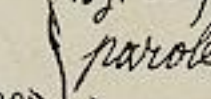
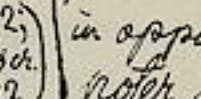
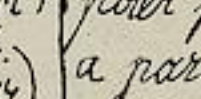
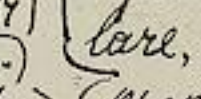
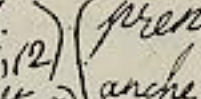
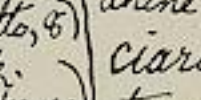
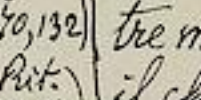
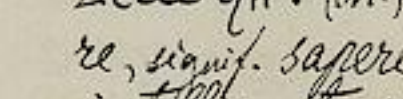
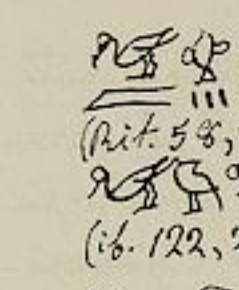
con lavoro martellato.
— Astr.: creazione, opera, lavoro, creatura (Pierr. al Rit. 147,22); — ed anche creatore, produttore.  , il creatore di tutto ciò che esiste.
— Caus.  , s-qem (Rit. 64,16), far eseguire, far produrre, ecc.: — produrre, formare, creare.
2) — Avanzarsi, presentarsi, camminare; (Brug.) auftreten.
— V.  qma.

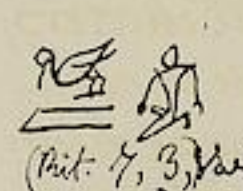
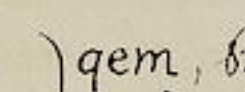
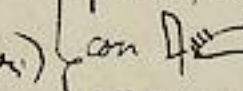
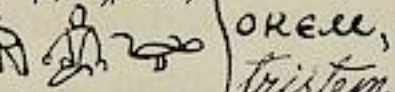
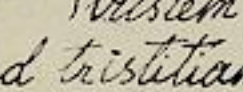
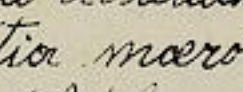
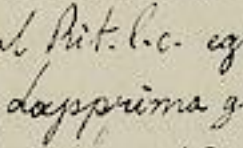
(Rit. 125,50)

(Rit. 64,9; 122,2; 143,80; Inscr. Pepi I, 642)

(Rit. 4,16,17)
(Rit. 17,43; fr.)

(ib. 127,12)
(Stel. Piānchi; tutto, 6)

(ib. 150,132)

(Rit. 145,82)

(Pianxi; verso, 16)

(Var. al Rit. 146,7)

qem, trovare, ritrovare, scoprire, inventare.  (B.),  (M.),  , qem-ro (Chab. Voy. 309), trovar discorso o parole, signif. non solamente, in oppos. a  gr, tacere, poter parlare, cominciare a parlare, mettersi a parlare, discorrere; colui che prende la parola; — ma anche, in senso riprovevole, ciarlare, chiacchierare oltre misura; il ciarlone, il chiacchierone (G. Masp. Le Pap. de Berl. N. I, p. 80, nota b).  (Sall. IIC, 3,10; 4,1),  ,  (M.), letter. trovare il cuore, signif. sapere, essere perspicace, intelligente, sagace; perspicacia, intelligenza, ecc. V. sotto  qma.


(Rit. 58,2)
(ib. 122,2)
lo scopritore di facce, nome di un dio o di un genio.

2) — Trovare il mezzo, riuscire a, קום, riuscire a secondo.

, qem (Birch, Coffin of Amenemu, XXVII, 6), ?


(Rit. 7, 3, Var.)
qem, Brugsch identifica con  àqm (V.). окем, окне, окне, tristem facere, tristem esse, ad tristitiam componere; tristitia maeror.
— Ma al Rit. l.c. egli traduce diversamente; dapprima gli pareva designasse un veleno che priva del movimento, poi tradusse Verrenkung, distorsione, slogatura, lussazione, storcimento, storcidatura, facendolo affine a  gamu (V.).

(Rit. l. c.). (Brug.) nicht kommen deine Verrenkungen an meine Glieder.
— Chab. traduce torpeur.
— Birch traduce il passo precedente: Thy sins () have not come, found out () on these my hands. — Pierret omette tutto il gruppo  , e traduce: tu n'approches pas de mes membres.

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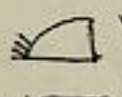
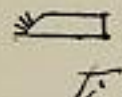
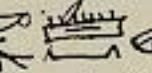
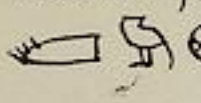
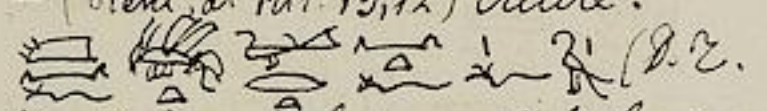



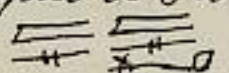
Sebbene sia qm il fonetico ascritto a questo segno dai testi più recenti, pare tuttavia che il suo fonetico più antico fosse hm, v. l'osservazione di Gardiner all'art.  kamn, ed il copto corrispondente a  qm.

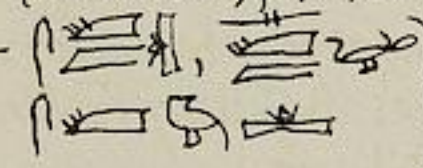
qem. Il significato di questo antico radicale è evidentemente identico a quello dell'ebr. כמה, oscurarsi, offuscarsi, impallidire, svenire, diventar debole; esser svenuto, tramortito; languire, illanguidire per... — e dell'arab. , esser oscuro, buio, cieco, orbo, caligine obductus est. — Quindi il geroglifico significa:

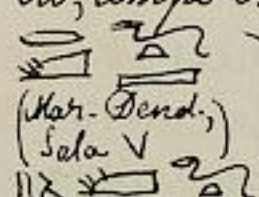
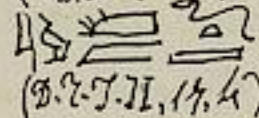
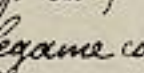
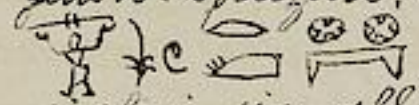
1) — Oscurare, offuscare; oscuro, fosco, nero; color nero; — diventare nero; esser nero, oscuro; divenire oscuro, fosco, senza splendore. KHEM, KAME (S.), XAME (M.), niger; ϵλKEM (B.) nigrum fieri, obscurari; KAMAM (B.) nigrescere; KMOM (S., Πϵ) nigredo; KAMOOY (S.) nigrum fieri; XEMC (M.) oscurità, buio, tenebrosità, tenebre. — Confr. anche כמר divenir bruno; esser buio, oscuro.

2) — Deperire, divenir vecchio, canuto, invecchiare, declinare, incanutire; — deperire, andarsene, consumarsi detto del tempo, An. III, 4, 7). — Quindi anche

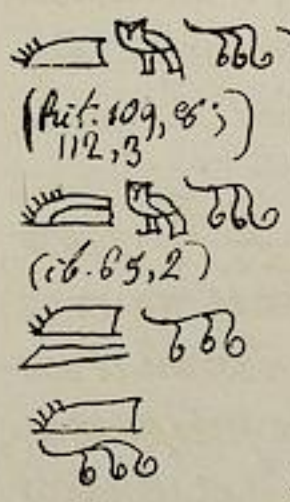
3) — Consumare, terminare, finire, compire, condurre a fine, compiere una cosa (per es. un lavoro, un edifizio) in un tempo determinato; equiv. all'ebr. קום, גמר. — (Piehl, al Rit. 15, 12) creare.  (P. T. 1, 92, 5), egli ha compiuto la grande opera di suo padre Horo.

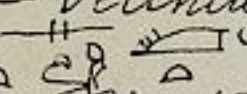
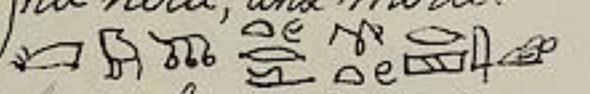
— In parallelismo con  msms (Denkm. III, 94, a; Sall. II, 1, 4; 1, 8; — Edf.).

—  e varr., forme causative: v. al fonet. sqm.

— 4) — Estensione in tempo e in spazio; spazio di tempo; spazio, periodo, tempo che passa, che si consuma.  (Mar.-Dend., Sala V)  (P. T. II, 14, 4) r (op. àu)-qem-zeta, in legame con  (P.), significa: fino all'eternità; — ed anche aggettivo: spazioso, immenso.  (P. T. II, 1[illegible], 5), si elevi sino all'infinito spazio cosmico (del cielo).

5) — (Pierret e Lefébure, al Rit. 15, 12) subsister.



qem, equiv. al prec., all. 1, 2; oscurato, offuscato, nero, ecc.... — vecchiaia, vecchio.  (P. T. 54, a) una donna nera, una mora.  (Rit. 114, 3) la vecchiaia è rinvigo-

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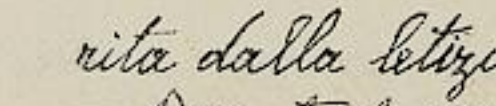
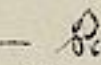
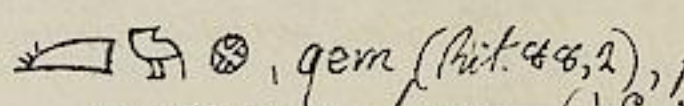
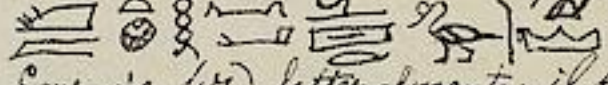
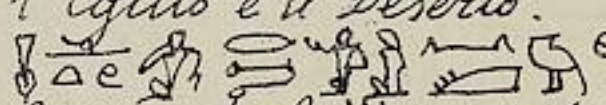
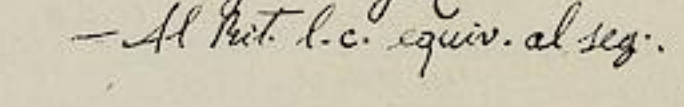
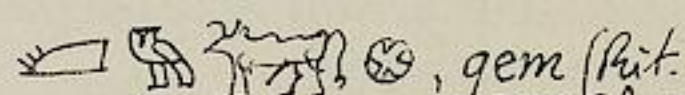
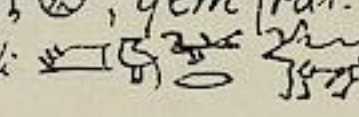
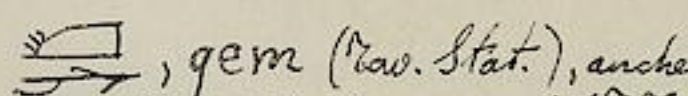
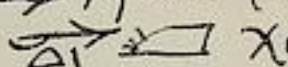
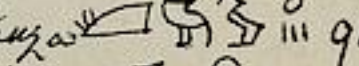
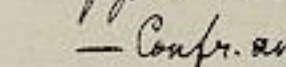
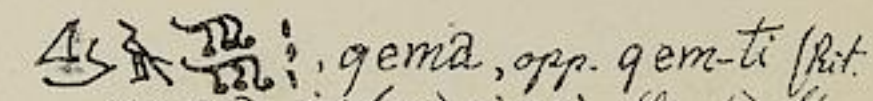
rita dalla Letizia.
— Pierr. trad. velare, velarsi (Rit. 114,3), incatenare (ib. 65,2).
— (Birch, al Rit. 109,8) capelli.

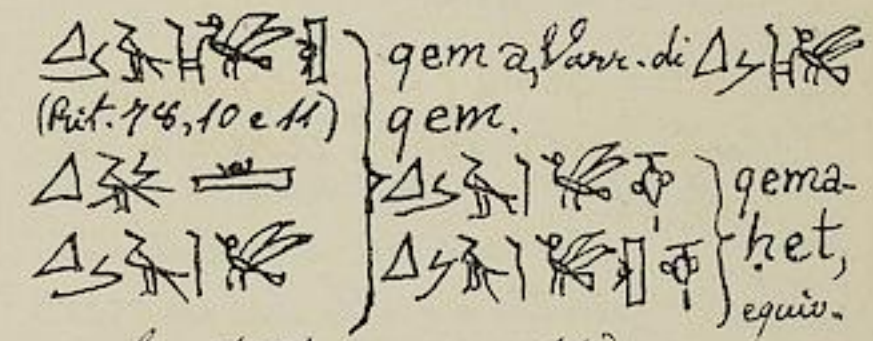
 , qem, v.  qm, all. 4.

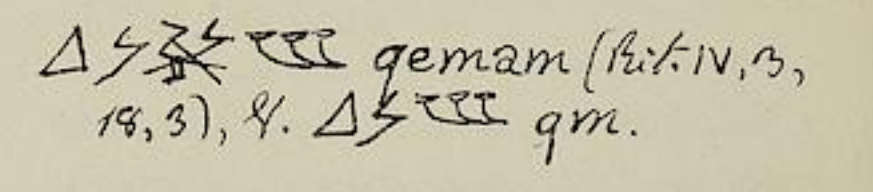
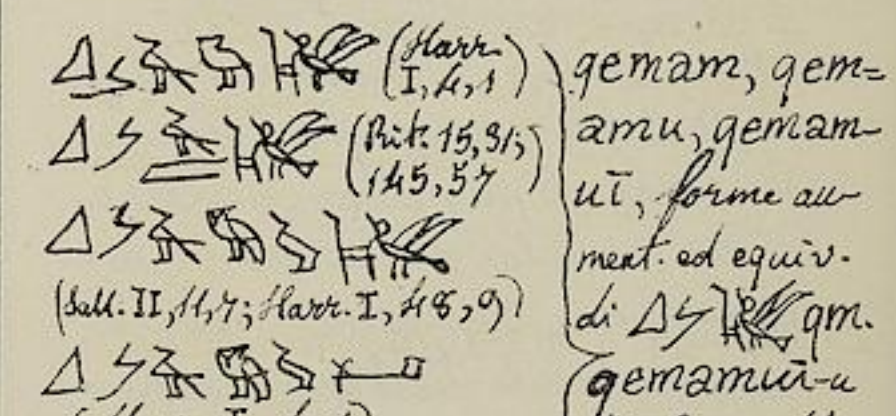
 , qem (Rit. 46,2), propr. paese nero, designa l'Egitto, ⲕⲏⲙⲉ, ⲕⲏⲙⲁⲛ (?), ⲕⲏⲙⲓ (B.), ϧⲁⲙⲁⲛ, ϧⲏⲙⲓ (M.), Aegyptus.
 (Masp. Jeur. ép. 47), letteralmente: il paese nero ed il paese rosso, significa l'Egitto e il Deserto.
 , la lingua degli uomini di Egitto, la lingua egiziana.
— Al Rit. l.c. equiv. al seg.

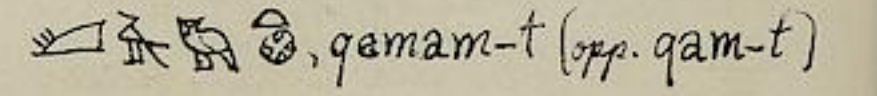

 , qem (Rit. 138,2).
Variante di 
qem-ūr.

 , qem (Rec. Stat.), anche scritto  xe-qem (D.T. 75,2), legno nero, albero nero; specie particolare di arbusto balsamifero, e di un legno prezioso (ebano?) di color oscuro o nero; — Ontano?.
— Pare che prodotto di questo arbusto fosse la sostanza  qmu (v.)
— Confr. anche  qm-t.

 , qema, opp. qem-ti (Rit. 76,20), i (due) ricci; (Birch) the locks; (Pierr. e Lefeb.) la chevelure; (Masp.) les temples.
— v. qmḥ.


(Rit. 76,10 e 11) qema, var. di qem.
qem.
qema-ḥet, equiv. al copto ⲥⲉⲙⲉϥⲏⲧ (M.), ⲥⲙⲉⲡϥⲏⲧ (?), sapore, sapienza; essere perspicace, intelligente.
Confr. all'articolo qm.



(Harr. I, 4,1)
(Rit. 15,3/5; 145,57)
(Sall. II, 11,7; Harr. I, 46,9)
(Harr. I, 4,1)
(P. Harr. 500, verso) sost. tutto ciò che tu fai.
gemam, gemamu, gemamū, forme aument. ed equiv. di qm.
gemamū-u (P. Harr. 500, verso; Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 30)

 , gemam-t (opp. qam-t)

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(Obel. Barberini), V. qm.

, qemaḥu (Tour Asiat. 1883, 14), V. qmḥ.

, qemà (B. d. Bul. XVII, 3, 3), (Goodw., Trans. II, 259) to crown or invest with.. (?).

, qemà (Rev. Arch. 1861, 217); (ib.); (P. H. S. 32); (Chab.); (Masp.) qemà, qemàt, qemàt, gomma, la gommà; — gomme odorifere o odorose. — (Chab.) resina o profumo resinoso.

, qemàt (An. IV, 3, 8), acqua di gomma o gomma liquida, opp. essenza resinosa (V. il preced.); è menzionata come ingrediente di un unguento.

, qemà-t, (E.) punctiones.

, stoffa o tela ottima, finissima.

, qemā s'endt (Harr. I, 55, 6, 1), grembiale di tela.
3) — Equiv (Z. l. c.).

, qemā (Z. 1878, 53; Chab. Voy. p. 259), stoffa, lino, panno, pannolino, tela.
Cf. il prec., all. 2.
— (Ebers, Z. 1873, 69) forse la veste delle fanciulle (qmā-t, V.), o forse benda, fascia, involto o cintura di tela.

, (Z. 1878, 53); , (Z. 1866, 13); (Ritual 130, 1); (ib. 142, 19); (ib. 142, 18); (ib. 142, 10) qemā, il Sud, il Mezzodì, la regione meridionale.
Brug. confr. θεμαι, meridies.
(Rit. l. c.), il Sud e il Nord, la regione del Sud e la regione del Nord.

, qemā 1) — equiv. a ; qmā (Rit. 153, 5); (Rit. 146, i; 193, 5); (Z. 1878, 53); (ib. 146, i) pietra verde (spath) del Mezzodì, feldspato del Sud.
2) — Equiv. a (Harr. I, fr.): , stoffa o tela buona, fina;

(Tomba Neferhotep, a Gurnah); (Z. 1873, 60); , (Rit. 103, 2; Sall. IV, 2); , (Chab.) qemā, far musica, suonare uno strumento musicale. — La musica, specialm..

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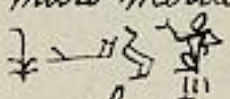
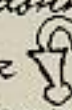
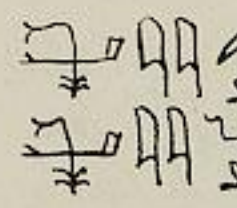
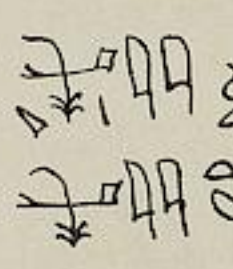
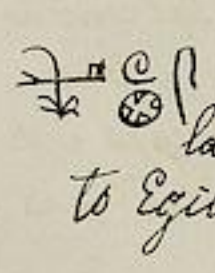
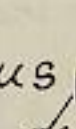
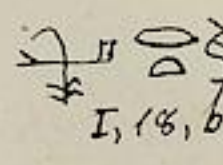
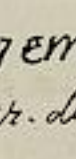
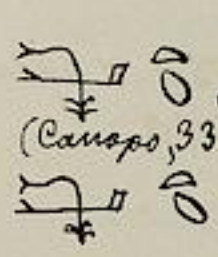
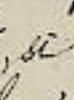
la musica di strumenti a corda. Euttoria nel peristilio del tempio di Edfu, sul muro meridionale della corte, si legge  sopra tre donne che s'avanzano cogli strumenti e  nelle mani. — Musico, musicante, suonatore, suonatrice.
Confr. кемкем pulsare instrumentum musicum, onde перекемкем pulsator tympani, — da кем (B. e M.) pangere percutere.
2) — (Brit. l.c.) cantare, (Birch e Pierr.) invocare.

 (Sall. IV, 1d) (Chab.) } gemāī, Varianti del prec..

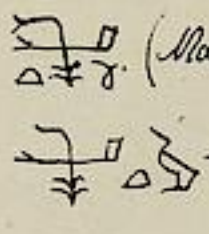
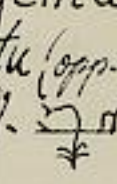
 (Assuan) (Karn.) } gemāī, gemā-īt, Varianti di gmā-t.

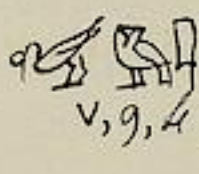
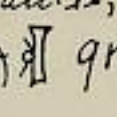
 gemāus (?) (Z. 1873, 127), la corona del Sud, dell'Alto Egitto (v.  gmā).

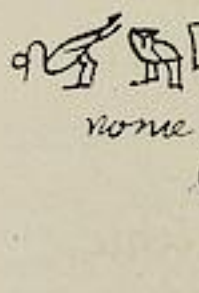
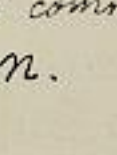
 gemā-retu (Karn. I, 18, b, 10 e 11), Var. di  gmā.

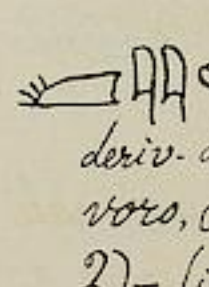
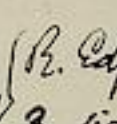
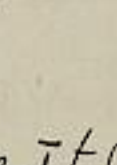
 (Canopo, 33) } gemā-t, la suonatrice, la sacerdotessa o pallacide, giovane fanciulla addetta al culto di una divinità.
2) — Nome collettivo (affetto dall'art. femm. ), i musicanti, i suonatori, l'orchestra.

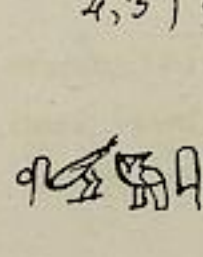
} gemā-t (Brit. 141, 10), v. gmā.

 (Mar. Abyd. I, 55) (Z. 1873, 69) } gemā-t, gemā-tu (opp. gemā-ut), v.  gmā.

 gemī (Sall. II, 4, 3; An. V, 9, 4), v.  gm.

 gemī (An. IV, 8, 12), nome di una pianta commestibile.
v.  gm.

 gemī (B. Edf. 22, XVIII), deriv. da  gm, all. 3, signif.: lavoro, compiuto, finito, terminato.
2) — (ib. 34, XVIII), equivalente a  hunnu.

 gem-īt (Sallier II, 4, 3)?

gem-īt (B. Abbott),

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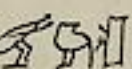
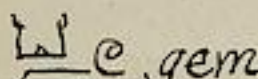
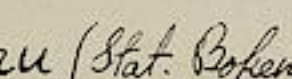
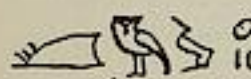
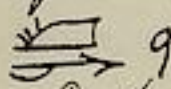
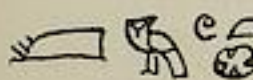
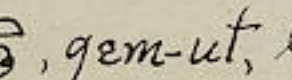
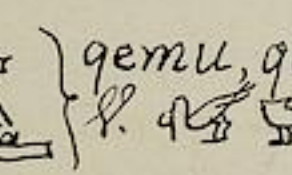
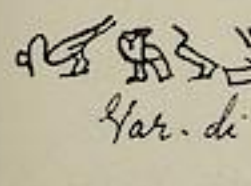
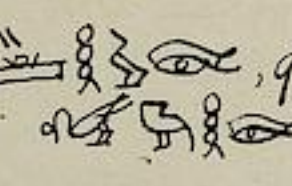
participio di  qm; trovato, trovato che.... Con questa formola iniziale si proclamava il verdetto di un processo.

 c, qemu (Stat. Bokenxons), f.  qamu.

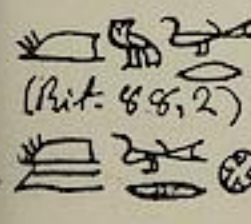
 , qemu, (E.), sembra sia il prodotto o il frutto della pianta  qm.
— Confr. tuttavia קנה, biada.

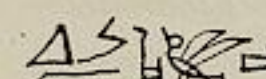
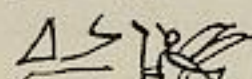
 , qem-ut, f.  qm.

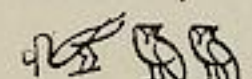
qemu, qemui, f.  qm.

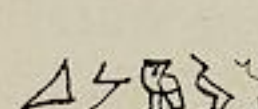
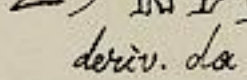
 , qemuiḥu, var. di  qmḥ.

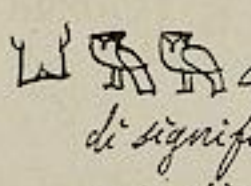
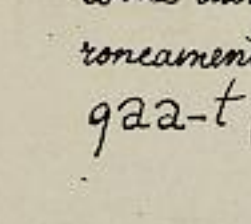
qem-ūr, animale sacro. — Equiv. a qmr.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

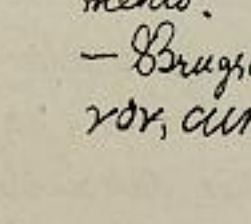
 (Rit. 68, 2) (Dict. géo. 836, 839) qem-ūr, derivato dal prec., propr. la città degli animali sacri. È il nome della Necropoli di Menfi, che si estendeva nella vicinanza delle tombe dei tori Hapi del Serapeum (V. l.c. 637).

 (Brit. 146, p)  (ib. 1½, 89) } qemem, var. di qm.

 , qemem (Inscr. Pepi I, 360), var. di qm, trovare, ecc..

 , qemmu (Deir-el-Bahri), deriv. da  qmm (f.), designa propr. i martellatori di lavori in metallo.
— Operaio scelto, lavoratore od artista provetto; o simile.

 , qammt (Inscr. di Sebaqa), di significato incerto. — Dal contesto pare significhi sapienza; e forse, come dubita Brugsch, il gruppo è erroneamente scritto invece di  qaa-t (f.).

 , qemnini (An. IV, 8, 11), pianta che serviva come nutrimento.
— Brugsch. lo accorda con כמן, κύμινον, cuminum, cumino.

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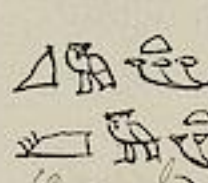
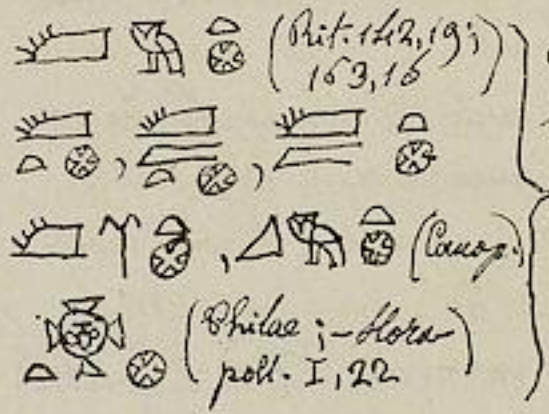
(Harr. I, 30, 3)
(ib. 49, 4)
(De Roug., Inscr. Hiér. 158, 15 e 16)
(Harr. I, 59, 4)

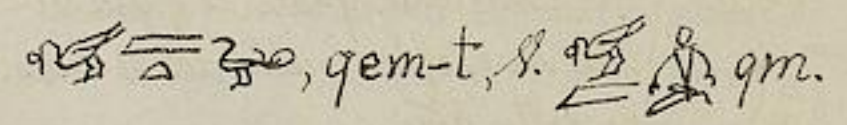
gemer (opp. gemmer), gemer-ūr, animale sacro, specialmente toro sacro. — Come nome collettivo (col segno del plurale ⁞ e preceduto dall'art. femm.), gli animali sacri.


(Gurnah)

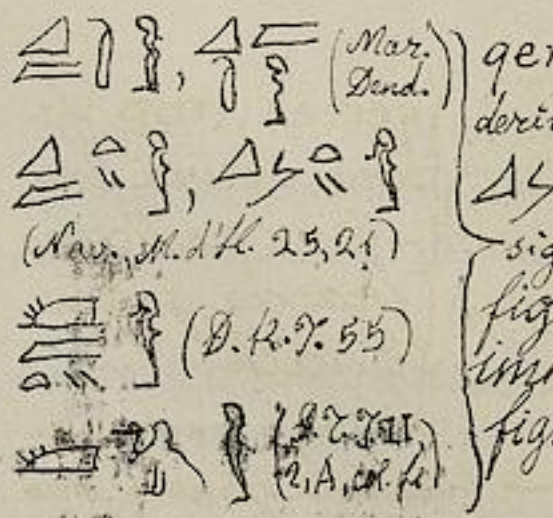
gem-t, una pianta che servivon di nutrimento. — Specie di frumento, biada. — Confr. qm.


(Rit. 142, 19; 163, 16)
(Camp.)
(Philae; - Horapoll. I, 22)

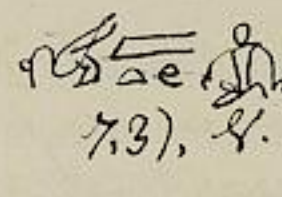
gem-t, v. qm.

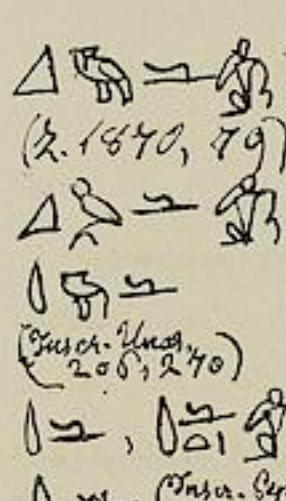


gem-t, v. qm.

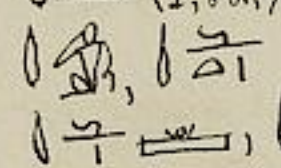

(Mar. Dend.)
(Naw., M. d'H. 25, 21)
(D. R. V. 55)
(D. R. V. 51, 2, A, col. fin.)

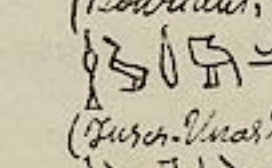
gem-t, gem-ti, derivati dal radic. qm, significa statua, figura, forma, immagine, effigie.


gem-tu-u (Rit. 7, 3), v. qm.


(Z. 1870, 79)
(Busch. Unas, 208, 270)
(Busch. Sarc. I, 68, 709)
e varr. v. sotto zd

gemed (Birch, Z. 1869, 134; P. Sutimes 7, 13; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 201; VII, 150), varianti di zd, parlare, dire, ecc.; parola, ordine, decreto, ecc. — v. sotto .


(P. Prisse, V, 10), letter. la buona parola, significa la saggezza, la sapienza (Bouriant, Rec. de trav. VIII, 171).


(Busch. Unas 206)

e varianti, v. sotto il predetto , Vol. IV, p. 91, col. 2°.

V. altre frasi ed espressioni al medesimo articolo .

Confr. alloqui, allocutio, disputatio.

— La non rara equivalenza di e è sorprendente e strana, e trova nella variante citata dal Brugsch una nuova conferma. E l'equivalenza di questi due radicali a , e varianti, il cui fonetico non pare ancor stabilmente determinato, ci rende lecita la domanda: si deve il segno leggere zd o qmd? Ecco perchè noi abbiamo messo ad ambedue questi fonetici i gruppi cominciantì con questo segno iniziale. — Il Brugsch poi confrontando colle voci seguenti i vocaboli

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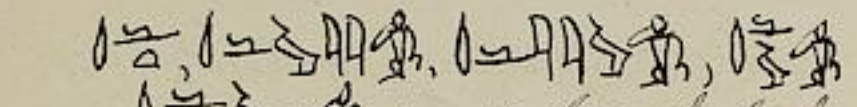
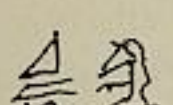
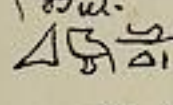

, ecc., si fa anche la domanda se deve leggersi qmd op. qmdd.

2) — Equiv. al seg. (i due primi spec.).


(Sarc. Bul.)

qemed, o forse piuttosto qem-dod, propr. muovere la mano per significare l'intenzione di parlare o come segno di duolo; e quindi

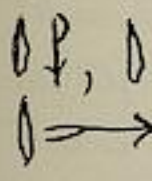
1) — Equiv. al prec..

2) — Percuotersi per duolo, esser dolente, emettere lamenti di lutto, gemere, lamentarsi; emettere querimonie, doglianze; piangere, lamentare un morto.

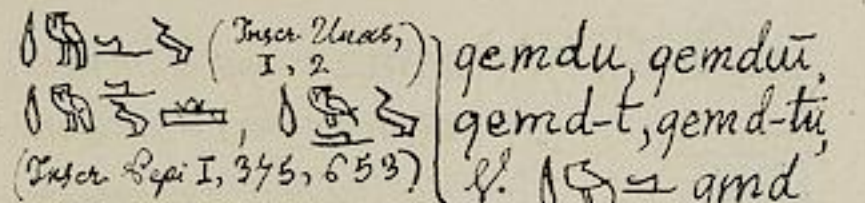
— Lamento, querimonia, doglianza, gemito, specialmente per la morte di qualcuno.

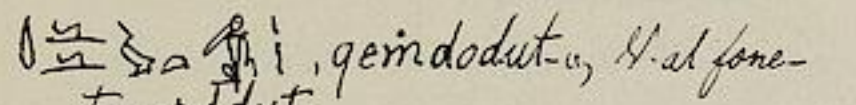
— Colui o colei che lamenta un morto, piagnone, prefica.

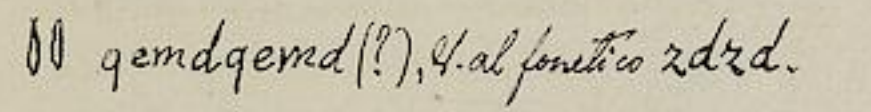
— Confr. ΚΙΜΕΤΟΤ percutere, agere manum, ΚΙΜΝΘΙΔ manu innuere, ΔΟΚΙΜΕΝΥΔΕ coeperunt loqui.

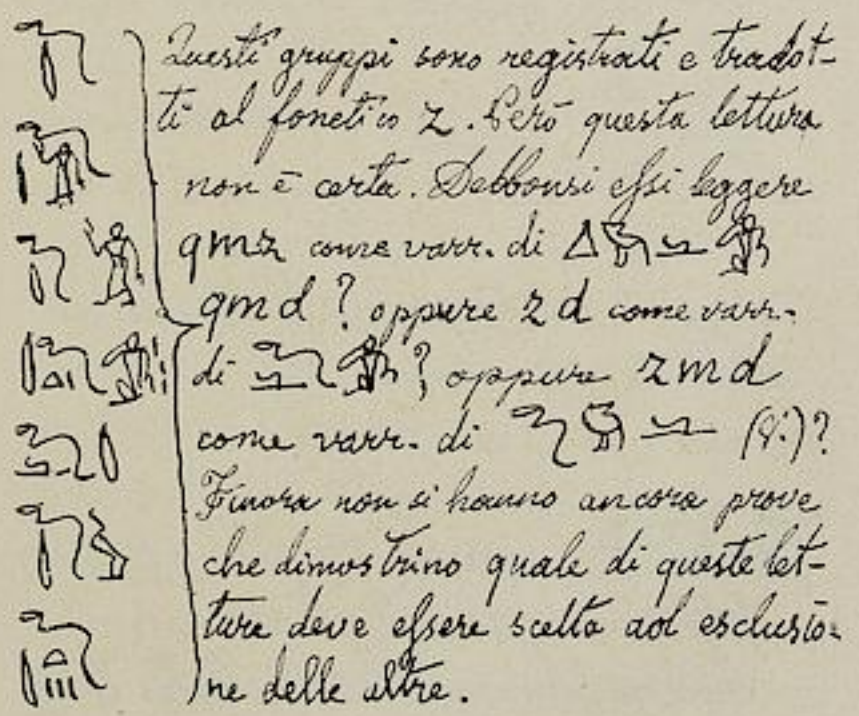

qemed, V. sotto zd.

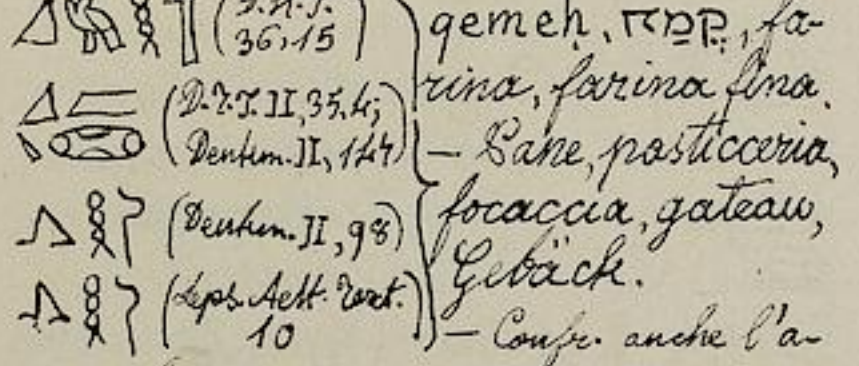
(Inscr. Bepi I, 596, 642)
qemedtu, qemedu, V. ai foneticizdtu, zdu, e il seg..

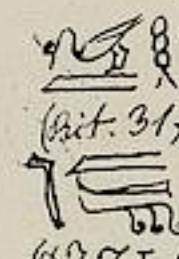

(Inscr. Unas, I, 2)
(Inscr. Sepi I, 375, 653)
(ib., 646)
(Prisse 6, 2)
qemdu, qemdutu, qemd-t, qemd-tu, V. qmd ed al fonetico zdu, zdutu, zd-t. (Il 1° gruppo trovasi anche nell'inscr. della tomba di Sepi I, col. 266, 304, 455, 601).


qemdodut-u, V. al fonetico zddut.


qemdqemd (?), V. al fonetico zdzd.

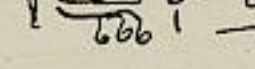

Questi gruppi sono registrati e tradotti al fonetico z. Però questa lettura non è certa. Debbonsi essi leggere qmz come varr. di qmd? oppure zd come varr. di ? oppure zmd come varr. di (?)? Finora non si hanno ancora prove che dimostrino quale di queste letture deve essere scelta ad esclusione delle altre.

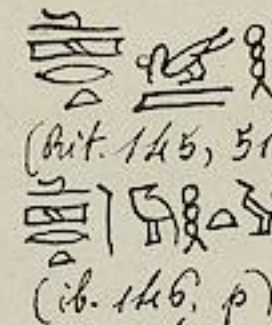

(P. H. T. 36, 15)
(D. T. T. II, 35, 4; Denkm. II, 144)
(Denkm. II, 98)
(Leps. Aelt. Vert. 10)
qemeḥ, קֶמַח, farina, farina fina. — Pane, pasticceria, focaccia, gateau, Gebäck. — Confr. anche l'arabo قمح, frumento, grano in genere.


(Rit. 31, 11)
(D.Z.T. I, 52, 3)

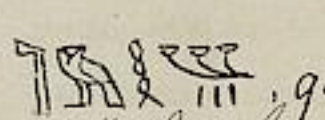
gemeḥ, secondo Brugsch, il signif. fondam. di questo vocabolo è: vertice, cocuzzolo dell'acconciatura di capelli, e si riferisce alla speciale forma o foggia di capelli, come erano verosimilmente portati dalle vedove. — Quindi in generale: Riccio, treccia, capelli, capigliatura, chioma.

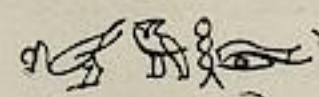
— Maspero (Trans. 1880, 32) ritiene che il significato primitivo è tempia, ma che qualche volta questo vocabolo designa i ricci sulle due tempie.


(D.Z.T., l.c.) i ricci dei capelli di lei.

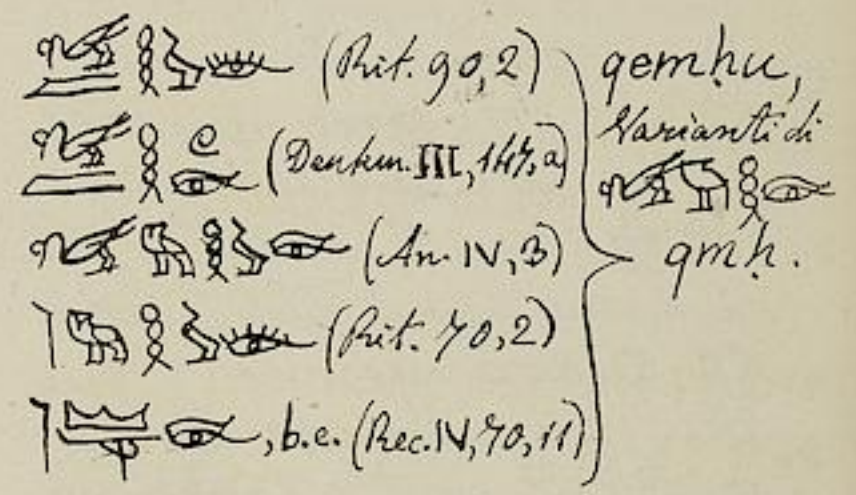

(Rit. 125, 51)
(ib. 146, p)

rossa di capelli; (Birch) red-haired; (Maspero) red in the temples; Pierret legge des'ert-m-ḥu, e traduce: Tesher en deuil.

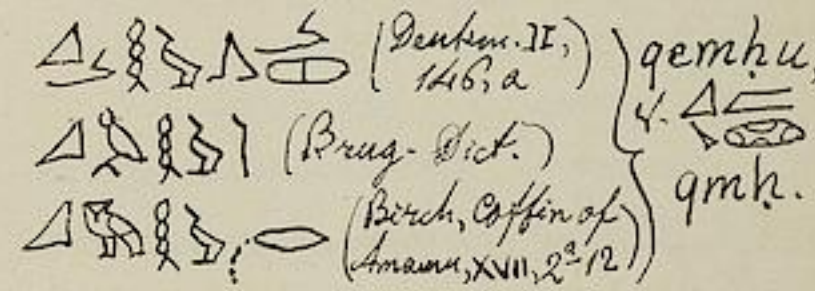

, gemeḥ (P. Leid. I, 32, 7, 13), foglie, fronde, fogliame. — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 14) les touffes (d'un arbre).


(An. IV, 12, 7)
(Denkm. IV, 48, a)

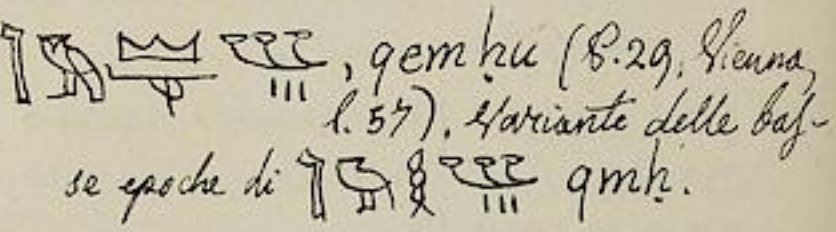
gemeḥ, vedere, osservare, guardare; cercar qualcuno cogli occhi; spiare. Esaminare, considerare fissamente, guardar fissamente. — Scoprire. Visione attentiva, ispezione, sorveglianza, osservazione, esame. — (Pierr., D. 1879, 136) anche l'esclamazione: attention!

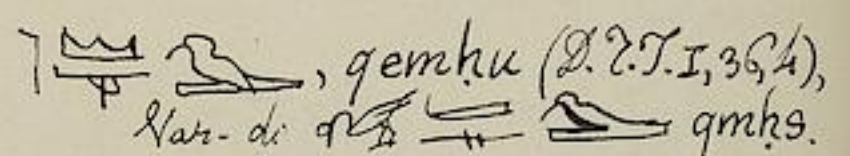

(Rit. 90, 2)
(Denkm. III, 144, a)
(An. IV, 3)
(Rit. 70, 2)
, b.c. (Rec. IV, 70, 11)

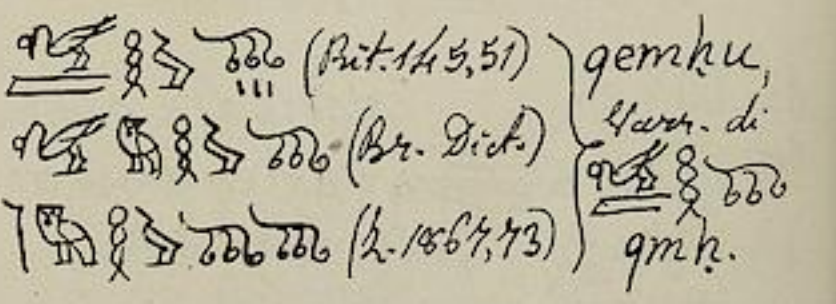
qemḥu, Varianti di qmḥ.


(Denkm. II, 146, a)
(Brug. Dict.)
(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2ª 12)

qemḥu, v. qmḥ.


, qemḥu (P. 29, Vienna l. 57). Variante delle basse epoche di qmḥ.


, qemḥu (D.Z.T. I, 36, 4), Var. di qmḥs.


(Rit. 145, 51)
(Br. Dict.)
(L. 1867, 73)

qemḥu, Var. di qmḥ.

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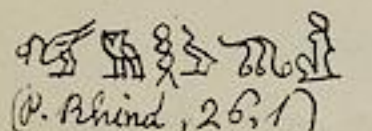
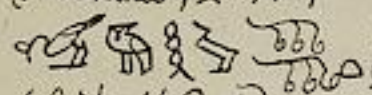
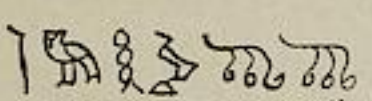
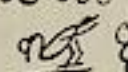
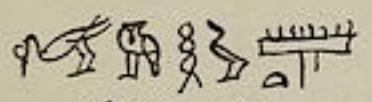
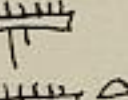
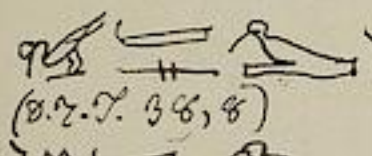
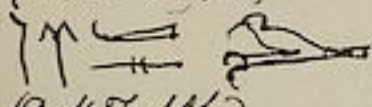
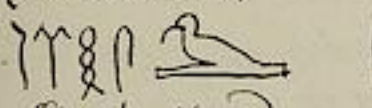
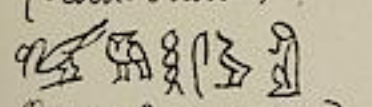
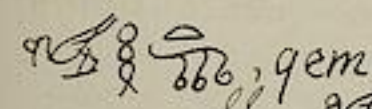
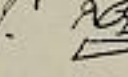

(P. Rhind, 26, 1)

(Rit. 146, 8.)
gemḥu, gemḥ-ut, derivato dal prec., latter. la ricciuta, designazione della dea Hathor. — (Pierr.) la vedova.

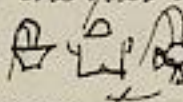
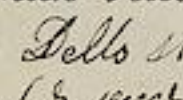

, gemḥ-ut (Rit. 146, p), v.  qmḥ.

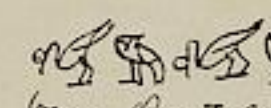
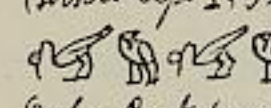
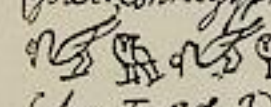
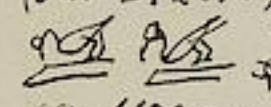

plur. (Z. 1882, 175)
gemḥ-ut (Trans. 1880, 32 e 33), v.  qmḥ-t.


(D.-K.-T. 36, 8)

(D.-K.-T. 105)

(Berl. Mus.)

(Gurna, Tomb. Meris)
gemeḥs, gemeḥsu, nome o titolo speciale di Horo-Rā. — È ancora incerto il significato proprio di questo vocabolo.


, gemeḥ-t (Denkm. III, 53), v.  qmḥ.

, gemeḥ-t (E, 90, 6 e 7; 99, 7), le tempie? Confr. il prec.

gemeḥ-t, g. f. (Z. 1882, 164, 169; Trans. 1880, 32 e 33), (Masp. Trans. l. c.) head-linen, temporalia, vittae temporales (confr. i due vocab. prec.), la pezza di tela che era posta intorno alle tempia durante il sacrifizio.
— Erman, (Z. l. c.) penserebbe ad una striscia di stoffa che avrebbe potuto servire come lucignolo, torcia o face. E considerando che questo oggetto serviva all'azione  st-tq (v. sotto tq), Erman traduce qmḥ-t lucignolo. Dello stesso parere è O. v. Lemm (Z. 1887, 115), il quale fa osservare l'affinità fra questo vocabolo e  qmḥu.
V. anche Brug., Kabend-Torsr. p. 470.


(Torsr. Sepi I, 342)

(Golen. Cont. égypt. p. 5)

(An. I, 26, 3)

(D.-K.-T. 20, 11)
gemgem, (Brug.) forse a riferirsi al copto ϫⲓⲙϫⲉⲙ, ϫⲟⲙϫⲙ, contrectare, palpare, palpando quaerere, od a ⲕⲓⲙ movere, commovere, moveri, commoveri (onde ⲧⲓ ⲕⲓⲙⲧⲟ, terraemotus); — e quindi signif.: cercar tastando, brancolare, tastare, toccare; tâter, sonder; — oppure: muoversi con violenza, con impeto; muoversi quà e là.
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, all'iscr. di Sepi I, 342) brandir.

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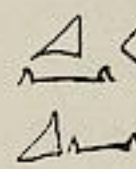
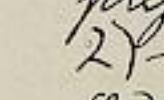
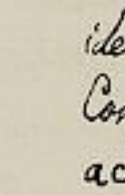
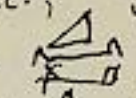
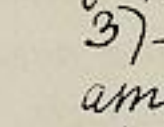
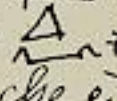
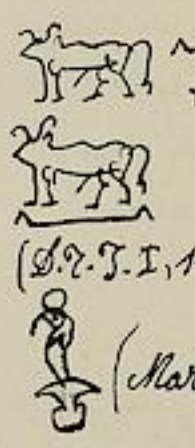
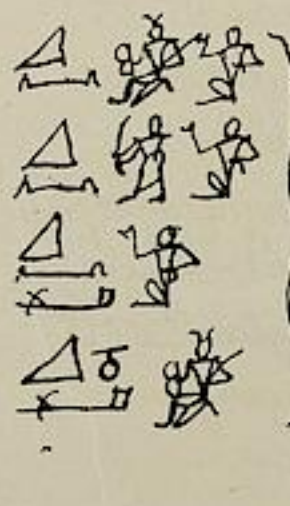
, qemqem, forma raddoppiata di qm, all. 2; perire, deperire, consumarsi, cessare, venir meno, mancare; atterrarsi; affondare poco a poco.
— Ruina, rovina, deperimento, consumazione, consunzione.

 qen, abbracciare, serrar nelle braccia, stringere al seno.
— Abbracciamento, abbraccio, amplesso.
2) — Seno, petto, KEN (M.), KOTN (?.) sinus.
3) — Ammassare, accumulare, ammucchiare, radunare; perciò identico all'ebr. קבץ.
Confr. ϬNWOϮ, acervus, ÑϬNWOϮ, acervatim.

 qen (Dend. Mar.), sedia, sedile, seggio, seggiola, sedia a braccioli, poltroncina, trono.
V. il più freq. qnnu.
2) — Var. di qnà.

 (Rit. 38,2)   (Congr.) (a., Bagger) (Forsch. Sepi I, 662, 780) qen, battere, percuotere, colpire, sferzare, flagellare, maltrattare.
— Sottomettere, assoggettare, domare, soggiogare, vincere, vincere colla violenza.
ϬNE, ϬNO, subjicere, submittere, subjectio, submissio; כנע, הכניע, sottomettere, deprimere, umiliare.
2) — Essere vittorioso, brava, forte, fortissimo, valoroso, valente.
3) — Assoggettamento, vittoria; valore, bravura, forza, virtù, energia robustezza, vigore.
כנע forza, robustezza valore, virtù.
— Percuotimento, percossa, colpo, sferzata, flagellazione, maltrattamento, violenza.
4) — L'uomo forte, valoroso, vittorioso, ecc.,
equiv. a  qn.
—  (Rit. 138, 2) colui che è invincibile; (Pierr.) que rien ne blesse.
— 5) — Equiv. a  qn (V. ibid. l'es. di Canopo).

 (D.T.S. I, 110, 7) (Mar. Dend.) qen, varianti delle basse epoche del precedente, all. 1, 2, 3, 4.

 qen, deriv. da qn (V. all. 4), il forte, il valoroso; milizia scelta, soldato scelto.
Nome di un corpo speciale e scelto di truppe.
Confr. ?ן׳ם, ?ן׳ם, ?ם, eser-

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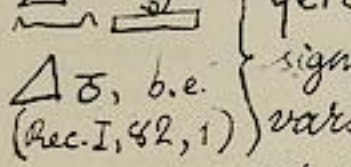
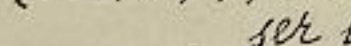
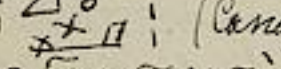
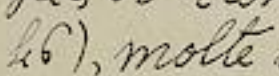
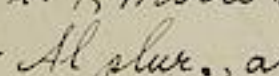
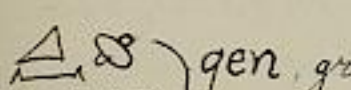
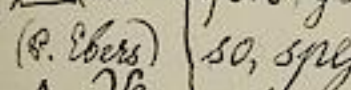
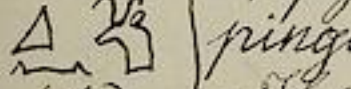
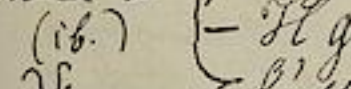
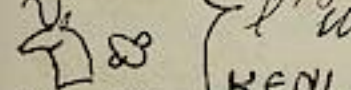
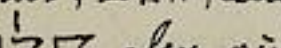
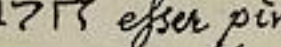
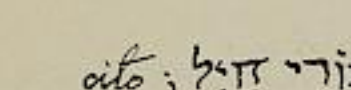
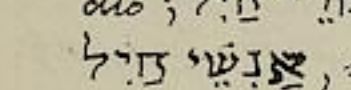
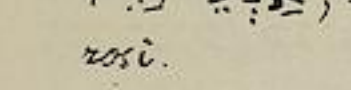
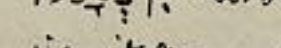
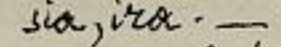
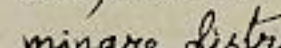
alto; בְּנֵי חַיִל, גִּבּוֹרֵי חַיִל, od anche אַנְשֵׁי חַיִל, soldati o uomini valorosi.



gen, deriv. da qn, significa propriamente: trovarsi in forte numero, esser in forte numero, esser molto; la forza in senso quantitativo. — Molto, numeroso, beaucoup. — Abbondanza, numero grande, moltitudine, copia, moltiplicità.
ϭⲛⲱⲟϭ (M., Π) acervus; ⲛⲉⲛⲱⲟϭ acervatim.
 (Canop.), ὀυχ' ὀλίγας δὲ τῶν προϭὸδων (ib., greco 16), molte imposizioni.
— Al plur., anche sotto le forme   molti, numerosi, plusieurs, beaucoup de; — molte cose (Fasc. di Huban); molti uomini (Rap. di Bul. III).






gen. gruppi delle b.e., esser grosso, spesso, sodo, denso, grasso, pingue, adiposo.
— Il grasso, l'unguento, l'unto; l'adipe.
KENI, KNNE, pinguescere, pinguis; ⲥⲛⲏ, adeps, sebum-
 esser pingue; 
sego, sevo, adipe, grasso.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

gen, colpire di disgrazia, di sciagura, di affanno, di pena, di tribolazione; — estinguere, esterminare. — Ed. passivi; (Birch) to fail.
— Disgrazia, sventura, male, calamità, carestia, sterilità (P.H.T. II, 35, b, a, 16); tribolazione, pena, affanno; (Pierr., al Rit. l.c.) blessure.
— Dannoso, nocivo, pregiudizievole, pernicioso, malsano, maligno, malefico; infelice, sfortunato, tribolato; disastroso, cattivo, avverso, sinistro, fatale, calamitoso; — violento, impetuoso, prepotente, tiranno, albagioso, insolente, protervo, superbo; litigioso, accattabrighe (Stel. C, 26, Louvre).
— Danno, nocumento, pregiudizio; malignità, malefizio; infelicità, sfortuna, disastro, avversità, sinistro; — violenza, prepotenza, tirannia, albagia, insolenza, protervia, superbia; — querela, rissa, disputa, briga, contesa, lite.
ⲥⲛⲁ (T.) percutere, ⲥⲉⲛⲁ extinguere; ⲥⲛⲁⲧ, superbus, insolens, contumax; ⲥⲛⲏⲛ, adversarius, litigitor, contentiosus.
 livore, sdegno, invidia, gelosia, ira. —  venir meno, esterminare, distruggere. —  essere dolente, infermo; (Piel) tormentare,

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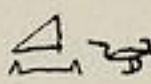
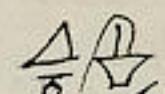
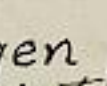
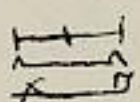
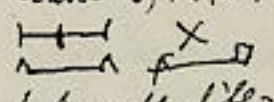
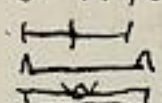
far tremare, addolorare; ʾ‘ṯ dolore; ṯʾṯ ammalare, ammalarsi, esser infermo; (al Piel) fare ammalare, affliggere; ʾṯ infermità, malattia, languore, dolore, doglia, affanno.

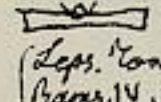
 , qen (Stel. C.26, Louvre), equiv. al prec., nel senso di uomo violento, impetuoso, prepotente, tiranno, ecc.

 , qen (D.Z.T. I, 66,7), essere abbruciato, bruciato, arso; detto soprattutto del grasso () che si poneva sulle braci a bruciare.

 (D.Z.T. 90, 14; Sall. IV, 18,6)

 (Nav: M. d'H. IV, 6)

 (Sall. II, 5,1)

 (Leps. Tomba di Rams. IV, X, c; Ipsamboul)

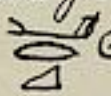
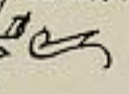
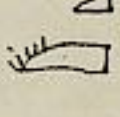
qen, terminare, esaurire, consumare, finire, condurre a fine, condurre a termine, compiere; eseguire intieramente, completamente, totalmente, del tutto.
— Ed i passivi (D.Z.T., 90, 14).

2)— Esterminare, far cessare di essere, annientare, annichilare.

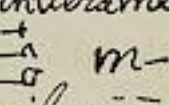
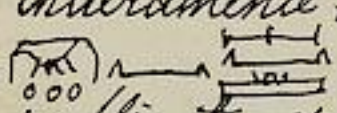
3)— Perfezionare, condurre a perfezione, render perfetto, compire.
— Ed i passivi.

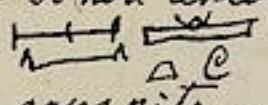
4)— Cessare, desistere, tralasciare, discontinuare.

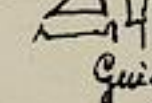
5)— Sost.: termine, fine, esaurimento, compimento, complemento; esecuzione completa, perfetta; perfezione; annichilamento; cessazione, discontinuazione.
— (Leps. l.c.) l'ultima parte.

6)— (D.el.T. 20,12) Avverbio: per l'ultima volta, per ultimo, in ultimo, finalmente.
— I precedenti significati dànno ragione del frequente parallelismo di questo vocabolo con  ,  , e  .

— Confr. ḤHṮ (M.) cessare, absolvere, finire; satis, sufficit; — contentum esse. ṯḥḥ terminare, finire, cessare, perfezionare, compire; esterminare, distruggere, consumare; ʾḥḥ perfezionare, terminar totalmente, completare; ʾ‘ʾḥ totalmente, intieramente.

—  m-qen (D.Z.T. 95, 20) come il più compito, cioè il più fino (Brugsch); è un avverbio che ha il senso dell'all. 6; ed anche totalmente, completamente, del tutto, intieramente, a perfezione.
 (Z. 1873, 5), oro raffinato, oro fino.

— Si noti ancora il passivo  , qen-tu, esser finito, compito, ecc., a cui Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 39) dà anche il significato: tenersi pronto, preparato.

 , genà (P. Sutimes, Louvre, Edit. Guieysse, p. 10, a fav. 17), essere giallo,

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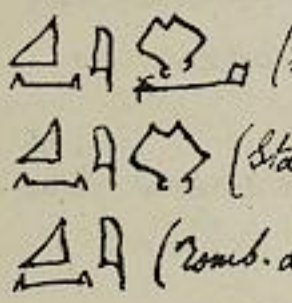
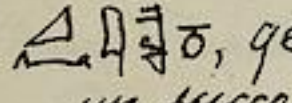
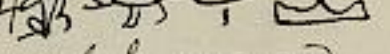
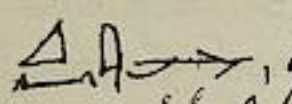
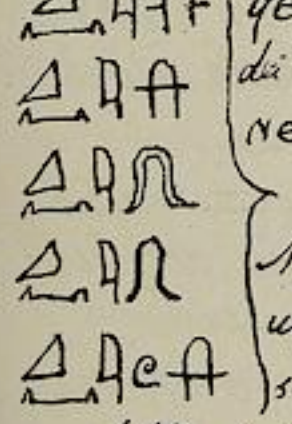
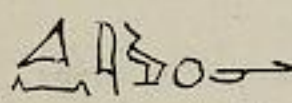
—, g. f. (B. H. T. 78, 4), il color giallo.

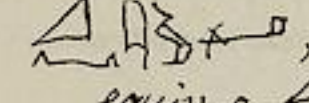

genà, f. qn.
(Denkm. III, 194, 7)
(Stat. di Loro, Torino)
(Tomb. di Ti, Saggara)

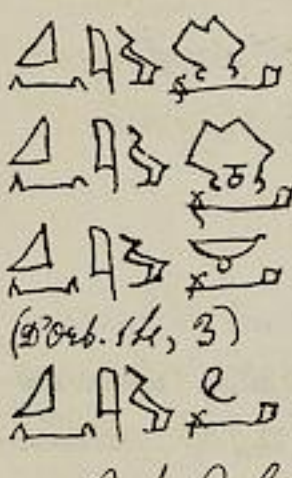
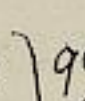
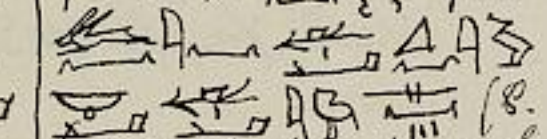
 , genà (An. IV, 15, 3), nome di un succo o liquore di frutta, della specie del nostro sidro, il quale proveniva dal paese  Amār (H. Brugsch, Z. 1873, 32).

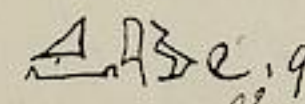
 , genà (Tav. Stat.).
f. qn.

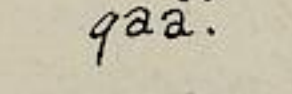

genà, genàu (Schiaparelli, Libro dei Funerali, 30, 53 a, 55), ΣΟΟΝΕ, σάκκος, saccus, pannus, tela rudis ac vilis.
Nel l. c. è dato questo nome ad una specie di paramento di stoffa grossolana, fatto a guisa di sacco, e che portava il sacerdote Sotem nelle funzioni funerarie nel modo come è designato nella figura quì accanto. [V. i bassorilievi del corridoio d'entrata della tomba di Seti I (Schiap. l. c. Tav. LIII, b, c)].
2) — Verbo: vestire il paramento predetto. (Schiap. l. c., p. 30).
3) — Equiv. al prec.

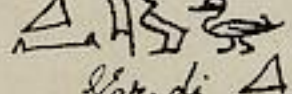
 , genàu (Rec. de trav. VIII, 171), v. qnà.

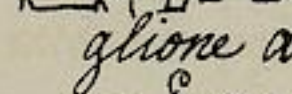
 , genàu (Z. 1874, 49), equiv. a qn ed al seg.


genàu, f.  qn.

(S. d'Orb. 14, 3 e 4), allora si abbracciarono l'un l'altro.
— l'ultimo, nel Gr. S. di Bologna, è equiv. al seg.

 , genàu, seno, petto, f. qn, all. 2.

 , genàu (Rev. Arch. 1861, 125), equiv. a qn.
— Brugsch lo fa equiv. a qaà.

 , genàu (An. IV, 15, 6), f. di qn (?), esser grasso; — il grasso.

 , genàu, (Br.) padiglione di riposo.
— Equiv. a qn, all. 1.

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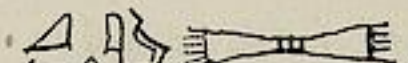
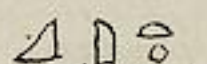
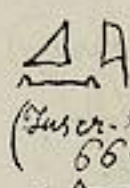
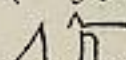
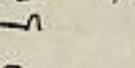
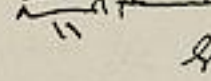
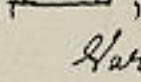
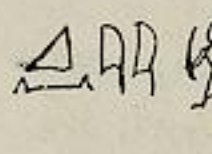
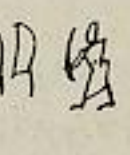
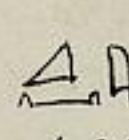
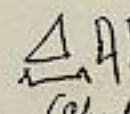
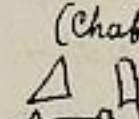
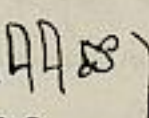
 , qenàu (Med.-Aba), fagotto, fardello, mazzo, mazzetto, paquet, trousseau, trousse. Confr. ⲕⲟⲩⲛⲓ involto, fagotto, fardello, da ⲕⲟⲩⲛⲓ ravvolgere, inviluppare, piegare.

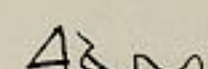
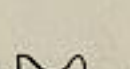
 , qenà-t (B.A.L. 78, 4), v. qnà.

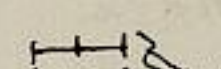
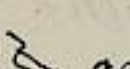

(Inscr. Dep. I, 662)

(ib. 760)
qen-àt, secondo Maspero, forme participiali del verbo  qn (v.); battuto, colpito.

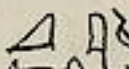
 , qeni (Karnak), var. di  .

 , qenī, v.  qn.



(Chab.)

qenī, qen-īt, grasso, adipe; unto, unguento. v.  qn.

 , qenu (D.A.L. II, 33, b, α, 16), var. di  qn.

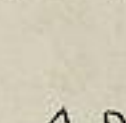
 , qenu (Abid.), v.  qn.

, qenb (Masp., Rec. de trav. II, 109), cacciare, scacciare; mettere o ridurre alle strette; stringere, attorniare, accerchiare.
— Ed i passivi.
— Letter. mettere nell'angolo (confr.  qnb).

, qenb, Masp. (l.c. prec.) ritiene questo vocabolo una var. del prec.
— Ma forse è invece una variante di qnb-t.

(Barc. Bul.)

(D.A.L. I, 50; II, 12)

(Bend. Sala di Osiride)


plurale (Rit. 64, 3)
qenb, جنب, lato, fianco, angolo, canto, banda, parte.
ⲕⲉⲛⲧ canto, lembo, angolo.
— Il gruppo del Rit. sembra signif. cardini: (Birch) hinges or doors or orbits; (Pierr.) angles.
— V. il segno anche el fonetico qr.

, qenbī-u (Rit. 163, 18). equiv. al seg. nel senso di: i favoriti, gli eletti; (Birch) the Opponents (demons of the Hall).

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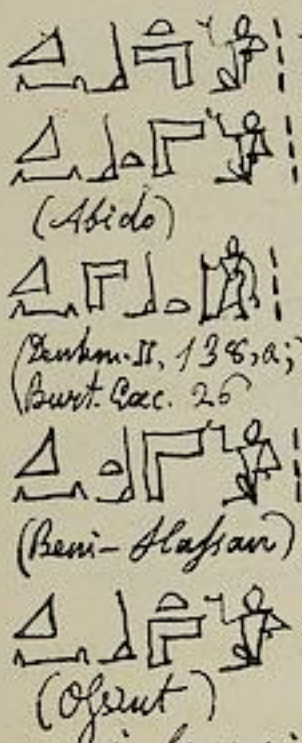
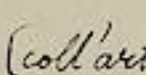
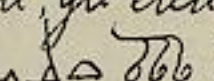

(Abido)

(Deutm. II, 138, a; Burt. Cat. 26)

(Beni-Hassan)

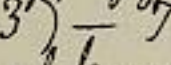
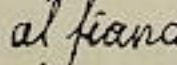
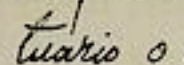
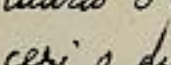
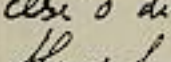
(Ofsunt)

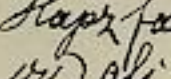
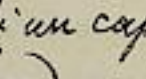
qenb-t (coll'art. fem. dei nomi collettivi), derivato da  qnb, letter.: gli ad latus, che stanno a lato di altri (per appoggio, sostegno, onore o favore), significa:

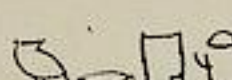
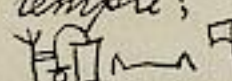
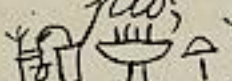
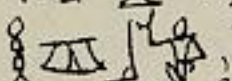
1) — i più alti, i supremi ufficiali di corte, che stavano a fianco del faraone (Deutm. l.c.), i favoriti, gli eletti; i principi; V.  qnbt.

2) — Il servo principale delle case private signorili, il quale stava a lato del suo padrone per sostegno ed appoggio.

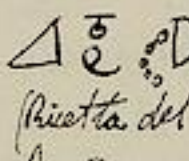
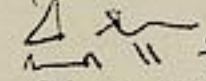
3) — I servi sacerdoti, quasi stanti al fianco del divino patrono in un santuario o in una cappella di una diocesi o di un capitolo (Ofsunt, Tomba di Hapzefa). — (Erman, Z. 1882, 170 e 171) gli impiegati, il corpo degli impiegati di un tempio. Questi erano sacerdoti di nascita, e il loro collegio era costituito da un capo profeta e da nove sacerdoti, i quali portavano i seguenti nomi (Z. l.c. 163, 173):

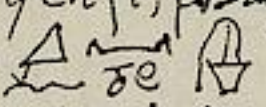
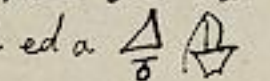
 , capo profeta;
 , Sotem;
 , capo dei secreti;
 , probabilm. ispettore delle vestimenta;
 , intendente del granaio.

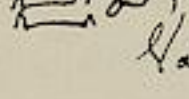
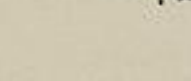

(Vi. sotto  h);

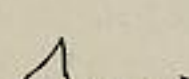
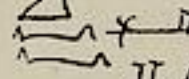
 , che forse accudiva alle statue dei morti deposte nei templi;
 , scriba del tempio;
 , scriba dell'altare;
 , Xer-heb, il recitatore dei sacri libri.

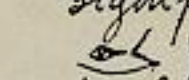
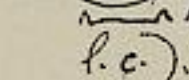
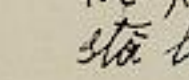
— Maspero (Trans. 1880, 31) traduce congregazione in genere.


(Ricetta del Hyphi)

(Am. II, 6, 3)

genf, genfi, (Brug.) equiv. a  qfnnu ed a  qn.

 , genen (Mar., Dend.), Var. di  qn.

, genen (Louvre, C, 26; Sall. II, 2, 2; 2, 5; — Erm. Z. 1881, 61; De Roug. Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 161), Variante di  qn, in tutti i suoi significati.
 (De Rougé, l.c.), vide (ammirò) Sua Maestà la mia bravura.

 , genen (Tomba di Rexmarà, al Brith. Mus.), un frutto ignoto; (Brug.) fico.
— Confr.  qnnà e  qnà.

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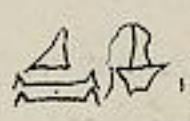
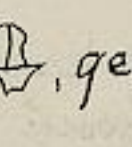
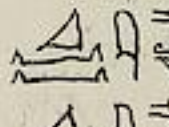
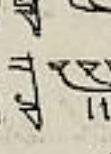
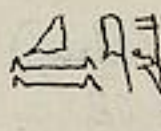
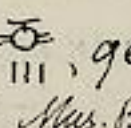
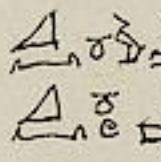
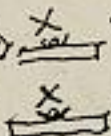
 , genen, v.  qn.

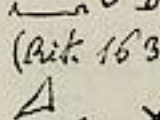
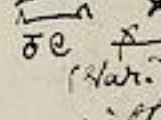
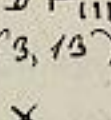
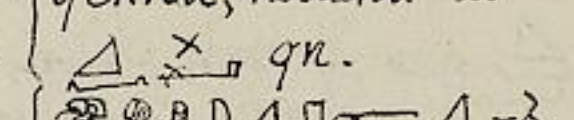
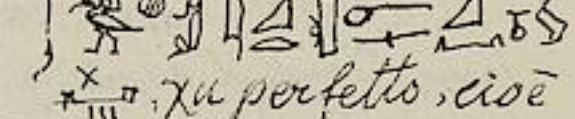


} gennà (Harr. I, 15, b; 34, a), πιρ, χάννα, χάννη, χάνη, canna, calamo, alga, alga odorifera, il Calamus aromaticus di Linneo?; giunco; — giuncaia, canneto. 2) — Confr.  qnn e il seg.

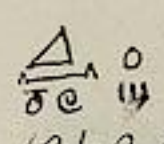
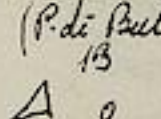
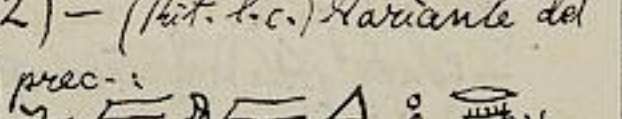
 , gennà (Tomba di Rexmārā, Mus. Brit.; Z. 1874, 32). v.  qnà.

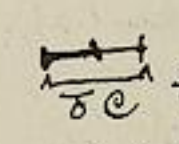


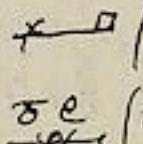
} gennu, v.  qn e le sue forme plurali.


(Rit. 163, 13)

(Var.)
} gennu, Varianti di  qn.


, xu perfetto, cioè vittorioso.

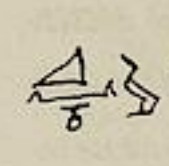
Birch traduce numerous, ritenendo questo gruppo var. del prec.; Pierret non traduce questa parola.

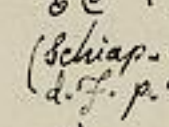

(P. di Bul. III, 13)

(Rit. 146, 4)
} gennu, secondo Brugsch, al P. di Bul. citato è identico al copto ⲔⲈⲚⲒ, ⲡⲓ, butyrum.
2) — (Rit. l.c.) Variante del prec.:


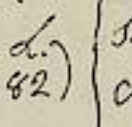
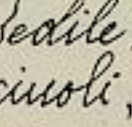
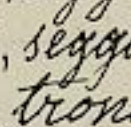
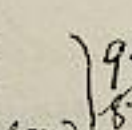


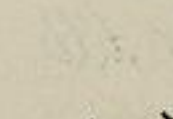
} gennu, v.  qn.

lanciato dall'Astro con tutta la sua forza.

 , gennu (Stela Piānxi, l. 11), deriv. dal prec., all. 2; un forte cavallo; il primo cavallo, il cavallo principale di una mandria, di un carriaggio.



} gennu, s. edia, seggiola, sedile, seggio, sedia a braccioli, seggiolone, poltroncina, trono. Forma aumentata di  qn, e più frequentemente di questa adoperata. Sinonimo di  at, bḥd,  bqr, e bkr, p, ns e ḥmr, e xnt, ecc.
2) — (Schiap. l.c.) sorta di paramento. v.  qnà.

 , gennui, plurale di qn.

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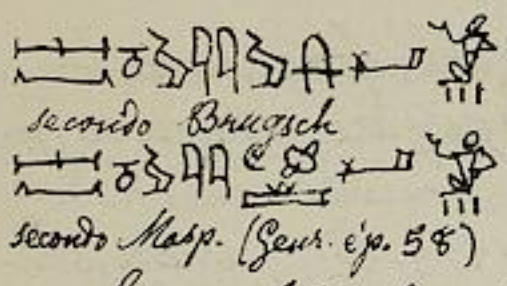
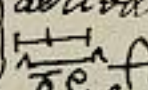
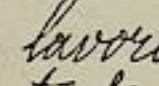
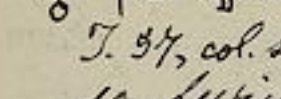
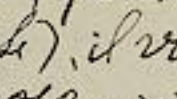
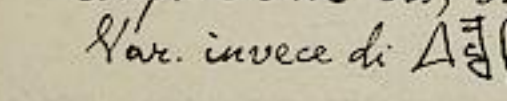
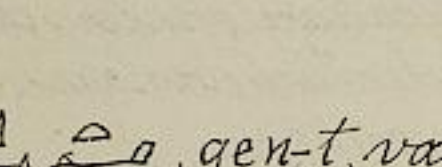
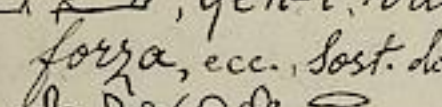
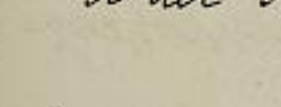
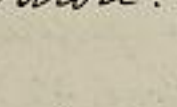

secondo Brugsch

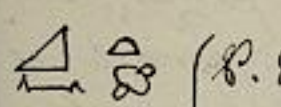
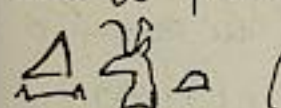
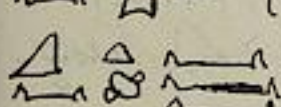
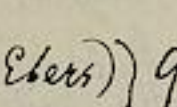
secondo Masp. (Sen. ep. 58)

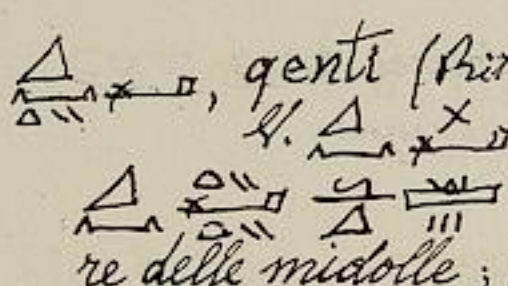
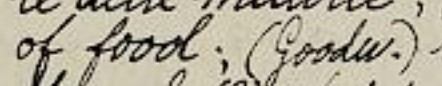
gennuiu (Ball. II, 4, 2), derivato da  gnnu, lavoratore di sedie, fabbricante di seggiole, seggiolaio; - tessitore od impagliatore di sedie. — (Masp. l.c.) tessitore in genere. — Forse in connessione col tessuto  gnà.

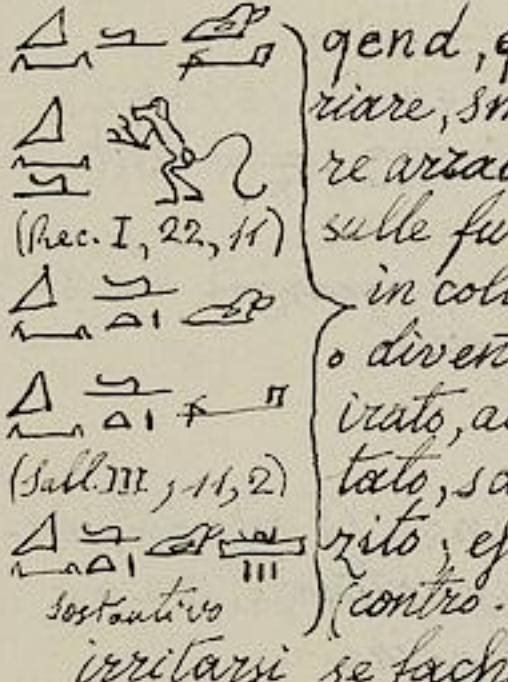
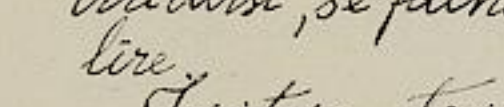
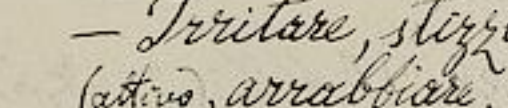
 , gennusu, b.e. (B. A. I. 37, col. 4), il violento, impetuoso, furioso, cioè tifone (l.c.). Confr. COPTIC vis, violentia, injuria. Var. invece di  qsn.

 , gen-t, valore, bravura, forza, ecc., Sost. di gn-   , fu dato a me il collare del valore.

 , gent (Ebers. T. A. II, 115), V.  gn.

 (P. Ebers)
 (ib.)

(Pleyt. P. T. 61)
gen-t, sostantivo di  gn (V.), il grasso, l'adipe, l'unto; - unguento.

 , genti (Rit. 112, 2), V. gn.
 (cb.) battitore delle midolle; (Birch) cook of food; (Goodw.) baker of dough (?); (Lefeb. e Pierr.) offrandes.


(Rec. I, 22, 11)

(Ball. III, 11, 2)

sostantivo
gend, gen-dod, infuriare, smaniare, essere arrabbiato, andar sulle furie, andare in collera; essere o diventar furioso, irato, adirato, irritato, sdegnato, stizzito; esser furibondo (contro ... .); irritarsi, se facher; incrudelire.
— Irritare, stizzire, infuriare (attivo), arrabbiare, facher; render arrabbiato, furioso, ecc.
— I sost. corrisp.: ira, sdegno, furore, collera, smania, stizza, furia, rabbia, irritazione, risentimento; crudeltà, ferocia.
— Gli aggettivi corrisp: arrabbiato, furioso, furibondo, feroce, crudele, ecc.
— Uomo bestiale, crudele, feroce, furioso, smanioso, pronto all'ira, ecc.
COPT. CWNT, ira, furor, irasci;
ⲥⲟⲩⲛⲧ (M.) irasci, ira, indignatio.
קִנְאָה ira, livore, sdegno; קִנֵּם

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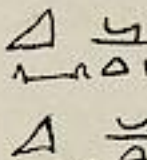
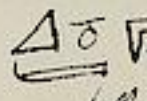
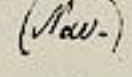
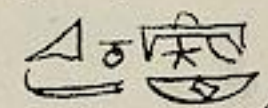
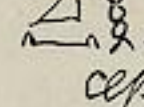
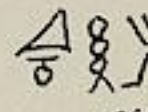
sdegnarsi, adirarsi; כַּעַשׂ, כַּעַשׂ, collera, ira, sdegno.

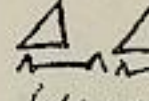

gend-tà, oppure gen-dod-tà (P. Harris 500, verso), aggettivo o participio del prec.

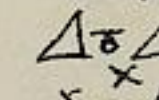

genek (L. 1873, 82), (Nav.) Var. di  knḥ.

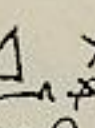

designazione del 21° giorno del mese.


genek (L. 1878, 49), incepppare, incatenare, ϭωNϙ, ligare, vincire.

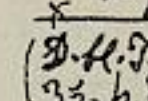

genehi (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 5, 6), non si è trovato altrove, e pare significhi: andar attorno, girare con sollecitudine; muoversi, agitarsi con furore, con diligenza, con sollecitudine, per qualchecosa; — o simile.


(Ani. IV, 2, 6; Rit. 44, 62)

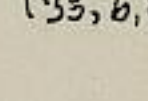

(D. H. T. II, 35, b, 5, 6)

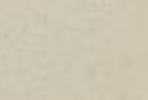
gengen, gengennu, forme raddoppiate di  qn, cogli stessi significati rinforzati, e sopratutto: battere, percuotere, colpire, sferzare, flagellare; — spezzare, rompere (per es. orecchie e naso, H. L. 1679, 83); pestare, sminuzzolare, tritare (per es. vivande), polverizzare, acciaccare, casser, fracasser, briser, écraser, broyer. — Ed i passivi.

(Rit. 110, quadro)

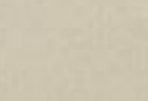

(B. Rhind, 13, 4)

— Pezzo, frammento.


(P. Med. 14, 5), tritare, pestare nell'acqua.


(Harr. l. c.) (Brug.) argento in pezzi, in frammenti; (Leps., Metall. p. 50 e seg.) minerale d'argento (Silbererz) pestato, frantumato.

2) — Maltrattare, vincere colla violenza, violentare, violare; — soggiogare, vincere.


(P. d'Orbin. 4, 6), ella si fece come chi è stato violentato da un ribaldo.

3) — Castigare, punire, correggere (Chab., Špal. 92).

4) — (Rit. 17, 62) equiv. a qn; esser bravissimo, bellicoso, guerriero, conquistatore (Birch), vittoria (De Rougé), forza (Pierr.).

(Rit. 110, quadro) nome di uno dei canali o laghi dell'Eliso egizio; (Pierr.) force-de-l'eau; (Birch) Many-Water.

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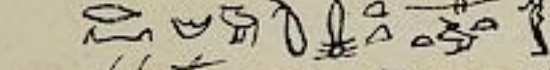
, qer (Rit. 56, 4), ? forse equivalente a qr? ove si legge:  , il nome del timone è come (quello del)la figura del perno (?).
Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questo vocabolo.
2) – Al plur. V. il seg., all. 2.

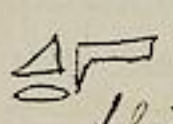
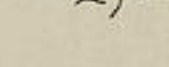
, qer (Rit. 124, 9), Variante di àqr, perfetto, ecc.
27) – al plur., V. il seg.

qer-u, ed anche e (P. Matem. di Londra; Revill., Rev. égypt. II, 311, Nota), quantità di.... (...., od anche direttamente coll'accusativo).

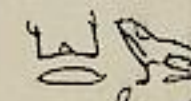
, qer (D. H. I. II, 7, d), non si è trovato altrove; (Brug.) abitante.
Confr. גֵּר, גֵּיר, pellegrino, forestiero, straniero, abitante.

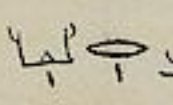
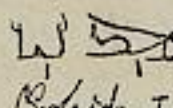
, qer (Rit. 64, 10), il cavicchio o l'intelaiatura o il sistema di stanghe, in cui il timone gira e si muove.
2) – Catenaccio, stanghetta, serratura, chiavistello, chiave; – battente; (Birch) key or bolt; (Brug.) Riegel; (Pierr.) verrou, serrure.
KHλI, KHλλI, repagulum; כלא chiudere, rinchiudere, esser serrato; carcere.

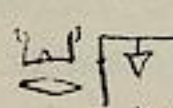
Confr. anche κλεις, claudo, clavis.

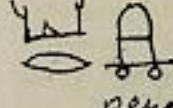
 , qer, cateratta o sorgente del Nilo, KOPI, cataractae.
Il più freq. al duale e varianti, qer-ti (V.)
(Birch) horizon, orbit; (De Rougé) zone.
2) – Var. di  qr-t

qer, Var. del prec., all. 1; V. il duale qr-ti.

 , qar (E. De Rougé, J. H. p. 53), la rana, il ranocchio.
Confr. κροαρ (S., πε), χροαρ (M.), arab. قرّ, calld. קורקור, coaxatio, crocitatus.

 qar, V.  qar, battello, barchetta, zattera, chiatta, sciatta.
(P. Leida I, 348)
נָהָר navigium.

 , qar (Stat. 93, Louvre), giardiniere, vignaiuolo.

 , qar (Inscr. Ursar. 416), (Maspero) equiv. al seg.

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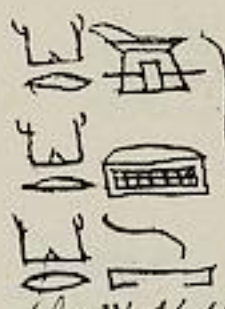
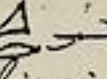
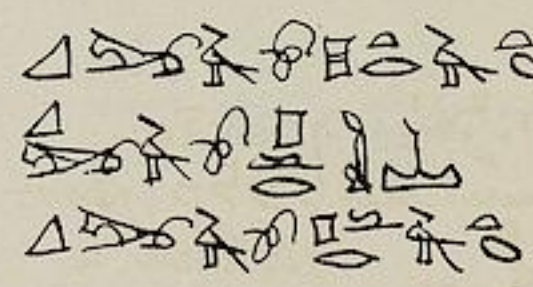

(An. IV, 11, 11; Z. 1863, 31)

qar, q.f., propr. ciò che si deve tener chiuso (Confr.  qr); quindi: il reliquiario, la cappella degli dèi, il sacro stipo, il naos ove si ponevano le statue degli dèi.

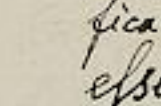
— Santuario, arca.

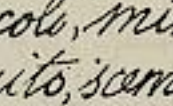
(Birch) chest, box, ark.

2) — Bara, sarcofago, cassa funeraria; — camera funeraria.



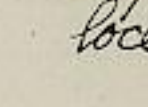
e molte altre varianti, Cleopatra

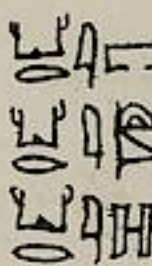
 , qerà (P. Mor. di Bul. N. 6),

1) — in oppos. a  usr, significa: esser piccolo, minuto, vile; esser diminuito, scemato.

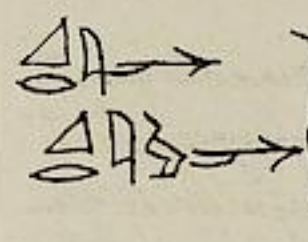
2) — Facile, agevole, lieve.

3) — esser agile, veloce, rapido; agile, celere, veloce.

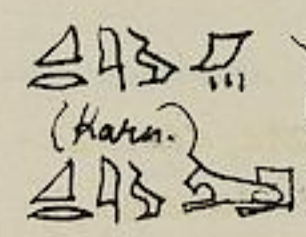
 , qerà, uragano, tuono. — (Bierm. al Bt. 39, 4) Nuée orageuse.


(Ball. IV, 24)
(Rec. I, 70)
(Bon. p. 6)

qarà, qr.



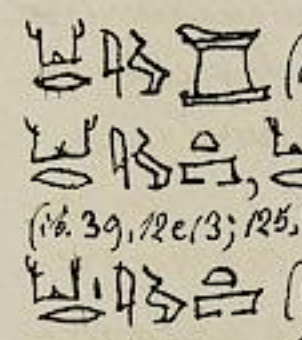
qerà, qeràu (Mus. M. d'Ol. pl. VII, 3), qr.


(Harm.)

qeràu, equiv. al prec., all. 2, nel senso di serratura metallica della porta.

(Rit. 39, 4)
(Rec. de trav. III, 63)

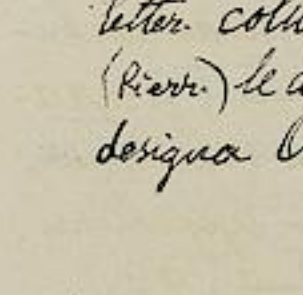
qeràu, qrà.

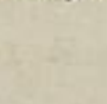

(Rit. 17, 21)
(Id. 39, 12 e 13; 125, 33; 133, 2)
(Id. 84, 4)

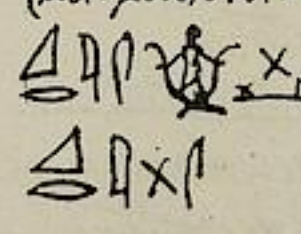
qaràu, qaràut, qar.

(Rit. 39, 12 e 13),

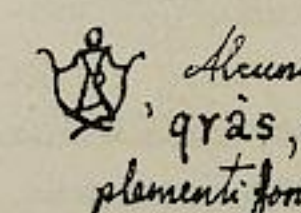
letter. colui che è nel suo sarcofago (Rierr.) le dieu qui est dans son naos; designa Osiride o il defunto.


(Karn.)
(Dict. géo. 870, 671)

qeràs, (Pleyte, Z. 1866, 15) domare, soggiogare, assoggettare. 2) — Equiv. al seg.  .



 qs.

 , qràs, altri qrs, ed altri qs: i complementi fonetici da cui è spesso accompagnato

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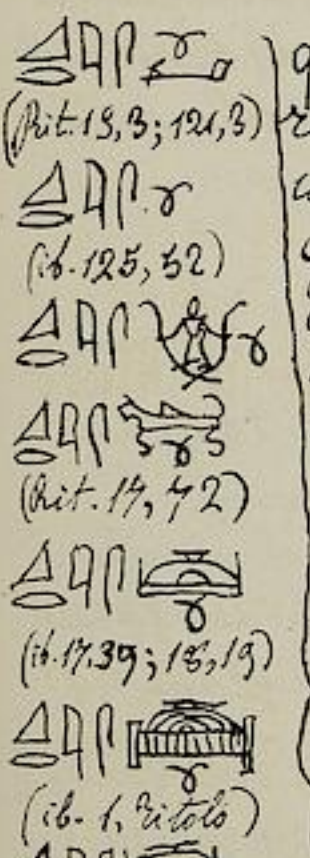
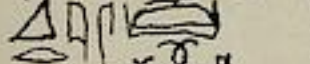
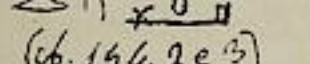
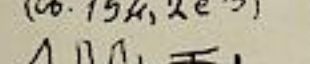
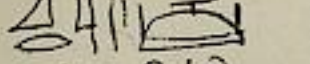
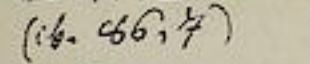
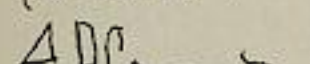
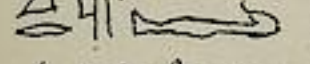
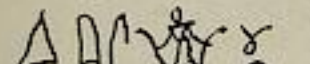
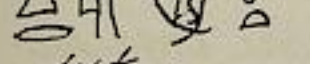
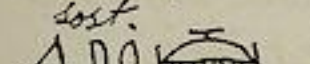
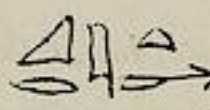
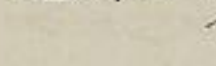
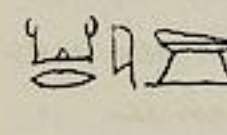
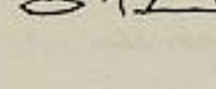
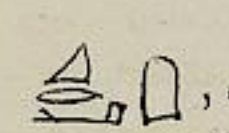
rendono accettabile ciascuna di queste tre letture. Noi l'abbiamo registrato al fonetico qs, insieme alle sue varianti.

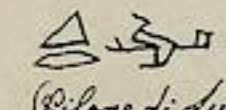
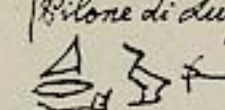
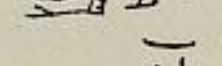

(Rit. 13,3; 121,3)

(ib. 125,32)

(Rit. 17,42)

(ib. 17,39; 18,13)

(ib. 1, titolo)

(ib. 154, 2 e 3)

(ib. 66, 7)


sost.

(Rit. 109, seg) sost.

(ib. 17,7)

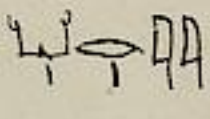
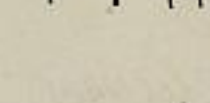
geràs, legare, annodare, attaccare insieme, riunire, accoppiare, legare insieme, unire, congiungere; — bendare, fasciare; — incatenare, inceppare. 2) — (Rit. fr.) detto specialmente dei cadaveri: involgere, avvolgere, ravvolgere, ecc. un cadavere; — acconciare, preparare un cadavere; imbalsamare un cadavere, preparare una mummia, onde possa seppellirsi. V. qs. 3) — Inumare, seppellire, sotterrare un morto. — Sepoltura, funerale, mortorio. (Rit. 164, 11), dare sepoltura a..., fare la sepoltura di..., seppellire alcuno. 4) — Arca, sarcofago, cassa funeraria, feretro, bara. — Tomba, sepolcro.

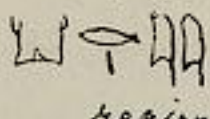
 gerà-t (Rit. 125,56), v.  grà.

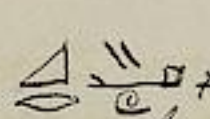
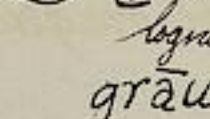
 gerà-t (Rit. 134,1), v.  gr.

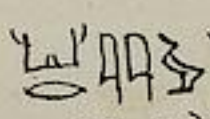
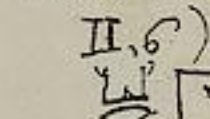
 gerā (D. St. T. 3,27), scudo, rotella, targa.
σλ (2.), ἀσπὶς, scutum.


(Pilone di Dugsor, parete Nord)

gerāu, קלע, fromboliere. — Carrettiere. v.  gār.

 gārī (B. Gy, Berl., 38), v.  gr.

 gārī, nome di una regione d'Africa.

 geriāu (B. 109 di Bologna, 9,6), Var. di  grāu.

 gārīu (Sall. II, 6), forma plurale di  gr, con lo stesso significato.

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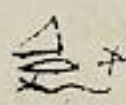
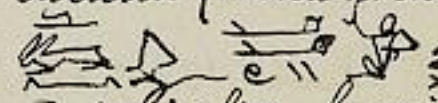
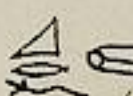
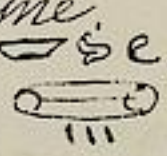
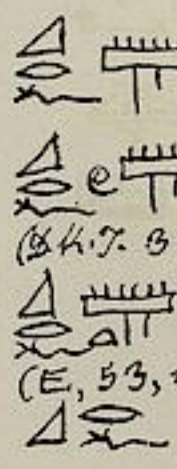
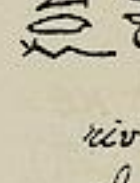
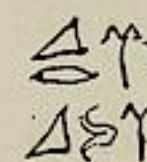
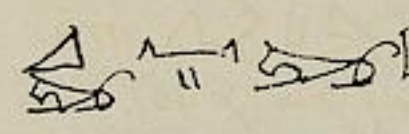
 , geref (Rit. 26,4), inviluppare, fasciare, involgere, incartare; — ed i passivi.
𓂋𓆑𓏏𓂝 inviluppare, involgere, fasciare, piegare; κλομελελλ, σλελλωμ, σλελλωλλ, implicare, convolvere, involvere; et passiva: — κλομ, π, χλωλλ, corona; ο ñ κλοομε cinctum esse. — κλαqτ, χλαqτ, ϯ, cuculla (monachorum).
 (Rit. l. c.) egli alza le mie braccia fasciate: (Birch.) he raises my arms wide; (Brug.) er hat auseinander gebreitet meine ausgespannten (d. i. steifen) Hände, oppure: er spreizt auseinander meine eingewickelten Arme (oder Hände); (Pierr.) il donne l'impulsion à mes bras pour saisir.

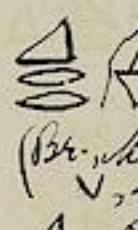
 , geref (J. de Rouge, Edfou, 19, V), deriv. dal prec. ed equiv. a 𓂋𓆑𓏏𓂝, alquanto di inviluppato, piegato, arrotolato, avvolto; mucchio, massa informe.
Sinon. di  ārf (ib. 49, V).

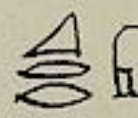
 geref, gerfu, gerf-t, deriv. da 𓂋𓆑𓂝 grf (?), 1) — tela da vela arrotolata, inviluppata. 2) — Un pezzo di stoffa arrotolato a guisa di sacco, e che serviva per es. come involto, involglio. — Sacco (E. l. c.).

 , geref-t, (E.) genus ulceris. — Etimologicamente deriv. da 𓂋𓆑𓂝 grf, designa qualche cosa che si è arrotolata sul viso; glandola, bubbone, o un quid simile.

 Germanicus, con molte varianti che si trovano nei cartelli di Claudio, di Nerone, di Caligola, di Domiziano e di Traiano

 , Cornelius.

 gerer, σλιλ (π), ?ר, olocausto, sacrificio da abbruciare interamente.
— ?ר, assir. 'igâlu, abbruciare, abbrustolire, arrostire; (onde ?ר, ?ר) frumento abbrustolito, grano arrostito.

 , gerer, deriv. dal prec., forno, fornace, fornello. Confr. ?ר forno, fornace per liquefare i metalli.

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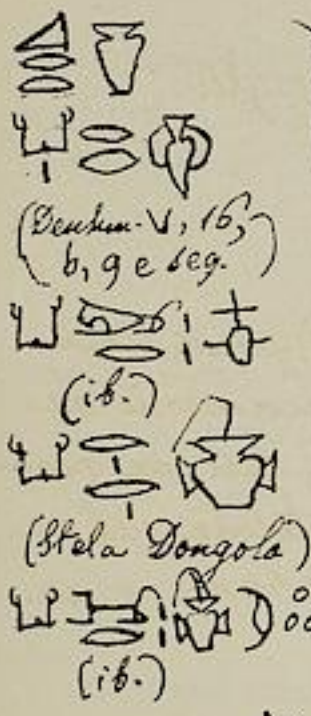
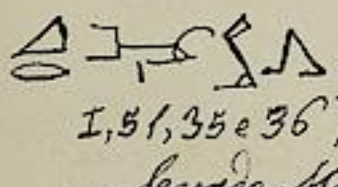

(Denkm. V, 16, b, g e seg.)
(ib.)
(Stela Dongola)
(ib.)

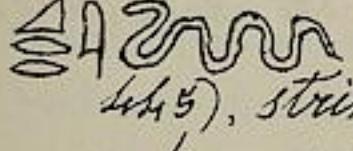
qerer, qa̯rer, vaso di terra cotta, vaso cotto al forno (Confr. il preced. e qrr), pignatta, pentola, stoviglie.

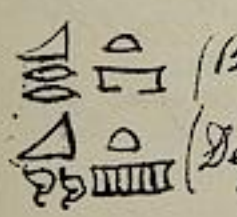
κελωλ, κοτλωλ, κελλωλι, εκλολι (C., Kk.), χλολ (Kk.) πι; קְלָל, קְלַל, arab قلّ, قلل, vas, vas parvum, urceus. — קְלָה orcio o ampolla d'olio; קְלָחַת (ebr. e arabo) fiala, vaso rotondo; קִיר caldaia.

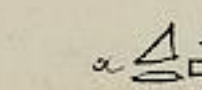
— (Denkm. l. c.) Anche specie di vaso metallico per incenso o profumo.

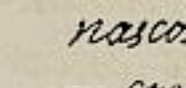

, gerel (Mar., Abyd. I, 51, 35 e 36), fr. grà.

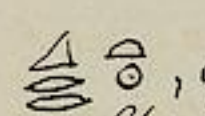
— Secondo Maspero (Sour. p. 95), questo è un vocabolo semitico, che egli confr. con קָרַר, (Pilp.) קִרְקֵר (v. qrqr), subsiluit, saltavit, e con l'arabo قرّ rediit, recessit, قرّة reditus; — e perciò egli dà al gruppo geroglifico anche il significato revenir, ritornare.


, gerrà (Inscr. Pepi I, 445), strisciante a spira, nome di un genio funerario.


(Bib.-el-Mol.)
(Dend. recinto di Osiride)

gerer-t, equivalente od affine a  qr-t (v.): luogo o sito nascosto, occulto, celato; nascondiglio. — caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, grotta, cella, avello. κοῖλος, κοῖλον; — fed. Keller. — Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 48) traduce il 2°: trou, buco.

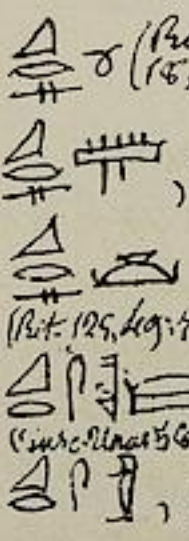

, gerer-ti (Rit. 124, 8) suole equiv. a qr-ti.


, gerer-t (Denkm. IV, 119, 49; Rit. 64, 17), (Brugs.) equiv. a qr-t ed al prec.

Al Rit. il gruppo è alquanto confuso, e tutto il vocabolo si deve forse leggere , come dà un altro esemplare. v. all'art. prec.

(Birch) the orbits; (Bieva.) cellule.

geres (Brugsch, Dict.; Lebrun in Denkm. IV, 75, c), fr. , , grà, e , gs, ed il seg.


(Rit. 1, 23; 15, 30; e fr.)
(Rit. 125, 19; 72, 3; — Rouel. Turin.)
(Inscr. Sinai 562; Rec. de trav. IV, 71)

geres, fr. e e , grà.

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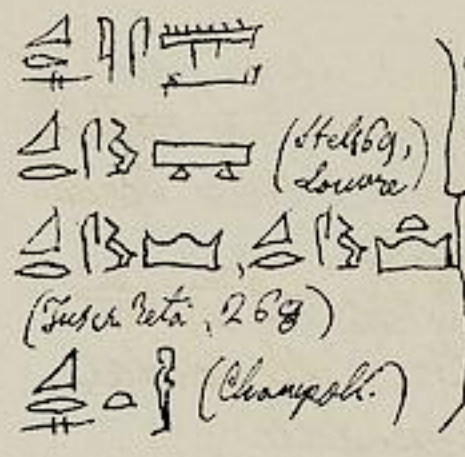
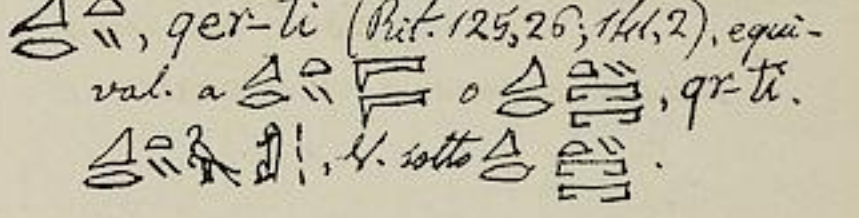
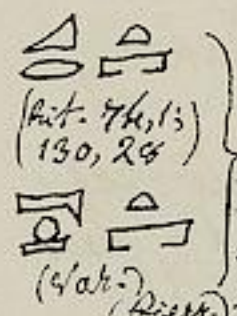

(Stele 69, Louvre)
(Tuscia Vetà, 268)
(Champoll.)

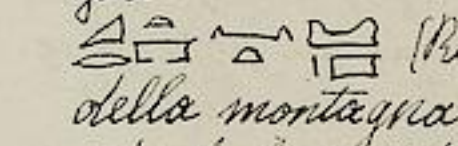
gersâs (opp. gràss), gersu, geres-ut, geres-t, varianti del prec..

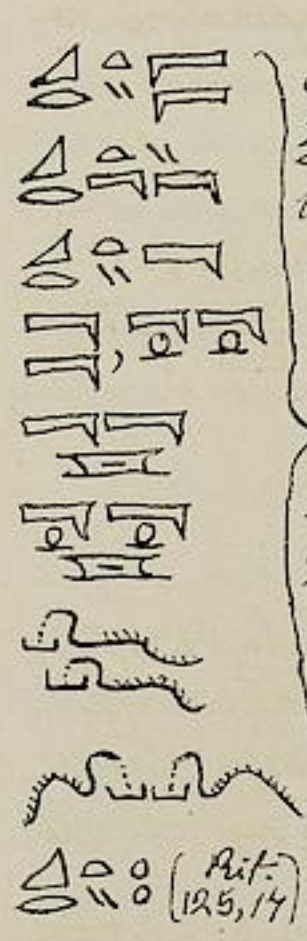
Osiride; deriv. probabilm. dal prec., significa letter.: il dio delle due caverne; (Birch) Orbits (v. all. 3).



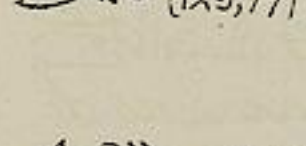
ger-ti (Rit. 125,26; 141,2), equival. a o , qr-ti. , v. sotto .


(Rit. 76,13; 130,24)
(Var.)
(Brev.)

ger-t, foro, pertugio, forame, buco, buca, covo, apertura, antro, caverna, spelonca, speco, grotta, cella, recesso; réduit, retraite; (Birch) box, hall. — Cavo. cavità, scavo, pozzo; fossa.
2) — Avello, tomba, sepolcro, ipogeo.
— Confr. χοΐ foramen, fissura, specus. חוֹר, חֹר, חוּר, חר, buco, foro, grotta, caverna; חֻרָה fossa, cisterna (da כרה scavare, forare, aprire); קוּר scavare (pozzi), onde הֵקִיר far scaturire, sgorgare.

(Rit. 130,28), tomba della montagna; (Devér.) l'hypogée de la montagna; (Chab.) le sarcophage de pierre; (Brugs.) la retraite de l'horizon; (Birch) the region of the hill.
3) — Equiv. a qr.
— Frequentemente al duale e varr. v. qr-ti.


(Rit. 125,14)

ger-ti, forme duali di qr, le due caterratte, fonti o sorgenti del Nilo.
(Birch) the horizons; (De Rougé) les deux zones.
— Al Rit. 125, 17 e 26, Bork trad. Orbit, Orbits.
2) — (Erodoto, II, 26) nome del Porto di Elefantina.
3) — Equiv. al seg. (v. Pichl, Rec. de trav. III, 31).


(Rit. 127, 2.; 141, 2.)
(ib. 142, 8)

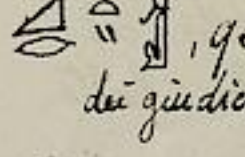
ger-ti, forme duali di , cogli stessi significati, anche al singolare.
(Brug.) die Höhlen; (Pierr.) la double retraite; la tombe, la cellule; (Lefeb.) les sepulcres.
2) — Anche equiv. al prec..

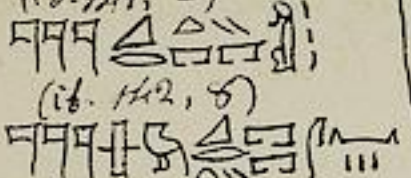
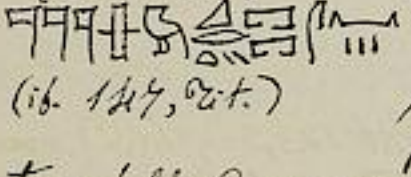
(Rit. 127, 2.)

(ib. 136, 2)

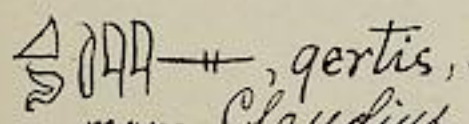
(ib. 141, 2.)

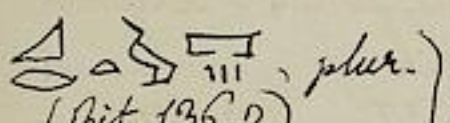
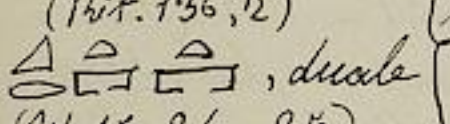
gli dèi che sono nei due recessi, o dei due


, gerti (Rit. 129, 26), nome di uno dei giudici od assessori del tribunale di

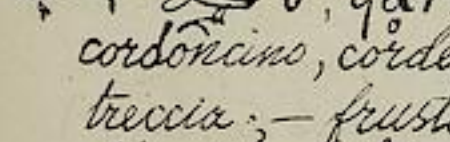
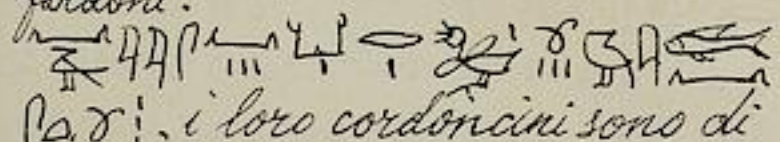
(ib. 111, 2)

(ib. 112, 8)

(ib. 117, 2 t.)

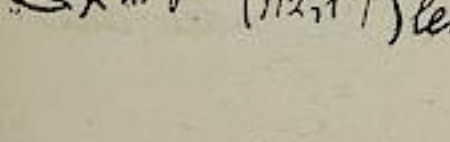
recessi, sono gli dèi padroni, guardiani o portinai delle torri, dei piloni e delle porte dell'Amenti e della Campagna di Aanru.


, qertis, l'imperatore romano Claudius.

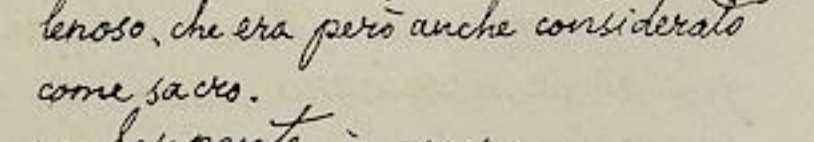
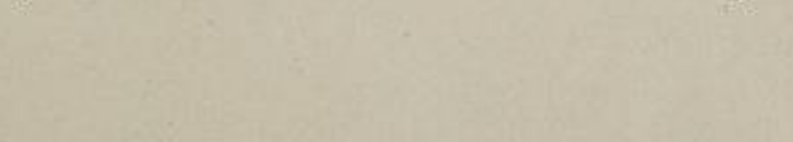

(Rit. 136, 2)

(Rit. 15, 34 e 35)

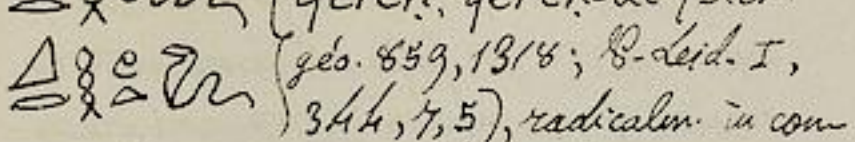
ger-tu, ger-tt, f. qrti.

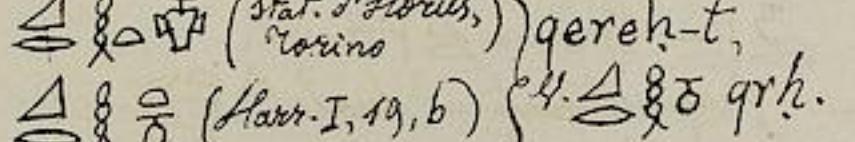
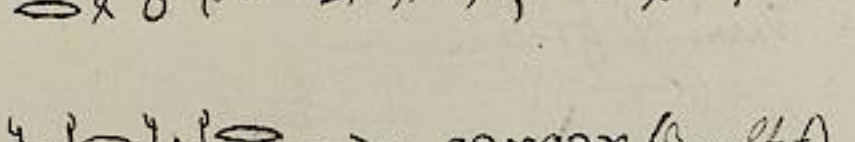

, qarza (An. IV, 17, 2), cordoncino, cordella intrecciata, treccia; — frusta, sferza, staffile, flagello, il flagrum degli dèi e dei faraoni.

, i loro cordoncini sono di filo di porpora.
— Forse identico all'ebr. cute, pelle, cuoio.
— Lauth assimila a δορᾶ lagueus e ritiene il vocabolo egizio probabilm. in connes. con legare.


(Z. 1881, 40 fasc.)

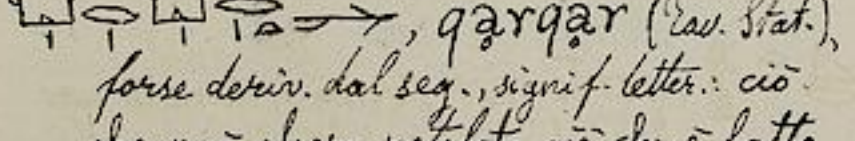
, plur. (Rit. 112, 1)

gereh, גַּלְגַּל, σαλαqτ (2.), olla, lebes, pentola, caldaia.
— (Brug., l.c.) anche vaso di metallo.
— Birch e Pierr. al Rit. l.c. traducono bibita, bevanda.

(Rit. l.c.), bollitore delle caldaie, battitore delle midolle;
(Birch) a preparer of drink and cook of food;
(Goodw.) boiler of pots, baker of dough (?);
(Lefeb. e Pierr.) vous qui êtes rassasiés de breuvages et d'offrandes.
— Al P. Harr. I, 19, 6, una specie particolare di pianta è denominata 


gereh, gereh-ut (Dict. géo. 859, 1316; P. Leid. I, 344, 7, 5), radicalm. in connes. con קרח radere, pelare, קרחת, κερος, calvus, signif. il serpente liscio, calvo; designa un serpente velenoso, che era però anche considerato come sacro.
— Serpente in genere.


(Stat. P. Horus, Torino)

(Harr. I, 19, b)

gereh-t, f. qrh.


, qarqar (Rav. Stat.), forse deriv. dal seg., signif. letter.: ciò che può essere rotolato, ciò che è fatto

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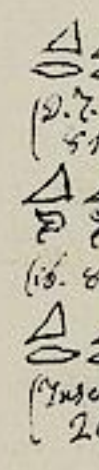
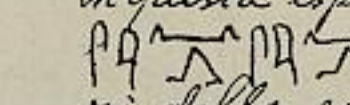
a forma di rotolo, di cilindro.
— Cilindro, rotolo, rullo, cilindro di legno; legno cilindrico, specie di scettro o distintivo di dignità.
Brugsch lo fa affine con ϬΙΝϬωρ, ϪΙΝϬωρ.
Confr. anche גלל, esser rotondo.


(P.S.B. I, 51, 21)
(id. 60, 11)
(Inscr. Sepi I, 267)

gerger, voltolare, rotolare, voltare, rivolgere; -voltolarsi, cader voltoloni. — Detto dell'acqua del fiume: rotolare verso..., voltolare verso...; rotolarsi, accavallarsi verso...

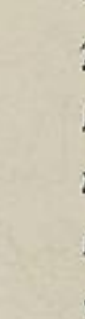
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 150, all'Inscr. Sepi I, l.c.) coureur qui accomplit sa tournée, celui qui est porté en rond.
ΚΟΛ, ΚΛ, ΚΩΛ, volvere; ΚΟΒΛΩΛ involvere; ϹΚΕΡΚΕΡ, ϹΚΕΡΚΩΡ, ϹΚΟΡΚΕΡ, ϹΚΡ̄ΚΩΡ, volutare; ΠΚΟΡΚΡ̄, volutabrum. — גלל rotolò, גלגל si rivolse, si rotolò, si voltolò; גלגל ruota, orbita, sfera; tutti derivati da גלל volgere, rotolare, involgere, aggomitolare, rivoltare, avviluppare.

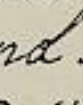
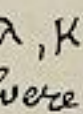
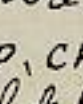
gerger (Insc. Sepi I, 703), deriv. dal prec.; avvolgimento, spira, in questa espressione  , i giri della spira.

gergeru (Insor. Sepi I, 269), plur. di qrqr.

gergetu, (E.) ϬΡΟϬ, semen, germen.

questi geroglifici si possono leggere qrès, qrs oppure qs, essendo ideogrammi equivalenti a , e trovandosi talora accompagnati dai complementi fonetici di ciascuno di questi vocaboli (S. Brugsch, Dict. géo. 868, 871), ed il seg.


(Rit. 130, 5)
(Denkm. IV, 73, c)

ges, equiv. a  qrès,  qerès, e  qrs, per la caduta del . Significa: inavvolgere, legare, fasciare, incatenare; legare attorno, avvolgere, cingere, ravvolgere, coprire intorno, velare, inviluppare. — Id. i passivi.
2) — Detto sopratutto dei morti: avvolgere, inviluppare, involgere, fasciare; imbalsamare, acconciare, preparare, ecc. un cadavere; inumare, seppellire.
3) — Sost., g. f., catena, vincolo, legame, corda; — inviluppamento, inumazione, sepoltura, seppellimento; (Rievn.) verrouillement.

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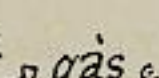
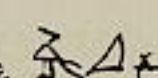
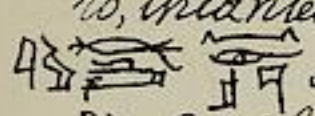
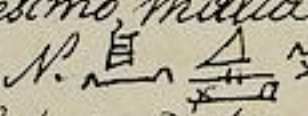
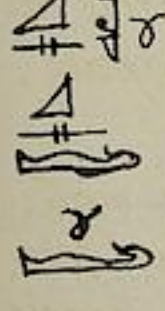
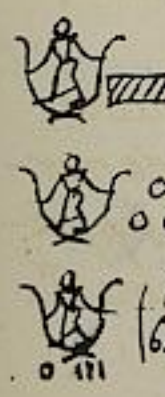
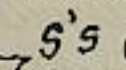
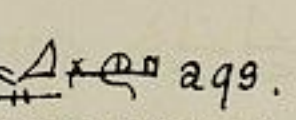
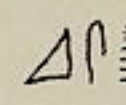
V.  qàs e  aqs. KWC (?.M.), KOOC, KWWC, KWWCE (?.), KEC, KOC, KOCE (M.), curare cadaver ut sepeliatur, illud unguentis condiendo, illud fasciis obvolvendo; KHC (M.) fasciis convolvi; - KWC, KOC (M.), †, KAICE (?., TE), sepulchrum, curatio cadaveris, sepoltura. KWC (?., M., TI) cadaver conditum, mumia. — כסה coprire, nascondere, onde כְּסוּת manto, vestito, abito, coperta; קשר, legare, vincolare, stringere, fasciare.

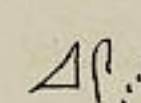
— d) — (Z. 1871, 8) esorcismo, scongiuro, incantesimo, malia.  N.  (Rit. 130,5), ha proferito l'Osiriano N. l'esorcismo per lui del sarcofago; (Birch) the Osiris N. has made this justification. He has prepared the chest; (Virr.) l'Osiris N. exécute le verrouillement de sa chapelle.

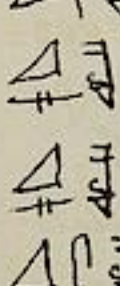
 ges, equivalenti al precedente, specialmente all. 2 e 3.

 ges, oppure s'es?, è certamente sinonimo di  s's (4.). Confr. però KWC, SWC, alabaster.

 (Rit. l.c.) una lastra di ferro e alabastro; (Birch) a brick of burnt (?) clay; (Ch.) une brique de substance très-dure, de couleur jaune (?).

 ges, chiudere. — Capranna.

 ges (P.T.I, 81,22), sputare, vomitare, rigettare, recere; — sputare o vomitore addosso. — Bagnare, umettare, innaffiare.
גרש rigettare; שקה, הדשקה, irrigare, innaffiare.

 ges [al plur. anche , Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. L, b, 3), KAC, TI, OS, ofsis; ofso, le ossa. — (Birch, al Rit. 42,9) unghia. — (Lepsius) dito del piede. — Le forme plur. sono tradotte da Birch e Maspero: le membra.

 (Rit. 164,15), sane sono le sue carni e le sue ossa.

2) — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. il gruppo dell'iscr. di Lepsi I: la hampe, l'asta di una fiocina.

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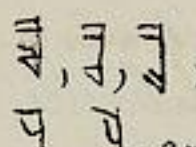
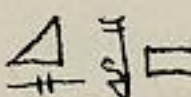
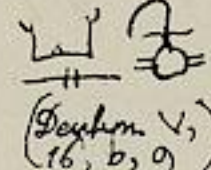
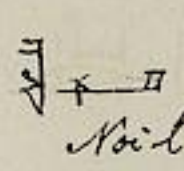
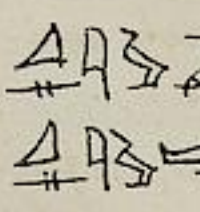
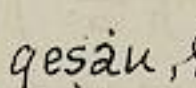
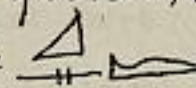
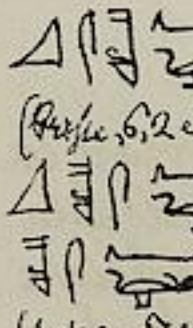

qes, equivalente al prec.
— Il geroglifico (corr.) ha altri significati ed altri fonetici, v. la tavola dei segni, e quindi i fonetici al loro posto.

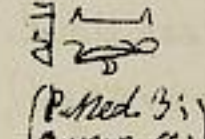
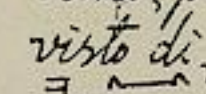

, qes (Harr. I, 4, 8), ? (Birch, Z. 1873, 11) pietra scolpita.


qes, specie di vaso metallico.
Confr. כוס, bicchiere, calice, coppa, tazza, nappo, ciotola, boccale.


, qes, qesen o mesen?
Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico msn.


qesàu, v.  e  , qs.


qesen, (Leps., Canop. 27). essere abbattuto, atterrato, precipitato, contristato, costernato, avvilito.
(Brugsch) Questo vocabolo


è in affinità con SNC, SONC, ΔONC, vis, violentia, injuria; e si dice di persone, di cose e di circostanze o condizioni, in cui si presenta l'idea della violenza, dell'oppressione, dell'ingiustizia, e in generale di ogni male commesso con violenza; — stato nocivo, dannoso, malefico, pernicioso; — avversità, contrarietà; male in genere.
— Detto di una strada: essere o diventare ardua, difficile (stela 9 delle miniere d'oro).
2) — Dolersi, lamentarsi, rammaricarsi di...; — incolpare, accusare, chiamare in giudizio; accusa, accusazione, imputazione. — Sgridare, riprendere acremente, far rimprovero, rimproverare, biasimare; esecrare, maledire; (Birch) to reject; — rimprovero, biasimo.
— E gli aggettivi corrispondenti: lamentevole, colpevole, riprensibile, biasimevole, esecrabile, ecc.; (Birch) dreadful, wretched; (Pierret) funeste.
3) — (Chab.) Mancare, venir meno, essere in cattivo stato, difettoso; mancare di, fallire; — vuoto, vacuo, vano, privo di, mancante di, sprovvisto di, senza..., deficiente.
 (Pierret) sia maledetto! oppure: ciò è maledetto, esecrabile; oppure: ciò è ingiusto, iniquo, falso, ciò è un trattar violento; (Pierret) qui est le mal; (Roug.) qui

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sont vides; (Lep.-Ken.) which are void.
(Pierr. I.H. I, 24; Z. 1878, 4), luogo esposto alla violenza, luogo pericoloso o funesto.
(Canopo 8), tradotto in greco (l. 14) κατα πεπληγέναι ἐπὶ τῷ συμβεβηκότι, il suo cuore fu angustiato per l'avvenimento; (Brug.) il cuore di lei erasi rammaricato dell'avvenimento.
(Rit. 154, 5), cioè nell'affanno del suo inviluppo luttuoso; (Birch) it is empty corruption; (Pierr.) celui-ci est de ceux dont la dépouille résiste.

sost. (Stel.-Bāshotep. Bul.) (Mar.-Karn. 36, 16) sost. } gesen-t } v. il prec.
, forma passiva, gesen-tà

con altre varianti; noi abbiamo messi questi gruppi al fonetico msnti.

, gesen-tu, forma passiva di qsn.

, ges-t, sost. di qs (f.), sepoltura, imbalsamazione, ecc.

; ges-t (Rit. 114, 2), nome di una località; (Birch) il Sud.

, ges (Rec. IV, 25, 150), κάλαμος (C., n., πι), arundo, calamus scriptorius, caulus, hastile, stipes, καρέξ palus.
calamo per scrivere; canne vuote.

e varr., che alcuni leggono qt, noi abbiamo messo al fonetico qȧt, insieme ai vocaboli che cominciano con questo gruppo.

, qȧt, (E.) vulva.

(An. III, 2, 10), , qȧ-t, v. , , qa.
(Rit. 6; 1, 2; 99, e), (Sall. III, 3, 4), } 2) — I due ultimi sono anche equival. al seg., onde la frase , fare il lavoro, eseguire i lavori, fare un'opera, lavorare.

(Comb. 9, 2; Lepsius Ausw. 9), sostantivi } qȧt, lavorare, lavorare colle dita; fare, modellare, creare, fondare,

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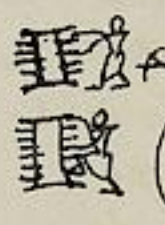
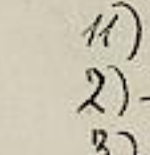
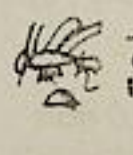
formare, costruire, fabbricare, edificare; costituire.
2)— Sost. g. f., lavoro, opera, costruzione, fondazione, formazione, creazione; costituzione.
Onde ỉr qȝt, v. il prec. all. 2.
3)— Sost. g. m., lavoratore, operaio, manovale, servitore, costruttore; lavorante ad un edifizio, alla costruzione di un fabbricato o di un monumento.
— KAT, KOT, KET, edificare, construere.

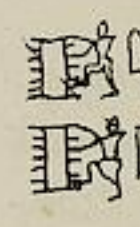

(Rit. 17,83) qȝt (?), equival. al prec.
(L. 1876, 46)

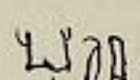
qȝt (?), Harr. delle b.e. invece di qt, qt.
(Rein. Chrest. 20,10 e
11) equiv. a (v. sotto).
2)— v. qti.
3)— v. al fonetico nt e sxt re qt.

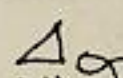

qȝt? (Rit. 17,81), feretro, cassa o cofano che racchiude le viscere del defunto.

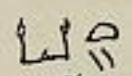

qȝt (E.), nel gruppo , che Brugsch trad. Käferwachs.
Confr. KEΘ000, cera cruda, non exposita.

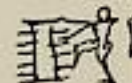
(L. 1877, 99) qȝt?, v. ai fonetici nt, sxt, e qti.
(B. Result. 25, 4)

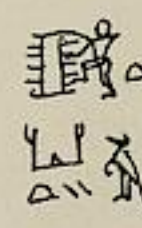

qȝtàu (Rit. 25,2; 57,k; 109,b; 124, 1 e fr.), v. qt.

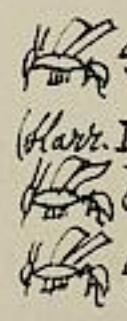

qȝtàmā, nome di un minerale, che Brugsch (L. 1874, 149) identifica con qtm.


qeti (B. H. T., Rest, p. 34), v. k.


qȝ-ti (G. T. I, 35, b), opera, lavoro, ecc. v. qt, all. 2.


qȝti-u (Rit. 124, 7), dei costruttori, deriv. dal seg.


qati (o forse meglio qȝt-ti) v. qt, all. 3, lavorante, operaio, ecc..


qȝ-ti-u, plur. del prec.
2)— Equivalente o variante di kaui (v.), straniero, forestiero; gli stranieri, i barbari; (Brug.) propr.: l'appartenente al paese basso, l'abitante del paese basso. der Niederländer.
(Harr. I, 28, 6)
(Harr. I, l.c.)
(Br.) straniero, forestiero.
2)— Il 2° e 3° anche plur. del seg.

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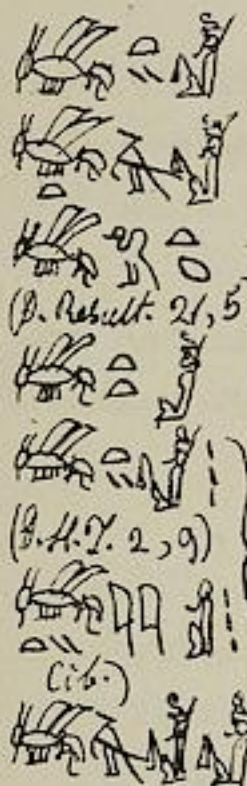
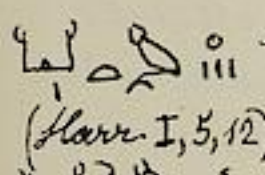
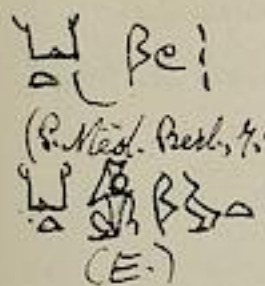

(P. Result. 21,5)
(P. H. T. 2,9)
(Cib.)
pl.

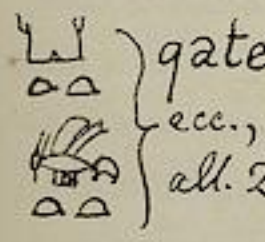
qaṭi (?), noi abbiamo riferito questi gruppi al foretico sxt; Piehl (Z. 1887,39), d'accordo con Lepage Renouf, legge neti (f.); Brugsch li riferisce al prec. e leggerebbe di questi gruppi qat, oppure kat, kaut o kauit (f.). — Signif. re dell'Egitto settentrionale o del Basso Egitto o del Nord.


(Harr. I, 5,12)
(id. 13,5)

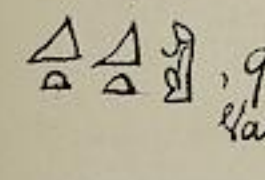
qaṭem (Z. 1872,44), speciale designazione dell'oro (confr. זָהָב oro, oro fino), o di un altro metallo prezioso.


(P. Mèd. Berl. 4,2)
(E.)

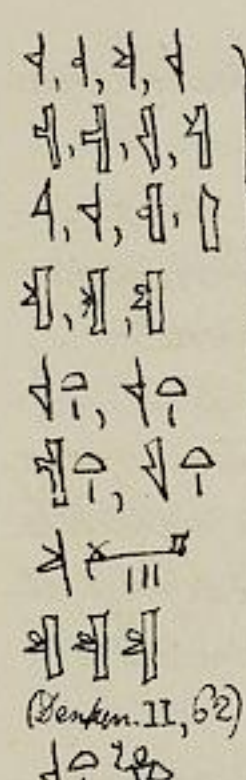
qaṭ-su, (Brug.) confr. κελιγωτ endiviae species.



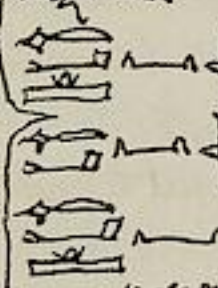
qatet, Sost., g. f., opera, lavoro, ecc., Harr. delle b. e. di qt, all. 2.



, qetqet (Z. 1874,37), var. di qdqd.


(Berlin. II, 62)
(Berl., Stela Ramesse, l. 7)
(Karn.)

qed, lavoratore, operaio, manovale, servitore; (Birch) follower, minister, subject, servant, workman. Confr. qt, all. 3. — I lavoratori, gli operai; la classe lavoratrice od operaia della popolazione.

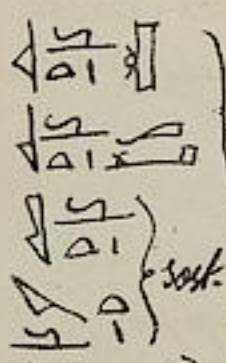


preposto, capo o direttore degli operai.

2) — nocchiero, marinaio, (Pierr.) le manovre. — I marinai, la ciurma, l'equipaggio.

3) — Lo spirito che era nella barca del Sole accanto agli Dêi. — Il secondo dei nove Spiriti Beati (Z. 1874,37).

— V. qdi.


(Z. 1873,105)

qed, signif. fond.: rivoltare, ribolgere, torcere, girare, rovesciare, capovolgere, rivoltare in forma di circolo, volgere in giro, voltare. — Onde 1) — Girare per es. un vaso sul disco del vasaio, façonner au tour, far vasi o pentole; esser vasaio, pentolaio. 2) — Girare la linea attorno ad

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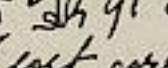
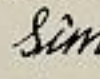
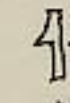
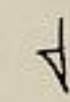
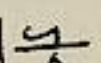
un disegno, fare il contorno; delineare, abbozzare, disegnare, ecc. contorni, abbozzi.
3) — T sost. corrisp.: circuito, giro, periferia, circonferenza, cerchio, KWTE. — Contorno, abbozzo, schizzo, disegno, progetto.
4) — Figurare, formare, modellare, lavorare da artista, fare un lavoro artistico. — Fare, costruire, edificare, fabbricare, produrre, creare, lavorare, eseguire. Comp. gt e  qdn.
5) — T sost. corrisp.: lavoro, opera, ecc., v. il predetto gt e qdn; lavoro in rilievo, rilievo. — Ritratto, immagine, similianza, rassomiglianza, sembianza, effigie, figura, contorno, forma.
6) — Similitudine, paragone, comparazione; parabola, allegoria. — Eguaglianza; eguale a, come.
V. es. all'art. qdn.
7) — Equiv. a  qd.
8) — Equiv. a qd.
9) — Equiv. a qdn.

, qed (Pend), equiv. al prec.; all. 4 e 5.

, qed (Insc. Sepi I, 397), equiv. al prec., specialm. nel senso degli all. 1, 4 e 5; modellare, fabbricare; modello; — modellatore.

 qed (L. 1881, Tav. IV, 25 e 26; Inscr. Sepi I, 396), gruppi dell'antico impero equiv. a qd, all. 3, cerchio, disco o simile.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, a Sepi I, l. c.) gli dà il signif. dell'all. 6.

 qed, equiv. al prec.  nel suo senso fondam., e quindi:
(Kairt. I, 4, 2) circolare, girare, volgersi in cerchio, aggirarsi, voltarsi, vagare, muoversi, passeggiare, viaggiare; andar per la sua strada; seguire le traccie, compiere il proprio movimento, percorrere il proprio cammino (Rit. 1, 18).
β b.e. (B. A. T. 26, col. 4)
— Detto sopratutto del moto della nave (Stela Metternich).
2) — Ritornare, tornar indietro, indietreggiare, rincalare.
3) — Giro, circolo, orbita, traiettoria.
— KTE in orbem peragrare, peragrare; KWTE (P.) circumire, errare, circum; KOT (P. M.), KAT (B.) conversio, orbis, circulus; volvere, convertere, reverti.
— m-qed (Harr. l. c.), intorno, attorno, in giro, tutto all'intorno di... (coll'accusativo.
— V. qdnu.

, qed (E, 2, 4), il circuito, contorno, perimetro di una città.

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(Tuser. Unas, 444) (Tuser. Zeta 25 b) (Saec. Onnophr.; Bul.) ged, forme radicali del più freq. qdnu. N. (Inscr. Unas, l. c.), N. rompe per sempre il suo sonno (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 51).

ged, un peso speciale per pesar l'oro, l'argento, le pietre preziose, ed in generale oggetti di valore. KITE (P.), KIT (M.), drachma, didrachma, dimidium stateris. È la decima parte dell' utn opp. tn, che, secondo le ricerche di Chabat, equivale a 91 grammi.

2) — Una speciale moneta, la quale, dal suo peso, si suppone fosse d'argento o d'oro.

(Serapeum) (Gend., Zeng. di Osiride) ged, un legno odorosissimo: di esso si costruiva l'arca del sarcofago, ed esso era anche adoperato come profumo e suffumigio, e per la preparazione della mistura kyphi. — forse la cassia, קְצִיעָה, che nella Santa Scrittura (Exodo, 30, 24) è menzionata nella preparazione dell'olio per unguento.

(Edfu) (Dend.) xe-n-gedenu (Rec. I, 15, 11), legno di cassia? — (Birch, Z. 1873, 154; — D. H. T. II, 48, a, 6) una specie di gelso o moro. — (Loret, Rec. de trav. VIII, 112) cannella.

2) — Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 48) traduce il 2°: anche incidere sulla (𓊹) pietra; — ed il passivo.

3) — Lo stesso gruppo è anche variante di 𓂋𓊪 gd.

, ged, v. qdn.

(Brit. 15, 26; 3, 2; 144, 20) gedi-u, plur. di gd, all. 2 e 3. i divini nocchieri o marinai. (Brug.) die Schiffsleute, die Schiffsgenossenschaft; (Lefeb.) nochers; (Birch) the boatmen, workmen, servants, subjects, ministers.

(ib. 130, 22; 140, 9) (ib. 129, 4) , i nocchieri di Rā, la ciurma della barca del Sole.

, gedi (Z. 1878, 48), v. gd.

, gedir (D'Orb. 4, 6), Maspero confr. con ṯrp e traduce: esser sucido, sporco, nero, sporcizie; , allora essa prese del grasso nero di sporcizie.

(Brit. 15, 25) gedu (opp. ged-du?) il malvagio, il cattivo, il malfattore. — Birch dà al 1° anche un senso verbale: to afflict.

(ib. 164, 4)

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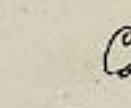
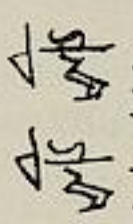
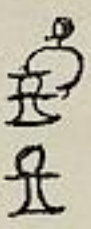
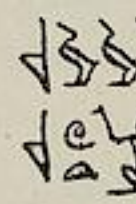
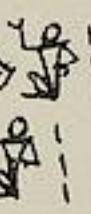
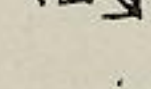
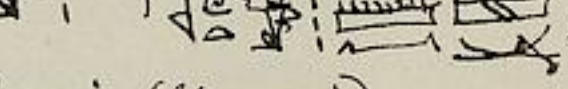
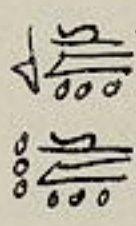
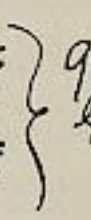
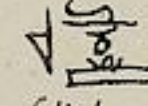
Confr.  qdn.

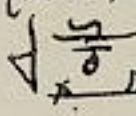
 (Tuson. Pepi I, 397) (ib. 407) } qedu, f.  qd.

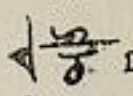
 qedun, qed-ut-u, Varr. di  qd.

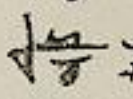
  marinaio (f. mns).

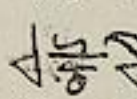
 qedem (Z. 1872, 44), f.  qtm.

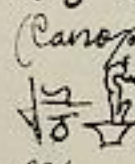
 (Mar., Abyd.)

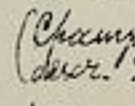
 (Rekm.)

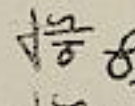


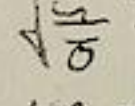


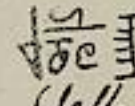
 (Canopo, 3)

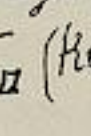
 (Champ. Not. descr. 285)





 (Sall. 4)

 (Ast. 40, 2)

geden, gedenu. Brugsch (Z. 1868, 15) ritiene la lettera di questi gruppi e dei seguenti come indicatrice, che essi non si debbono leggere qdn, ma nqd, basandosi sull'assimilazione del copto (V. sotto il vocabolo  qdnu). Equiv. a qd e varr. in tutti i loro significati. — Sull'all. 6 si noti l'espress.:

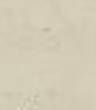
(C 26, Louvre)

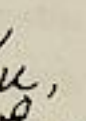
(B. Harr. 508, I, 9)

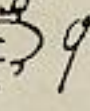
(Rit. 45, 2; 122, 5 e fr.)

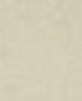
così pronunciati affissi, come, siccome, egualmente che, del pari che; come se; ecc. V. sotto la voce mà. — Onde

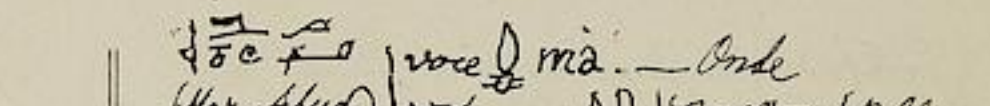
 (Mar. Abyd.)

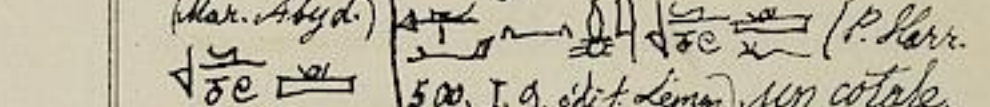
 (Bull. II, 12, 2)

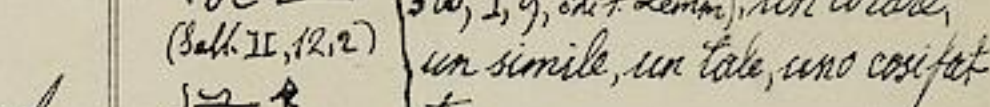


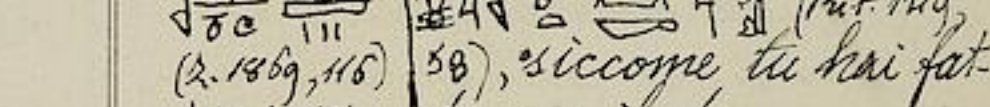
 (Z. 1869, 116)

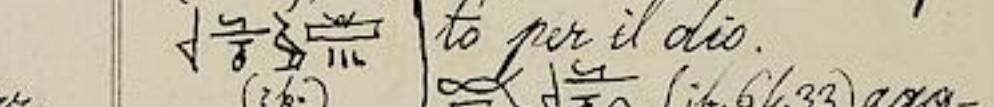
 (ib.)

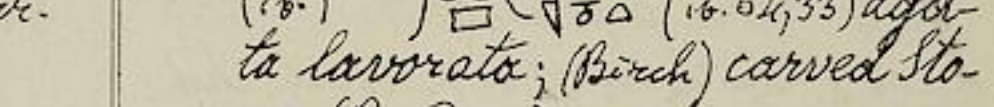
 (P. Harr. 500, I, 9, dit. Lemm), un cotale, un simile, un tale, uno cosifatto.

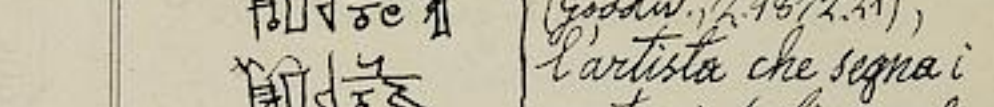
 (Rit. 149, 58), siccome tu hai fatto per il dio.

 (ib. 64, 33) agata lavorata; (Birch) carved Stone, (Pierr.) pierre dure.

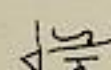
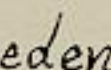
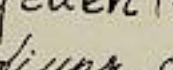
 (Goodw., Z. 1872, 21), l'artista che segna i contorni, le figure; che fa l'abbozzo, il disegno di un lavoro ad eseguire (in legno, in pietra, in metallo, od in altri materiali).

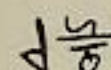
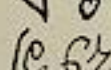
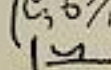
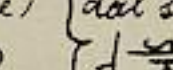
 (Rit. 129, 6), scrivere con bel lavoro; (Birch) paint in good style; (Pierr.) écrire dans son intégrité.

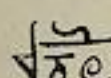
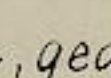
 (ib. 146, f), irreperibile la sua costruzione dal suo principio; (Birch) inconceivable how it was formed at first; (Brug.) nicht findet man ihren Umfang von ihrem Ausgangspunkte an; (Pierret) dont on n'a pas trouvé le passage (V.) lors de la course.

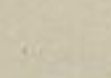
 (ib. 115, 2), il cerchio delle tenebre, che è aperto al defunto, affinchè egli si accompagni agli dèi e spiriti del Mondo

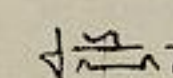
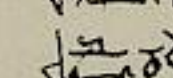
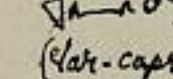
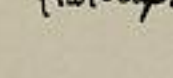
Inferiore.
— Si trova il gruppo anche come var. del seg.; v. ibid. l'esempio.

 ; qeden (Leps. Einleit., p. 89), nome di una costellazione che precede quella chiamata  se-qe=den (v. al fonetico sqd).
 (Dend.; Chab. Mél. II, 294 e seg.), nome di una costellazione chiamata in greco ΚΑΤΑΚΛΥΣΤΗΣ.

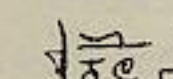
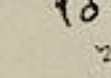
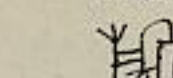


(C, 67, Louvre)

(Chab. P. Magic. p. 36)
} qeden, qedenu, derivato dal signif. fondamentale di  , qdn; significa propr.: girare, torcere, storcere una cosa; e quindi truffarla, frodarla; — perciò identico al copto ΚΟΤΟ, astutia, versutia, astuta machinatio, conspiratio; ϕϙΝΙ-ΚΟΤΟ, callidus machinator.

 , qedenu (An. IV, 8, 8; Sall. II, 1, 6), anch'esso derivato dal significato fondam. di  qdn (v.); propriam.: girare gli occhi, stravolgerli, stralunarli, roteарli.
2) — Velar l'occhio, addormentarsi, sonnecchiare, dormire. — Sost., g. f., sonno (Sall. l. c.; Inscr. Bepi I, 689).
3) — Riposarsi, riposare, giacere.
— ΝΗΟΤ, ΕΝΚΟΤ (M.), ΝΗΟΤΗ (P.), procumbere, decumbere, concumbere, coire, requiescere, dormire; somnus, dormitio; — mori.
ϭΙΝ-ΝΗΟΤΚ (P.) requies.
— , prender sonno.

, qedenu (Edfu), v.  qd.



(Rit. 15, 22)



} qedenu, v. qd.
Si noti l'espressione (Rit. 162, 9) tutto intorno a lui; (Brug.) von allen Seiten um ihn herum; (Birch) in all his frame; (Chab.) en lui tout entier; dans toute sa personne; (Rivier.) dans tout son être.
— Numerose le forme causative , ecc. v. al fonetico sqd.

 , qedenu-t, sost. equivalente a  qdn.
 , dipinto in rilievo.

(Mar. — capricc. del S. Mor. di Bul.)
} qedennu, v. qdnu.

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, qeden-t (Z. 1873, 105; Rit. 145, 2; 164, 33), equiv. al seg. in tutti i suoi significati.

(Denkm. III, 61) } qeden-t, equivalente a qdn, in tutti i suoi significati.

(Rit. 15, 9; 15, 32; 162, 9) (ib. 149, 6) (ib. 1, 18) , sost. } qeden-t, v. e qd, all. 2. — Si trovano i due primi anche equiv. al prec., v. l'esempio all'art. qdnu.

— Per le forme causative, v. al fonetico sqd.

, qedes, wtr, nome di una città del deserto attraversato dagli Ebrei, fra l'Egitto e l'Idumea.

, qedeš (Stela del Louvre). Il vocabolo è evidentemente semitico, poichè è la trascrizione di wtr, santo. Eppure è il nome di un serpente sacro e di una divinità, che fu indubbiamente trasportata nella Siria dall'Egitto (v. prefazione, p. XXII).

, (Denkm. III, 2, d) (Inscr. Sepi I, 649) (ib. 723) } qed-t-u, plurale di e , qd. Forse a leggersi: qet-u

} qed-t, v. qd. — v. sotto sqd le forme causative. (Forse a leggersi qet).

, qed-t oppure qet (Edfu), v. qd.

, qed-t (opp. qet), equivalente a qd, all. 4 e 5, ed equiv. a qt, sost. g. f., opera, lavoro, operazione, occupazione, ecc.

(Stela Rianxē, retto, l. 15) } qed-t, v. qd.

, , , } (Ricette del papiri Ebers)

(Stela Zech, Cairo) } qed-t v. qd.

, (Rec. IV, 42, 2)

(D. M. T. II, 46, a, 8)

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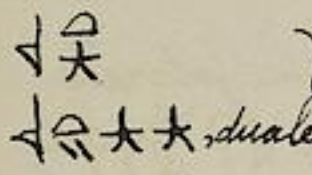
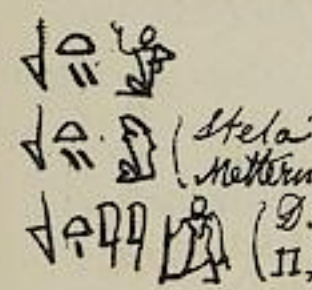
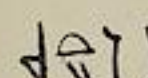
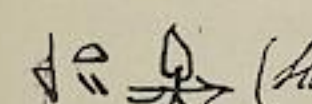

qed-t, qed-ti,
duale) v. qdn.

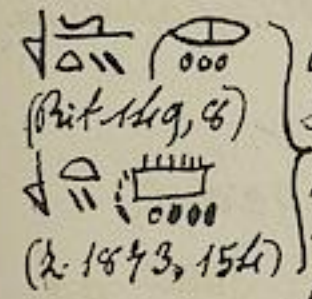


qed-ti, opp. geti (l'ultimo qdt), v. qd.

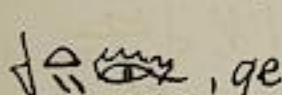

, qed-ti, nome proprio di donna, dei tempi dei Ramessidi. Etimologicamente forse equiv. al prec.

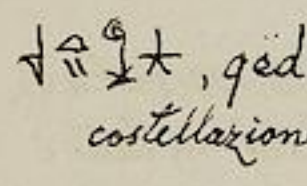


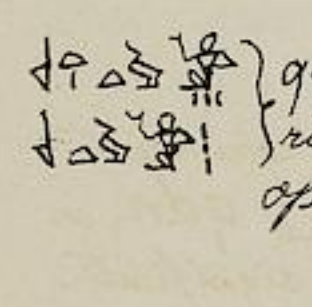
qed-ti, oppure geti, v. qdt.

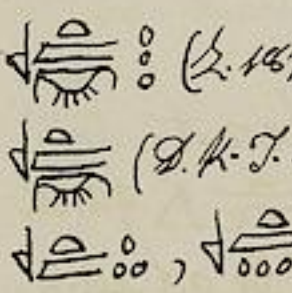


qed-ti, biade, grani, segale; — grano, frumento. — Sia come pianta (Rit. l.c.) che come il suo frutto. — In generale ciò che è nei campi. Sinonimo di , e . Confr. grano, frumento; cumulo, mucchio di frumento, biade.

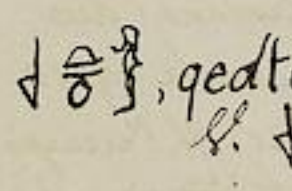

, qed-ti (Géogr. I,24,15), v. qdnu (ubi esc.).

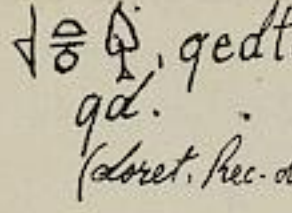

, qedti-xa (Bend.), nome di una costellazione.

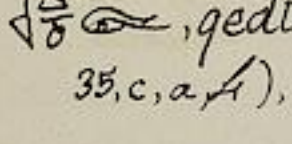

qed-tu (opp. qed-ut-u) (Harris I,7,8), plur. di qd, operaio, marinaio, ecc.

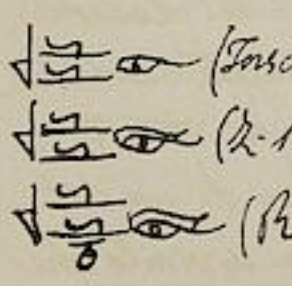


qedtem (oppure qetem), v. qdm.

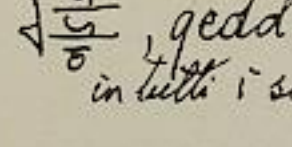

, qedten (opp. qeten), v. qdn.


, qedten opp. qeten, v. qd.
(Loret, Rec. de trav. VII,112) cannella.


, qedten opp. qeten (P.K.-T. II, 35,c,a,4), v. qdnu.



geded, gedden, Harr. del prec..


, gedden, Har. di qdnu, in tutti i suoi significati.

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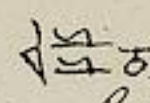
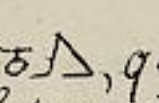
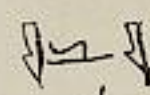
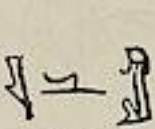
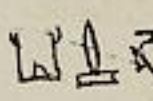
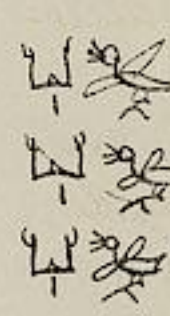
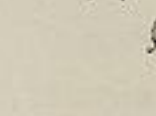
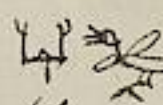
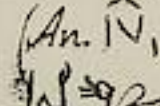
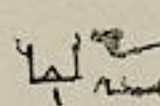
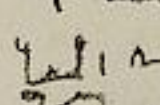
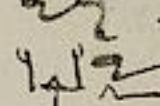
 , gedden (P. Harr. 500, verso; Rit. 129, 8), Var. di  qdnu. — Nasp. (Zeitschr. As. 1883, 34, al P. Harr. l.c.) trad. croiser sur... (coll'accusativo).

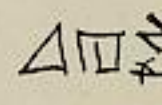
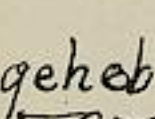
 , gedged (Rit. 17, 39; Z. 1874, 34), nome di uno dei sette Xu protettori del sarcofago.
Forma raddoppiata ed equivalente di  qd, all. 3.

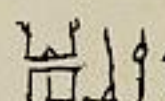
 , qaza (Stela Dongola), specie particolare di brocca di metallo.

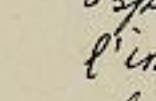
 (Karn.)
 (Denkm. III, 219)
 (Bull. III, 2, 2; 8, 9)
} qazana, qazana (opp. qazanti),
Var. di  qzn.

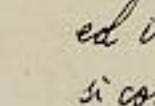
 (An. IV, 17, 1)
 (Z. 1873, 153; al P. Harr. I)
} qaza-ta, כסות, manto, vestito, abito, coperta, coprimento. — Una specie di tessuto o stoffa:

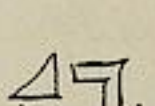
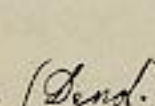
 (Rec. I, 64, 3)
 (El-Kab)
 (De Roug., Mag., 35)
} qazen, correre, lacchè (confr. סוס correre); — servo, palafreniere, scudiere, mozzo di stalla (Confr. אֻרְוָה stalla).
2) — Un superiore, capo, colonnello, generale, capitano generale, ufficiale superiore, cui erano subordinati i sennu e gli uau.
Confr. קָצִין duce, principe, condottiero, capitano.

 , qeheb (D. T. I, 99, 25), V.  kahb.

 , qaheb-ḥez (Rec. N, 88, 25), un arbusto balsamifero, ed il suo frutto. — Una qualità o specie inferiore della pianta dell'incenso, il cui legno era tutto nero, ed il cui incenso non poteva adoperarsi come profumo nei templi.

 , qeḥ (Denk.), forma geroglifica del copto ϩⲟϥ, angulus.
V. al fonetico qnb.

 , qeḥ (Goodw. Trans. 1874, 374; Birch, ib. 347), collare di legno, che era posto serrato intorno al collo dei prigionieri e dei delinquenti.

 , qeḥ (Denkm. IV, 44, 6), Var. di  qāḥ.

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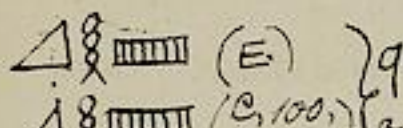
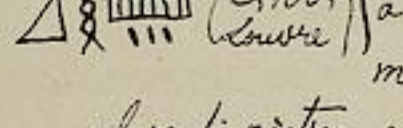
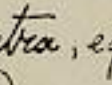
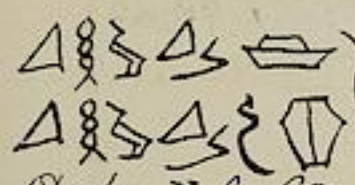
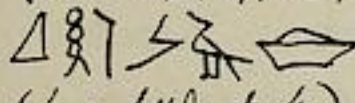
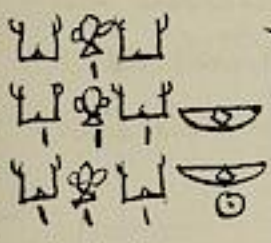

(E.)

(C, 100, Louvre)

qeḥ, minerale difficile a determinare. Probabilmente è una specie particolare di pietra, equiv. od affine a  aqḥ (Y.).
(Brugsch) silice; (Maspero, Z. 1879, 53) diaspro rosso, diaspro a grani rossi; (Stern, E.) luctum, terra, lapis.

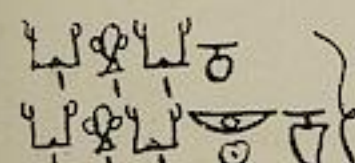

(Denkm. II, 67, 68, 69, 70)


(Leps. Aelt. Text., 40)

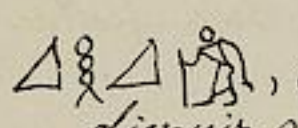
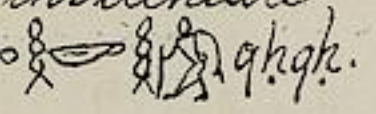
qeḥugem, qeḥqema opp. qeḥma — Varianti antiquate di qmḥ.

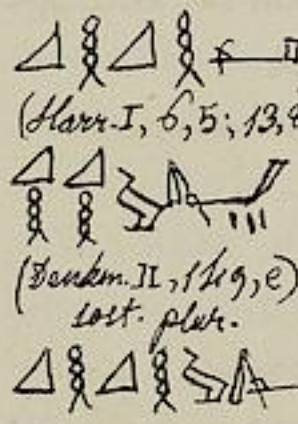


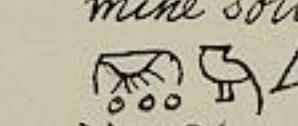
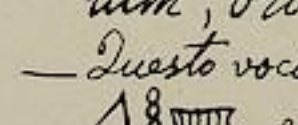
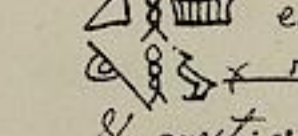
qꜣ-ḥer-qꜣ opp. qeḥiq (Z. 1870, 12), antica denominazione del 4° mese dell'anno normale solthiaco, χοιακ, χιαχ, χοιακ; onde il greco χοιὰκ, χνὰκ, χοιάκ.
2) — Panegiria di Ptah-Sokar-Osiride, la quale si celebrava a Tebe, sopratutto nella necropoli, in questo stesso mese, la panegiria di χοιακ.
— Una delle feste di Amenone. (V. J. de Rougé, Mél. d'Archaeologie, 1873, pp. 132 e 135).



qꜣ-ḥer-qꜣ (Harr. I, 6, 11; 36, a), designazione di un grosso vaso (nel l.c. di argento), che nello stesso tempo contiene una determinata quantità di profumo o incenso.


, qeḥeq (P. Rhind, 6, 4), divenir vecchio, invecchiare; vecchio. — V.  qḥqḥ.


(Harr. I, 6, 5; 13, 8)
(Denkm. II, 149, e) vari. plur.

qeḥqeḥ, qeḥqeḥu, colpire, ferire, fendere, tagliare, scolpire, intagliare, incidere, sgrossare, digrossare, dibruscare (legno o pietra).
— Il fenditore di pietre, lo spaccapietre, lo scarpellino, lo scultore (Denkm. l.c.).
ⲕⲉⲕⲁⲱⲕ (T. M.), ⲕⲉⲕⲱⲕ (T.), ⲕⲉⲕ=ⲕⲉⲕⲱⲛⲓ (M.), incidere in lapide, lapicida, statuarius (ⲣⲉⲩⲕⲉⲕⲁⲉ=ⲱⲛⲉ); dal rad. ⲕⲉⲕ rumpere.
ⲣⲣⲡ incidere, scolpire, imprimere.
— Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 161 e seg.) assimila a ⲥⲣⲥⲣ (Lev. 19, 28) marchio impresso sulla carne.
2) — Detto anche dei metalli che sono col martellamento battuti in lamine sottili (Harr. I, 6, 5).
 , ⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲛ̀ ⲭⲁⲣⲭⲣ, aureum malleo ductum, oro martellato.
— Questo vocabolo è in connessione con  ed affine con  ; v. questi vocaboli.

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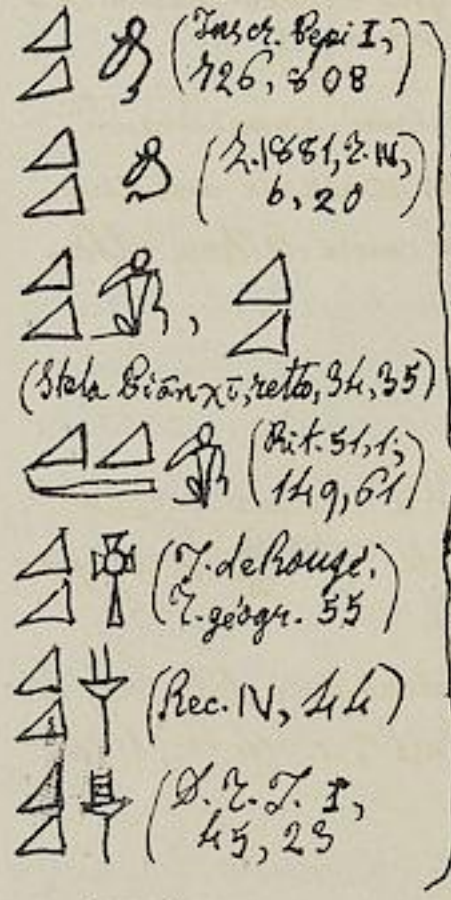
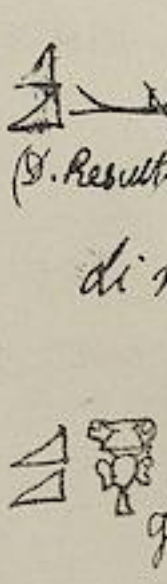
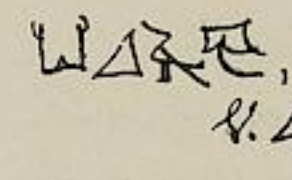
QQ-QQT

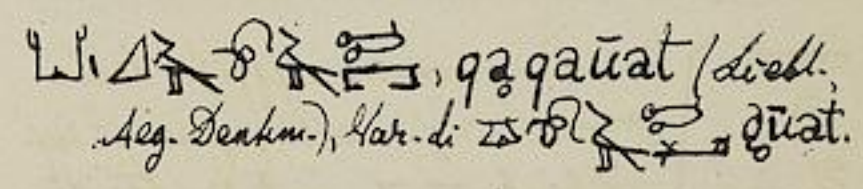
(Sarcof. Vien.)
(Esneh)
qꜣqꜣ, varianti delle basse epoche invece di kk.

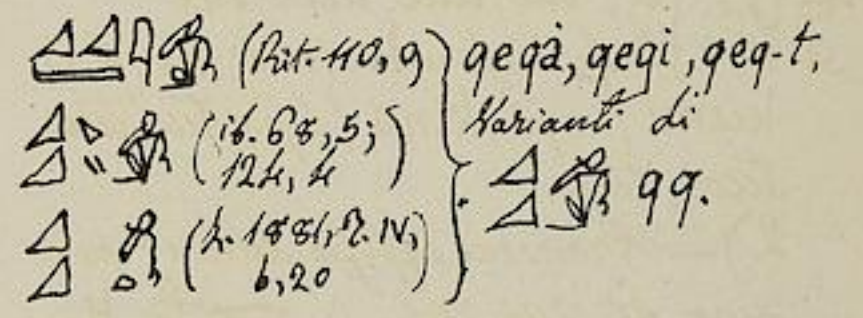

(Inscr. Pepi I, 126, 308)
(Z. 1881, Z. 14, 6, 20)
(Stela Bianchi, retto, 34, 35)
(Rit. 51, 1; 149, 61)
(J. de Rougé, Z. géogr. 55)
(Rec. IV, 44)
(D. Z. I. I, 45, 23)
qeq, il significato fondamentale è: rosicchiare, spiluzzare, sbucciare, pelare, scorzare, кек (Z.), кωк, χωк (M.), eradere, decorticare. Ma comunemente è usato come sinonimo di àm (V.), mangiare, divorare, consumare.
Confr. unqq.
(Roug. l.c.) gli è proibito mangiar pesce.
(Inscr. Pepi I, l.c.), equivalente a (id. 630), V. unqq.


(D. Result. 9)
qeq, specie particolare di nave, battello o barca.
(l.c.), capitano di nave.

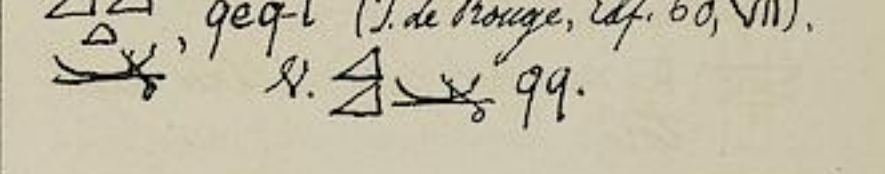
, qeq, (Birch. Dict.) rejoice, rallegrarsi, godere; rallegrare.

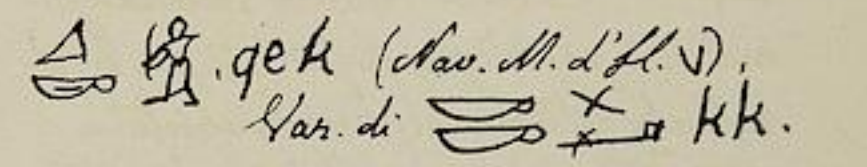

, qꜣqa (opp. qà), V. qa.


, qꜣqaūat (Lieb. Aeg. Denkm.), Var. di qūat.


(Rit. 110, 9)
(16. 68, 5; 124, 4)
(Z. 1881, Z. 14, 6, 20)
qeqà, qeqi, qeq-t, Varianti di qq.

, qequ (Pichl. Z. 1885, 16) ornamenti, abbigliamenti.


, qeq-t (J. de Rougé, Edf. 60, VII). V. qq.


, qek (Nav. M. d'Ab. V). Var. di kk.

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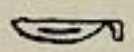


k, 1)– pronome suffisso della 2ª pers. sing. masch., equiv. al suffisso ebr. ךָ, ֽךָ, copto k, tu, te, ti, tuo, tua, tuoi, tue.
Confr. l'assiro ka (m.s.), ki (f.s.), kunu (m.p.), kina (f.p.), tuo, tua, tuoi, tue.

2)– Pronome affisso della 1ª pers. sing., io, me, mi, v.

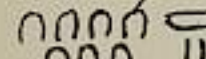
3)– Altro, seguente, secondo; -altrimenti, anche, ancora, parimenti, pure, peranche, e.
Equiv. al greco καὶ, lat. ...que; copto ⲕⲉ (Z.M.B.), ϭⲉ (Z.), ϭⲏ (B.); alius, etiam, amplius, igitur, οὖν, ἔτι.

k-ro (Rit. freq.), altro capitolo.

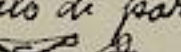
, scrittura ieratica frequentissima nei papiri geroglifici (v. per es. il Rituale di Torino), ed equivalente a

k-zed, kī-zed, altrimenti detto, in altre parole, significa: oppure, ossia, cioè.

Questa formola significa anche altra parola, altro discorso, discorso d'altro, – e denota il passaggio da un argomento ad un altro.

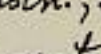

(Tomba di Ramesse IX, Bib. el Mand), letter.: 70 e 5, cioè 70+5, 75.

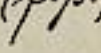
4)– Frequentemente usato come rinforzativo allato di particelle, come:

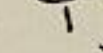
às-k, 
(S. Orb. 17, 10),

allora, ancora, anche questa volta.

5)– Il segno designa anche una speciale misura per le frutta (Z. 1875, 27).

6)– Lo stesso segno trovasi anche come var. di  k.

7)– Gli altri segni, appartenenti alle b.e., sono in generale soltanto varianti di  come lettera alfabetica.


ke (o forse kà), equiv. a all. 2; Var. di ku, opp. kuà (Y.).
Frequente nelle inscrizioni della XII dinastia (R. C. di Berl. I, l. 114; C, 1, 14, Louvre).

ke, la vacca.
Confr. l'indogerm. go, ted. kuh.

(I de Roug., Z. Geogr. 41)

(Tomb. di Ti, Saqqarah)
– Il toro.
– In copto abbiamo KIH (B.), ϬIE, ϬIH (Z.), hircus.

ke (B. H. T., resto, p. 34).?
Brugsch confr. col seguente e con kaūa.

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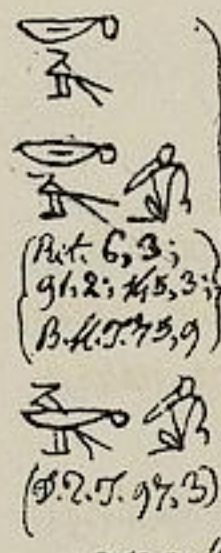
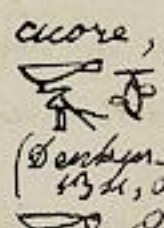
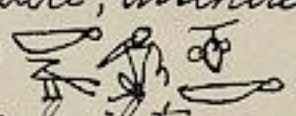

(Rit. 6,3; 91,2; 115,3; B.H.I. 75,9)
(P.2.I. 97,3)

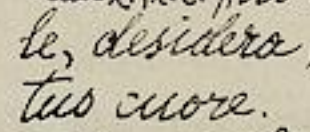
ka, in preg. parallelismo con zd (V.), dire, parlare, cantare (Door loqui, canere); appellare, chiamare, nominare, denominare (costr. con , od , e talora anche coll'accusativo [Rit. 96,2] del nome di appellazione). — Ed i passivi.

2)— Volere, desiderare, agognare, bramare, aspirare; in opposizione a xmt (V.) non volere, — e per lo più in unione con ib cuore, formando così l'espressione:


(Denkm. II, 134, a)
(Stela Bianchi, verso, 3)

kaqHT, kaqHT, kaqHT, nqHT, animum intendere, sperare, confidere, attendere.

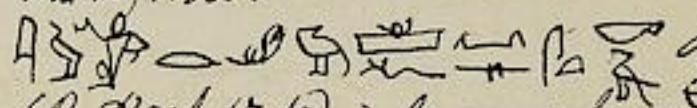

(Stela Bianchi, l.c.), ciò che il tuo cuore vuole, desidera, il desiderato del tuo cuore.


(Denkm. II, 136, 4, l. 5 e 6), il desiderato del mio cuore.

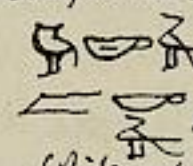
— Ed i sost. corrisp.: volere, desiderio, brama, aspirazione, volontà; aspirazione o volontà del cuore.

Confr. חפץ confidare, sperare, aspettare.

3)— KE, 5E, 5H (V. k, all. 3), etiam, amplius, anche questa volta, eziandio, ancora, nuovamente, un'altra volta, anche, pure (Rit. 101,35); igitur, οὖν, ἔτι; (Pierr.) dunque; (id. al Rit. 154, 4) mais bien; (Brugsch e Birch, ibidem) ma.

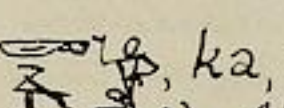

(B. d'Orb. 17, 10), io lo accorderò a lei anche questa volta. (Per l'ultimo , V. all. 4; Masp. riferisce questo gruppo all'all. 4, e traduce il passo così: ed io lo accorderò a lei, dillo!

4)— (Rit. 91,2; 93,3, 4, 7) Certamente, certo, di certo, sì; scritto anche

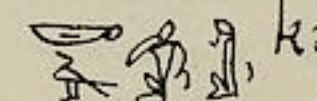

(Rit. 101,3)

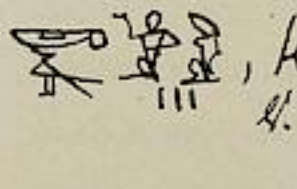
m-ka, che secondo Chab. è una formola dell'imperativo vetativo.

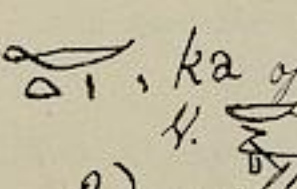
— L'interiezione: oh!, oh sì!, deh!, possa...!, che....!


ka, V. kaī.

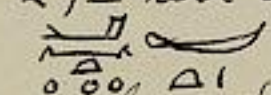
2)— Var. del prec., all. 3.


ka (Rit. 98,5) nome di un dio.


ka-u (Dict. géog. 343), V. kaui.


ka opp. kat, 1)— caldaia V. kati

2)— nell'espressione


(Rit. 145, 85), olezzante profumo; (Birch) the fragrance; (Pierr.) un parfum.

3)— Equiv. al seguente; onde i plur.

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(Rit. 141,20; 142,25; ib. 148,13; Z. 1873,72) le vacche: (Rit. 141,20), il toro marito (o fecondatore) delle vacche.

3) — (Z. 1873,72) questi plurali designano anche l'harem.

, ka (Rit. 144,30) vacca, Var. di k

, kaa-t, (Denkm. II, 136, h), sost. equiv. a ka, all. 2.

(l.c.), la volontà del mio cuore; (Masp., Mel. d'Arch. 1877,139) il desiderato del mio cuore.

, kaà (Denkm. II, 136, 1), specie di nave o barca per la navigazione sul Nilo.

, Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 85) legge kaàrī, kairī opp. kailī, e traduce mulo.
— V. al fonetico kamaī.

, kaàrīk opp. kamaīk (Rit. 163, 3), nome di un Genio.

, kaī, altro, altra;

V. kī, e il seg.

kaī, deriv. da , k, all. 3; altri, un altro uomo, un'altra persona (m. opp. f.), altrui.

(P. Mor. di Bul., freq.)

non desiderare (letter. empire il tuo cuore del) le cose altrui.

, non siedere mentre un altro sta in piedi

, un ricco od un povero.

2) — Il 2° anche equiv. a ka, in tutti i suoi significati.

, kaī-u (Rit. 144,5)? gli altri dèi? — equiv. al seg., gli dèi stranieri?

(Rit. 163, 17; Denkm. IV, 50, c; Masp., Gent. ép. 29)

kaī, kaīui

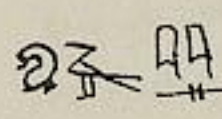
V. qaui.

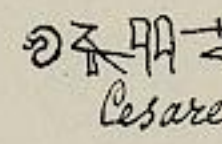
Pierret traduce il 1°: les méchants, les persécuteurs (?): (Chab., il 2°) scellerato, malvagio, miserabile.

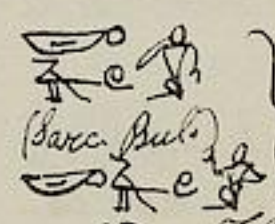
(Karn. I, 21, a; An. IV, 4, 5)

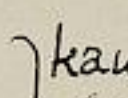
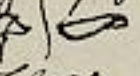
kairohutà, designa

una determinata misura per le materie secche. – V. karḥtà.

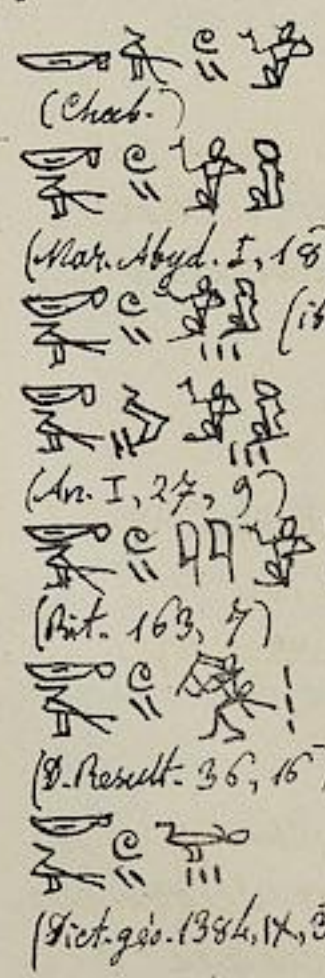
 , kaīs, Caius (Caligola).

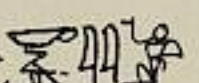
 , con molte varianti, kaisers, Cesare, in tutti i cartelli-prenomi degli imperatori romani.


(Barc. Bub.)

kau, Sarr. di  ka. Spesso seguito dal rinforzativo  (, k, all. 4).

2) – Il 2° anche equiv. al seg..


(Chab.) (Mar. Abyd. I, 18) (ib.) (An. I, 27, 9) (Rit. 163, 7) (P. Result. 36, 16) (Sict. géo. 1384, IX, 3)

kaui, equiv. a  kāī, altro, altri, altrui, altra gente; gli altri.

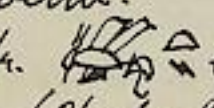
KOOC, KOOCE, (C.) alii.

— Straniero, estraneo, forestiero, profano; nemico.

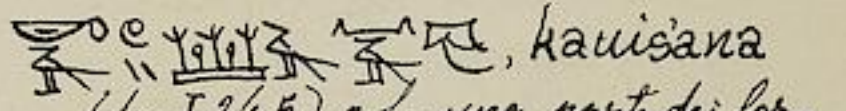
— I popoli stranieri.

— Brugsch identifica con popolo, nazione, gente, usato per lo più al plurale genti, popoli stranieri, i forestieri, gli stranieri, i gentili, i pagani;

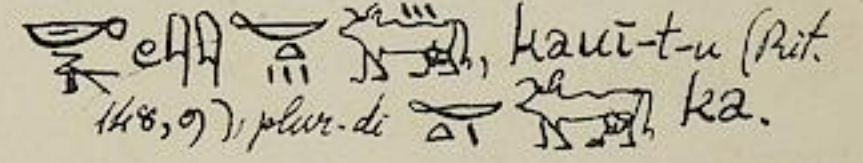
— e, dal punto di vista degli Egiziani, il popolo del paese basso, della pianura (Confr. esser nell'interno, essere affondato, in basso, internato; , , paese basso, pianura), cioè la popolazione della regione del Delta.

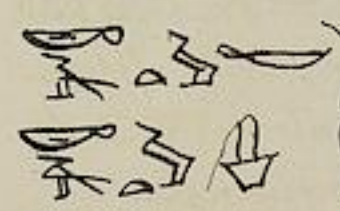
Confr.  qti.

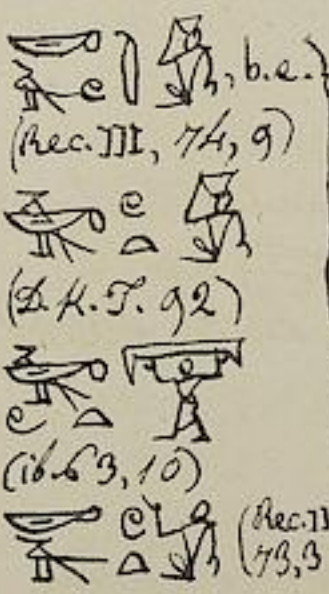
2) – (Chab. e Pierr.) scellerato, malvagio; i malvagi. V. kāī.

 , kauisana (An. I, 24, 5), g. f., una parte dei fornimenti del carro; (Chab. Voy. 236) attaches.

– Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 632) dà questo vocabolo come affine all'ebraico כִּישׁוֹר fuso o conocchia, quasi l'attaccata, la legata.


(Rit. 148, 9), plur. di ka.

 ka-ut opp. katu, V. sotto katu.

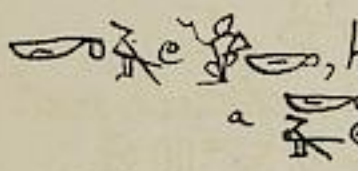
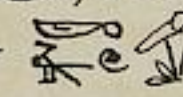

(Rec. III, 74, 9) (D. H. T. 92) (ib. 63, 10) (Rec. III, 73, 3)

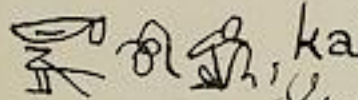
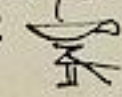
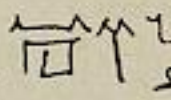
kaut, elevare, innalzare, alzare, levare, sollevare, ergere; — portare, sostenere, appoggiare.

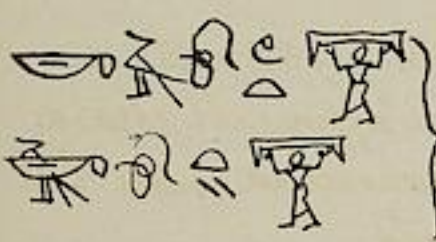
Confr. qa.

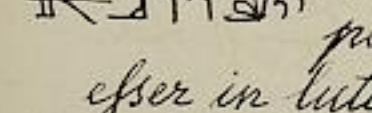
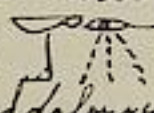
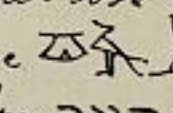
כּוּן esser alto, innalzarsi, elevarsi; esaltarsi, insuperbire; כּוֹן

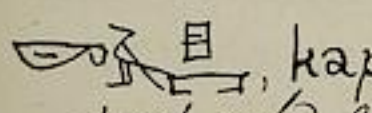
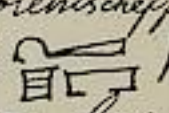
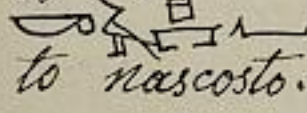
far alto, esaltare, elevare, alzare.

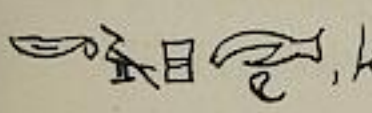
 , kau-k, equivalente a  kau.

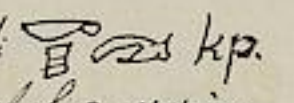
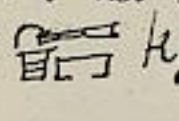
 , kaūa (D. Result. 45, a, 1), Var. di  ka;
Zoor, canere.
In parallelismo con  nhm.

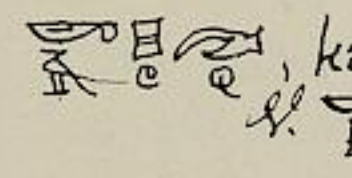
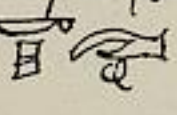
 , kaūaut, kaūati (D. H. T. II, 56; 57), Var. di kaut.

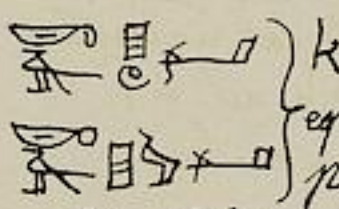
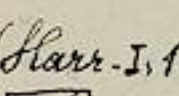
 , kabī (Sarc. a Gurnah), piangere, compiangere, esser in lutto; — ed i sost. corrisp.. Confr.  àkb e  gab. כָּאַב addolorare, dolere; כְּאֵב afflizione, dolore, כּוֹאֵב dolente; — בכה deplorare, piangere, compiangere; בֶּכִי, בְּכִי, בְּכִי, בְּכָה, pianto, lutto.

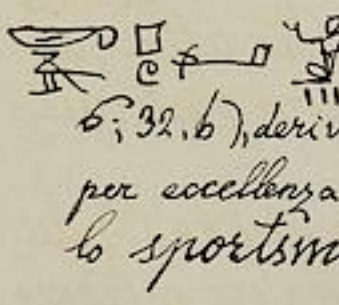
 , kap (Golenischeff, Conte egypt., p. 4), Var. di  kp (H.).
 , bosco, boschetto nascosto.

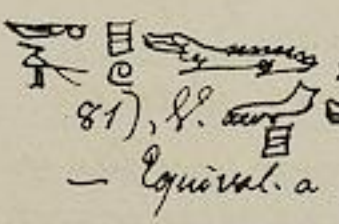
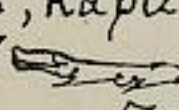
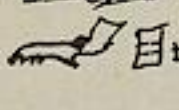
 , kap (D. H. T. 5), Var. di kp.

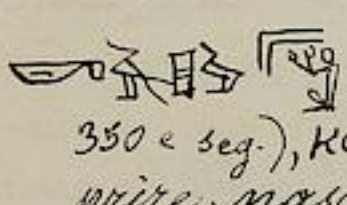
kap, Var. di  kp.
(Pusch. Sepi I, 79)
(Pusch. Zeta, 345)
— Il 2° nel l. c. variante di  kp. forno.

 , kapu (D. H. Z 5), V.  kp.

 kapu (Harr. I, 12, b, 5), equiv. a  kp, capere, prendere, ecc.
2) — (Birch, Z. 1873, 38) equiv. al seg..

 , kapu (Harr. I, 12, b, 6; 32, b), deriv. dal prec.; il captor per eccellenza, cioè il cacciatore, lo sportsman".

 , kapu (De Rouge; Chrest. 81), V.  kp
— Equival. a  kp.

 , kapu (Champ. Mon. 350 e seg.), кωπ, кαπ, velare, coprire, nascondere, celare, occultare.
2) — (l. c.) nome di una particolare specie di uccello. Confr. кαϕαι, αι, coturnices, hirundines.

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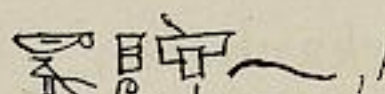
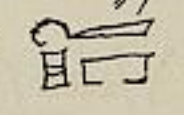
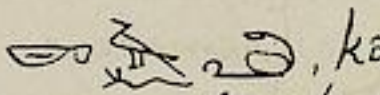
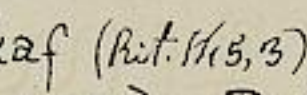
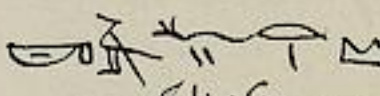
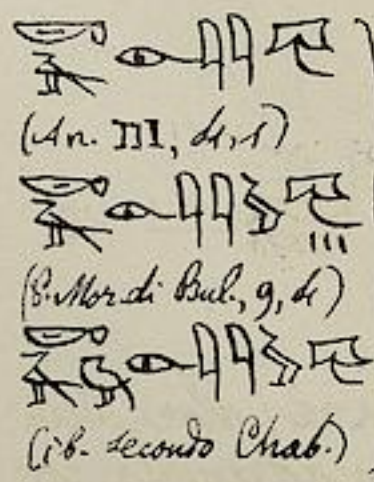
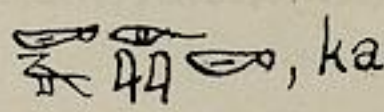
 , kapusa (An. IV, 1, 9), (Masp. Gen. ép. 47) rassembler; קבס, קבץ, congregare, radunare, adunare, raccogliere; onde מִקְבָּץ, קִבּוּץ, riunione, radunanza, congregazione, raccolta, mucchio, caterva.

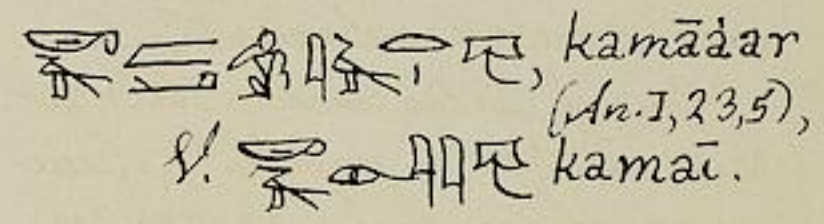
(Inscr. Unas, 513)
(Inscr. Peta, 325)
kap-t, (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 60) forno. Varr. di  kp.

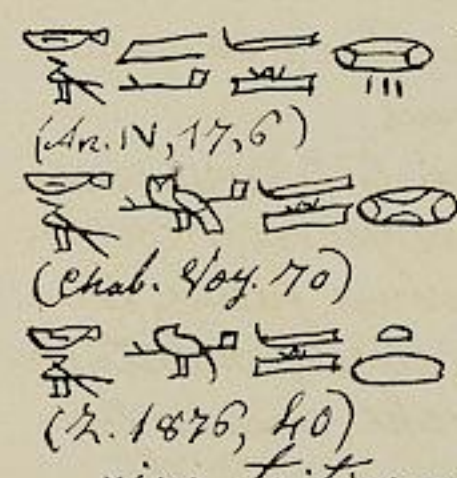
 , kaf (Rit. Ab. 5, 3), Var. di  kfa.

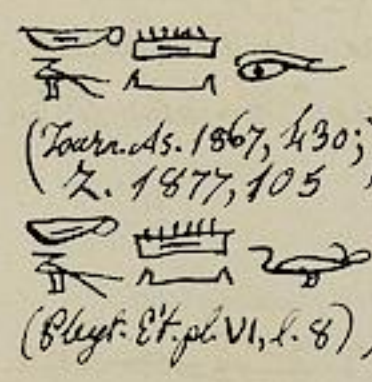
 , kafir, כְּפִיר, כְּפָר, arab. kefr, greco κάπερ, κάφαρ, villaggio, borgo, villa.


(An. III, 41, 1)
(P. Mor di Bul., 9, 4)
(ib. secondo Chab.)
kamaī, kamaīu, גָּמָל, ebr., gammal, copt. ϭⲁⲙⲟⲩⲗ, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲣⲩⲗ, camelus, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲣⲗⲉ, ϭⲁⲙⲁⲣⲩⲗⲓ, camela; il camello.
— V. al fonetico kaārī.

 , kamaīk (?) (Rit. 165, 3), nome di un genio.

 , kamāāar (An. I, 23, 5), V. kamaī.


(An. IV, 17, 6)
(Chab. Voy. 70)
(Z. 1876, 40)
kamāḳ, (Chab. Voy. l.c.) specie di pasticceria di provenienza asiatica. — Brugsch l'assimila all'ebraico מִקְמָח, arab. قَمْح, farina, triticum. — Lauth assimila piuttosto a כִּמְכָּם, mucchietto, monticello, piccolo nucleo.


(Journ. As. 1867, 430; Z. 1877, 105)
(Pleyt. Et. pl. VI, l. 8)
kamen, Goodwin (Z. 1873, 17) rigetta come erroneo il determinativo , e sospetta che il vero senso di questo vocabolo sia nero od oscuro, e che il gruppo geroglifico sia un altro modo di scrivere e qm (V.). — Però da un passo del P. N. 6 di Bul. (5, 6) il Goodwin inclinerebbe ad identificare questo vocabolo con kmm, scotere, tremare. — Devéria è proclive a credere che il 1° significhi: che è veduto, visibile, manifesto, evidente.

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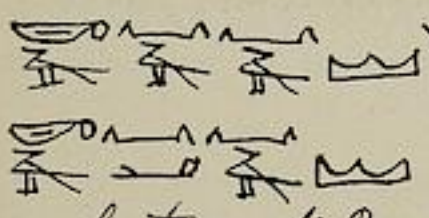
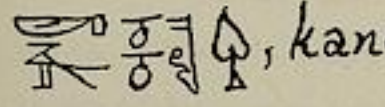
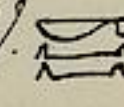
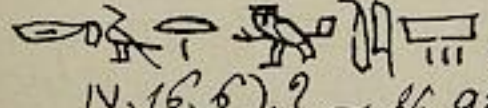
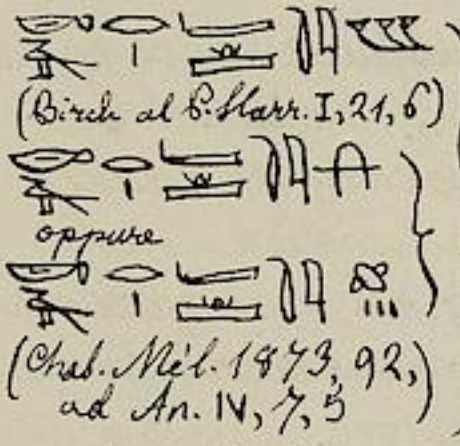
— Brugsch però condanna come assurda quest'ultima interpretazione, e dai testi citati è condotto a tradurre: essere cieco, acciecato, abbagliato, e simile.
— Brugsch traduce anche restringere, contrarre (la pupilla?), e, insieme con Lepage Renouf (Z. 1877, 105), lo dà come affine a ϭωωλε, ϭελε, detorquere, pervertere, ετϭοολε distortus, obliquus.
— Lepage Renouf lo fa corrispondere al greco διεστραγγλέρος, στρεβλὸς distortus, perversus, falsus, tortuosus, tortus; storto, contorto, tortuoso, fr. louche, in senso fisico e morale.

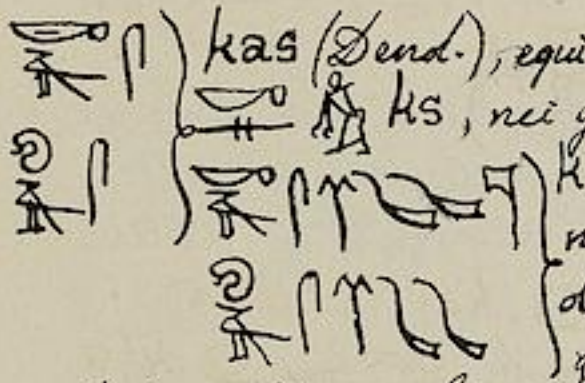

kanana, kanāna (Z. 1876, 53), כְּנַעַן, Canaan, la terra di Canaan, la Cananea.
— La montagna degli Amalekiti in Efraim.

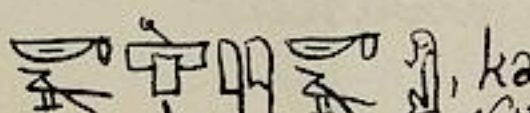

, kanen, V.  knn.

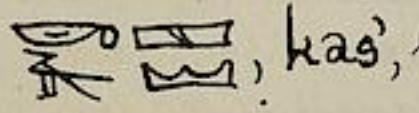
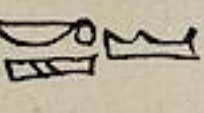

, karmātā (An. IV. 16, 6), ? — V. qairmātā, cui è probabilm. equivalente.
Nel l. c. si dice di giovani negri di Kush che servivano gli Egiziani:

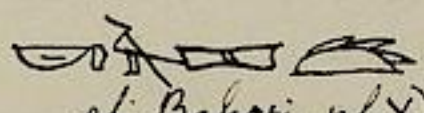
, i loro karmātā sulla loro mano.


karḫutà, Birch (Z. 1873, 71) traduce il 1° gruppo: specie di fiore. — Chabas (l. c.) trad. gli altri due: misura di una derrata (per es. di fichi).
(Birch al P. Harr. I, 21, 6)
oppure
(Chab. Mél. 1873, 92, ad An. IV, 7, 3)
— Secondo Brugsch, l'esatta scrittura di questi gruppi è kairḫtà (V.).


kas (Dend.), equivalenti a ks, nei gruppi: kas-m-āb-ui, nome di un demone o genio protettore; letter.: che si curva, che si piega (per colpire) colle due corna.


, kasaïka (Rit. 165, 3), nome di un genio.


, kas, V.  ks.


, kas (Mar., Deir el-Bahari, pl. X), madreperla, conchiglia di madreperla; nacre; ostrica o conchiglia perlifera.
— Brugsch confr. ϰαψαΒΗλ, margarita.

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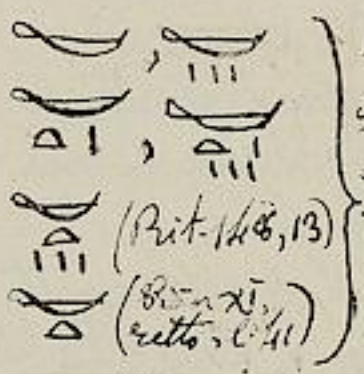
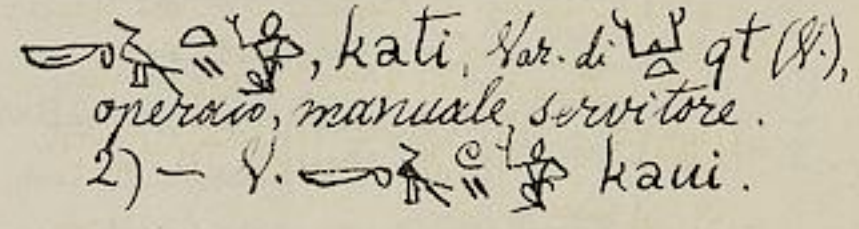
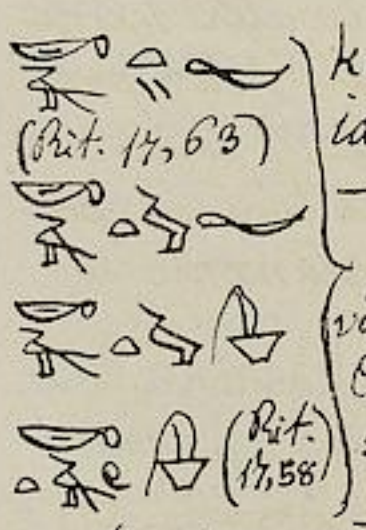
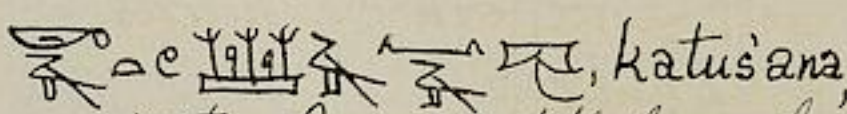
Nel l.c. questa sostanza è data come prodotto del paese di Punt.

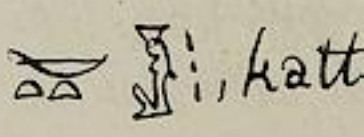

kat, oppure ka, Noi abbiamo messo queste voci al fonetico ka.
(Rit. 146, 13)
(Rit. nº XI, retto, c. 41)

, V. sotto ka.

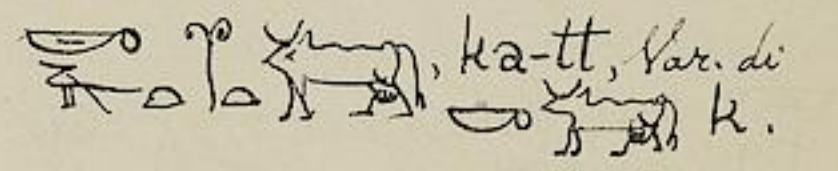

, kati, Var. di qt (V.), operaio, manuale, servitore.
2) — V.

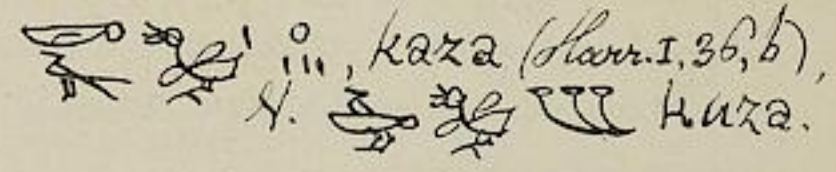

kati, katu, la caldaia per cuocere le vivande. — Anche il calderone per tormentare i malvagi dannati.
(Rit. 17, 63)
(Rit. 17, 58)
Confr. קדר (M., πι), situla, rabbin.
— Al Rit. l.c. (Birch) brasiers; (Bievr.) fournaises; (De Rougé) creusets.

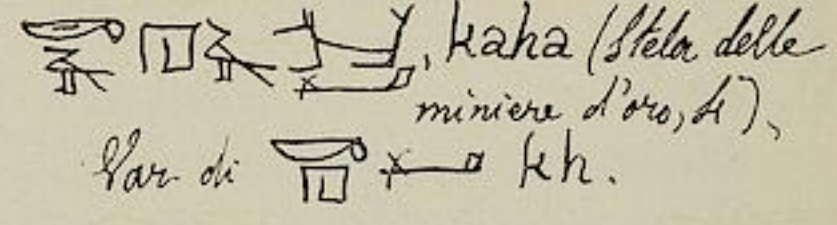

, katus'ana, così ritiene Brugsch si debba leggere il gruppo di An. I, 24, 5, che Chabas e Lauth leggono kaui s'ana (V.).

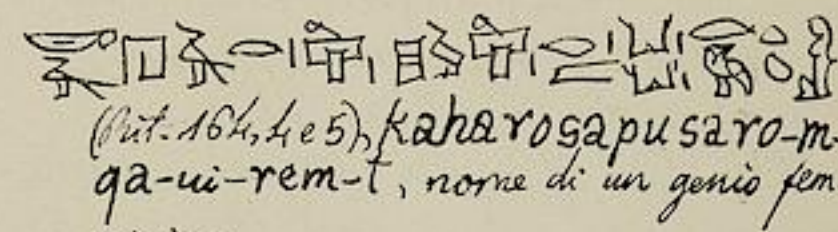

, katt-u (L. 1873, 72),

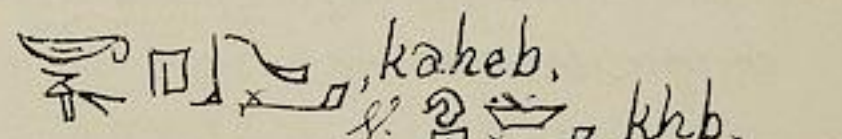
l'harem.

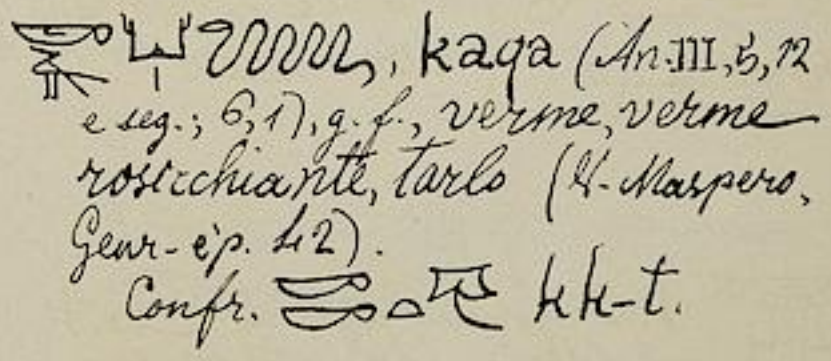

, ka-tt, Var. di k.

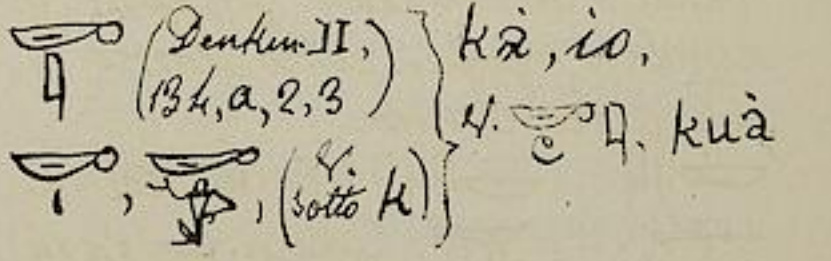

, kaza (Harr. I, 36, b), V. kuza.


, kaha (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 4), Var. di kh.


(Rit. 164, 4 e 5), kaharosapusaro-mqa-ui-rem-t, nome di un genio femminile.


, kaheb, V. khb.


, kaqa (An. III, 5, 12 e seg.; 6, 1), g. f., verme, verme roditore, tarlo (G. Maspero, Geur. ép. 42).
Confr. kk-t.


(Denkm. II, 134, a, 2, 3), kà, io, V. kuà
(sotto 4)

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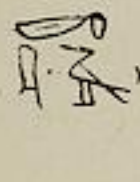
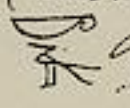
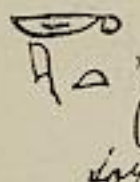
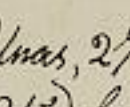
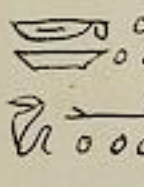
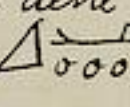
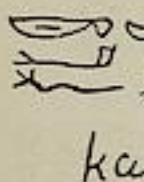
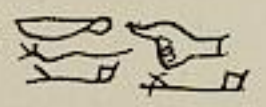
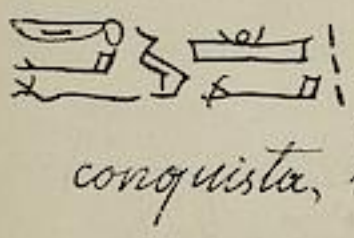
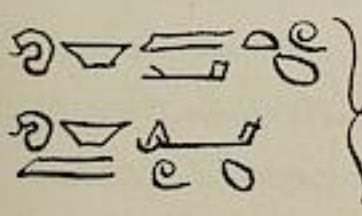
 , kàa (Burton, Excerpt. 43), v.  ka.

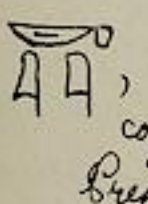
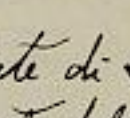
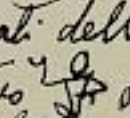
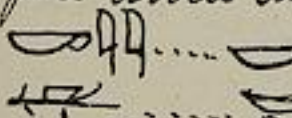
 , kàt (Inscr. Unas, 273), Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 215) lo dà come forma passiva di  ka (K.), e traduce: esser celebrato.

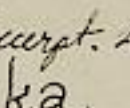
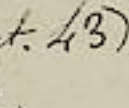
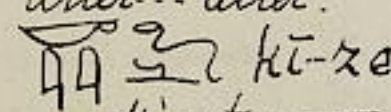
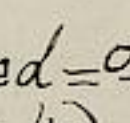
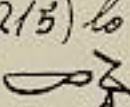
 kā, Varianti delle basse epoche invece di  qā.

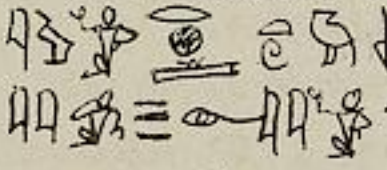
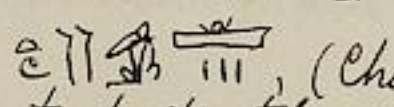
 , kāf, Var. di  kfā (K.).
kωωBε, kωωqε, afferrare, prender per forza, ecc..

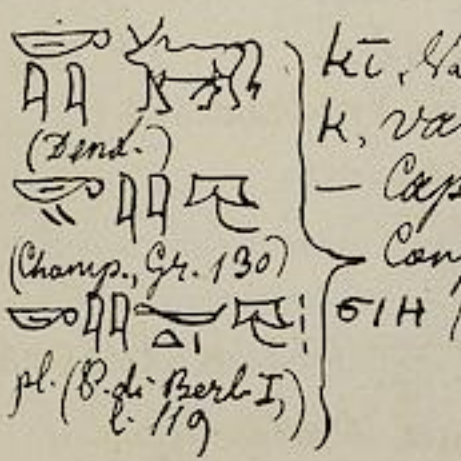
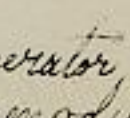
 , kāfu, sost. deriv. dal prec.: preda, conquista, bottino.

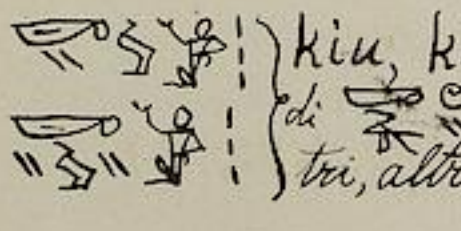
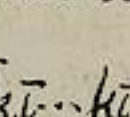
 l'imperator romano Commodus.

 , kī, forma forte di  . k, cogli stessi significati dell'all. 3. Prende il determinativo  oppure secondochè significa altro uomo oppure altra donna.
 kī...kī, kā...kī, (Masp. Jour. c/p. 14).

invece del più frequ.  ....  uā...uā; corrisponde al copto ΚΕ....ΚΕ, ΚΕ...ΟΥΑΙ, unus...alius, alter...alter.
 kī-zed =  (v. all'art.  k).

, kī (Rit. 163,6; S. Mor. di Bul.). Al Rit. l.c. è equiv. a ka, all. 4, sì!, certamente!, ecc.
— Al S. Mor. di Bul. è var. del prec.:

 , (Chab.) io fui istruito da te stesso; — in altri termini — io ho compiuto i tuoi propri giudizii. (Questo periodo si potrebbe però anche tradurre così: poichè io fui....., certamente io ho .....).

 kī, Var. di  k, vacca; - toro. — Capro, capra. Confr. ΚΙΗ (B.), ϬΙϵ, ϬΙΗ (P.) hircus.

 kiu, kiui-u, Varianti di  kaui, altri, altrui, altre genti, ecc.

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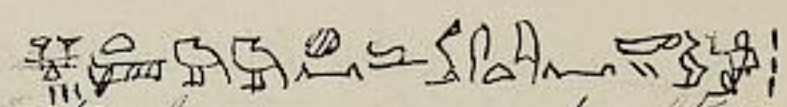
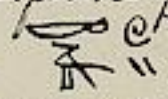
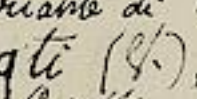
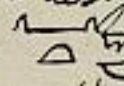
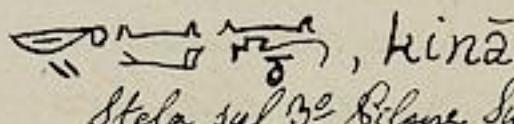
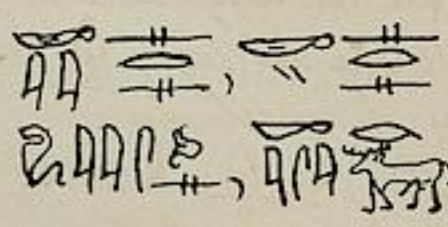
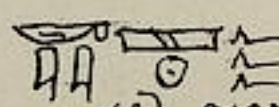
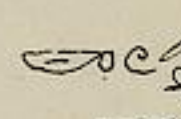

strade non percorse da altri.

(Denkm. III, 5), Brugsch riferisce questo gruppo al precedente, a  kaui, e lo ritiene come variante di  e , qti (?), e traduce re del Basso Egitto, e propr.: l'appartenente al paese basso, l'abitante del paese basso; trovandosi accanto alla designazione equivalente  e nt (?).
— Piehl però (Z. 1887, 39) dichiara inammissibile questa interpretazione.

 , kinānnu (Karn. Stela sul 3° Pilone Sud, ove è seguito dal numero 610 e quindi dal determinativo), Brugsch confronta כְּנַעַן mercanzia, piego, involto, pacco, fardello, fascio; onde כְּנַעֲנִי, כְּנַעֲנִי, trafficante, mercante, negoziante.

 e moltissime altre varr., kīsers, V. kaīsrs.

 , kīs, (Birch, Z. 1868, 10), coquus, excoquere; estratto, decozione o sugo di sostanza.

 , ku, avverbio equivalente a ka, certamente, sì, davvero.

2) — Verbo equiv. allo stesso ka, appellare, chiamare, ecc.; celebrare. — Col i passivi.

kuà, pronome personale affisso della 1ª pers. sing.; V. k, all. 2; k oppure kà.

 (Barc. Vicen.) , io risplendo nel (opp. col) ciclo degli Dei che sono nel cielo.

— Secondo Chabas, questo gruppo si può considerare sotto diversi aspetti, cioè:

a) — Si considera composto del pronome della 2ª pers. sing. e del pronome della 1ª pers. od uà, cosicchè per es. la proposiz.: si tradurrebbe: tu liberi me.

b) — Si considera come paragogico, e la prop. precedente si tradurrebbe: tu liberi.

c) — Si considera invece o come paragogico (V. k all. 4 e confr. il copto ⲁϫ, il greco δε e la finale ebraica ת), e la stessa proposizione si tradurrebbe: io libero.

— Noi abbiamo adottato con Brugs. questo terzo modo di vedere, trovandosi il gruppo in questo senso frequentissimo nel Rituale.

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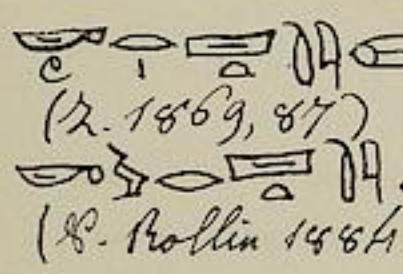
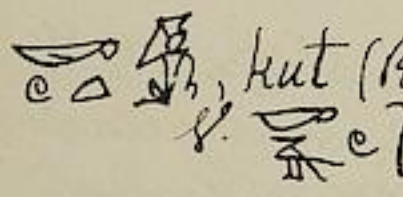
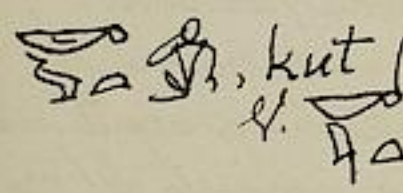
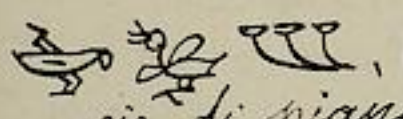
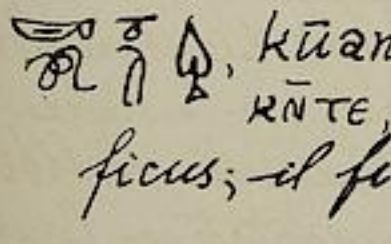
kui-ti (Mar., Deir-el Bahari, 6, 2° e 3° scomparto), f. kiui-t.

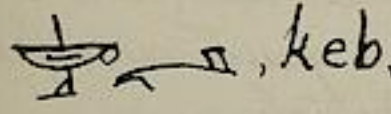
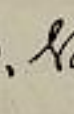

kursèt-tà, f. krstà.

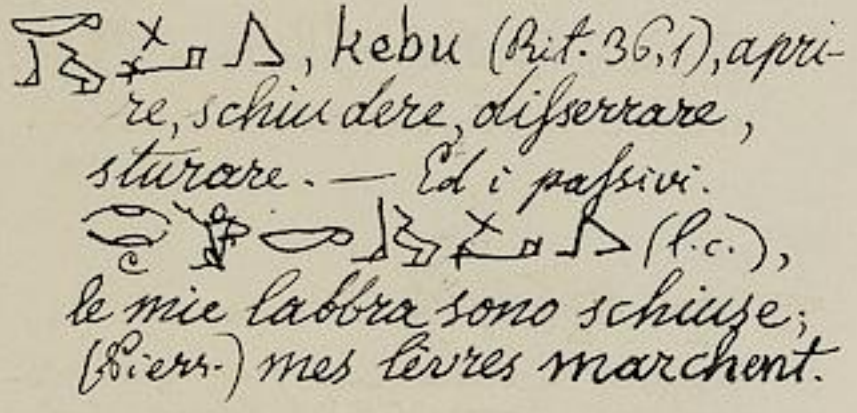

kut (Rec. III, 69, 1), f. kaut.

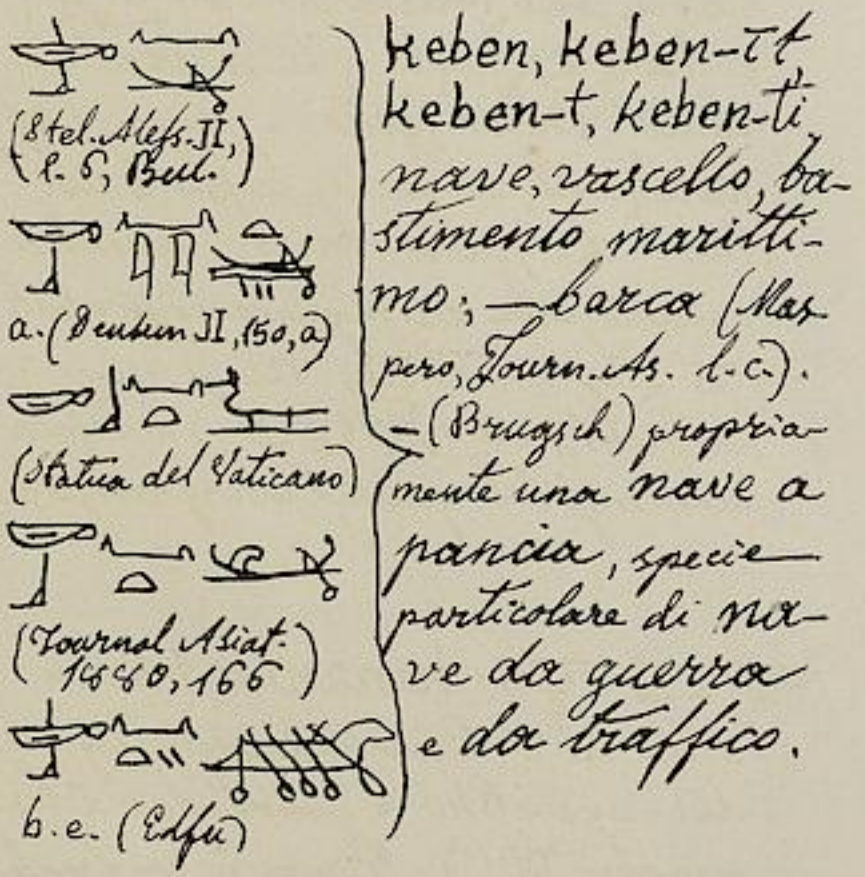

kut (Sarcof. Antef), f. kàt.

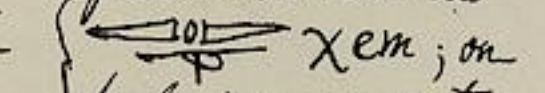

kuza (Edfu), specie di piantagione.
È una pianta che fa fiori e frutti (Harr. I, 36, b).
Confr. ϭοϭϭ, ΔοϭΔ, ϭοϭΔ, herbae species, carthamum, cnicus attractylis.

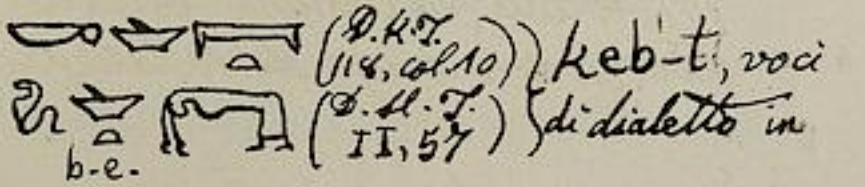

kūant (D. Bauurk. pl. 19), KNTE, KENTH, KENTE, ficus; — il fico (albero e frutto).

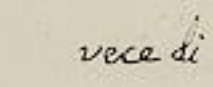

keb, Var. di  qb.

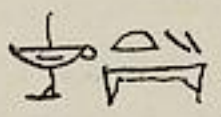

kebu (Rit. 36, 1), aprire, schiudere, disserrare, sturare. — Ed i passivi. (l. c.), le mie labbra sono schiuse; (Pierr.) mes lèvres marchent.

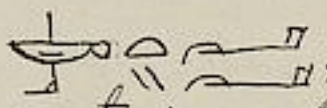
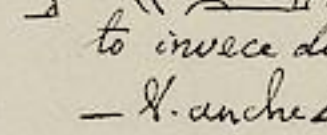
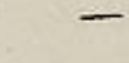

keben, keben-t, keben-t, keben-t, nave, vascello, bastimento marittimo; — barca (Maspero, Journ. As. l. c.). — (Brugsch) propriamente una nave a pancia, specie particolare di nave da guerra e da traffico.

kebes, il cipresso? Un albero che era sopratutto sacro al dio xem; onde la rappresentazione del segno sotto le immagini di questo dio. — V. anche  ksbu, a cui Brugsch fa equivalente questo kbs.


keb-t, voci di dialetto in

vece di  qb-t.

 , keb-ti (D. H. T. II, 57), Var. del prec..

 , keb-ti, voce di dialetto invece di  qb-ti. — V. anche  qb.

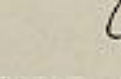
(Rec. I, 45, c), col. 9, 10; 3, 96)

(Mar. Abyd. 702)

kep, propr.: piegare, incurvare la mano, per prendere, afferrare, acchiappare o tener qualche cosa; quindi

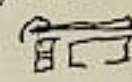
2) — in generale: prendere, afferrare, pigliare, acchiappare, capere, ϭωπ, ϭεπ, ϭοπ, ϭωπε, ϭωπι, ϭοπε; — detto specialmente del cacciatore.

3) — Esser curvato, incurvato, curvo, piegato; cavo, incavato, concavo. — Inchinarsi, incurvarsi, rannicchiarsi; essere inarcato, aver il dorso curvo; — curvarsi su qualcuno; inchinarsi, chinarsi sopra.

Confr.  qb.

כפף curvarsi, inarcarsi, curvare, inarcare, chinare, piegare; כֶּפֶף piegato, curvo, ricurvo, prono, chino; כפכף inchinarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi.

4) — Coprire, occultare, velare, celare, nascondere; — nascondersi, celarsi, appiattarsi. — Sinonimo di אפך, תפך, ϰωπ (2), ϰαπ (B); passivo ϰητ.

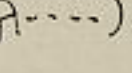
5) — Costruire un edifizio in volta, fabbricare a volta, inarcare. — E quindi anche equiv. a  kp (Mar. Abyd. l. c.).

6) — Equiv. al seg..

7) — La pianta del piede; il piede, la zampa, la branca di un animale.

ϭωπ, ϭοπ, π, malleolus, planta pedis, כף.

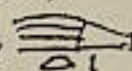
8) — Cucchiaio; cavità o piattello della fionda o frombola.

9) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 196), in connes. con  kp, significa anche profumarsi (sn-..., ...).

kep, deriv. dal prec., la mano incurvata, — in generale, mano, palma.

— Equiv. al prec. all. 7.

2) — (Leps. Ele, 1, 10 e seg.) il palmo, suddivisione del braccio, comprendente 4 dita di esso; misura di lunghezza equiv. ad $\frac{1}{7}$ del grande braccio e ad $\frac{1}{6}$ del piccolo braccio (V. sotto mḥ e Z. 1864, 43).

— Il segno  e varr. serviva specialmente ad indicare il numero dei nemici uccisi in guerra, ai quali si

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http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/levi1887bd6/0086
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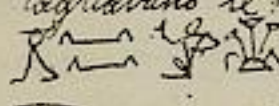
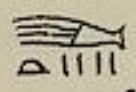
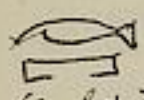
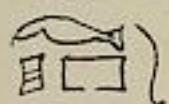
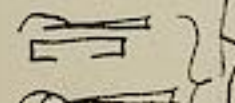
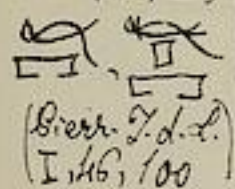
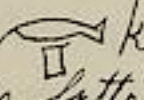
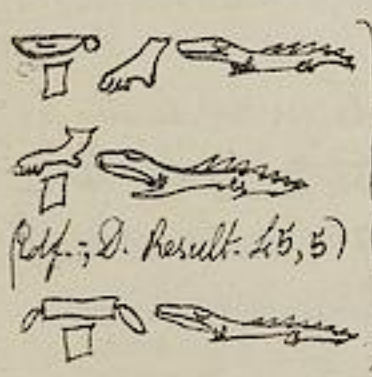
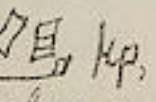
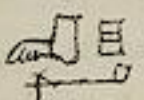
tagliavano le mani.


, io condotti presi vivi individui viventi 2, mani 4.


(C, 45, Louvre)

(Mar. Karn. 36, 8

(Mar. Abyd. 702, 703, 775, 780, 855, 872

(Pierr. Z. d. L. I, 46, 100

kep, deriv. da  kp, all. 5, propr.: edificio fatto a volta, sala a volta, corridoio a volta; — forno. — Oppure, in connessione coll'all. 4: luogo nascosto, latibolo. — Santuario (Pierret, l. c.)

ⲕⲁⲃ essere incurvato o fatto a volta, onde ⲕⲁⲃ volto, edificio fatto a volta; ⲕⲁⲃ fabbricare un'opera fatta a volta, arabo قبّ cavavit, concameravit; ⲕⲁⲣⲁ, قبو, ⲕⲏⲡⲉ (2, τ), χάρεφα, fornix, tectum, tetto fatto a volta, padiglione, tenda, volta; מקבּרא (da קבר), rabbin. קבּב, volta; מקברא caverna, buca, nascondiglio; ⲥⲏⲡⲓ (M, †) tectum, operimentum, ⲙⲁⲥⲁⲛⲭⲱⲡ spelaeum, latibulum.

(Mar. Abyd., l. c.; Pierr. I. d. L. I, 46, 100; II, 8, 100) (Pierr.) figlio del luogo nascosto, oppure fanciullo del santuario (?); titolo sacerdotale. — Secondo Brugsch, in questo gruppo si potrebbe forse pensare a κατ filum, e veder nel composto geroglifico il copto ⲥⲁⲛⲥⲁⲧ, ὑφουργός, textor lintearius. — Però il Brugsch lascia questa interpretazione in dubbio.


kep, deriv. da  kp, all. 2, propr.: il prenditore, il pigliatore, rapitore, ladro, rubatore; — designazione del coccodrillo, e specialmente di Tifone nella figura di animale.
2) — Equiv. a  kp, all. 3 e 4.

, kep (Dend.), designazione del 9° giorno del mese lunare.

, kep (Rec. IV, 53, 1), deriv. dal verbo seguente, designa il balsamo chiamato dai Greci κῦφι, Kyphi. Esso era una mistura di differenti sostanze aromatiche cotte insieme, e che serviva per suffumigi, profumi. Secondo Plutarco, il Kyphi era composto dei sedici seguenti ingredienti: miele, vino, uva passa, cyprus, resina, mirra, aspalathus, seselis, schoenanthus, asphaltus, saffron, lapathos (romice?), ginepro (?) maggiore e minore, cardamum e canne aromatiche. — Democrate sostituisce al 8°, 10°, 11° e 12° ingredienti i seguenti: bdellio, nardo, croco e cassia; ed al 15° il cinnamomo.

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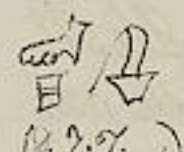
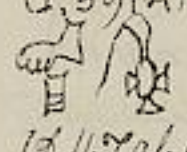
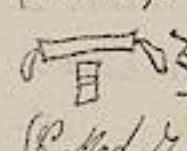
v. nel Dizionario di Brugsch, Supplem. p. 1290 e seg., i nomi geroglifici dei numerosi ingredienti del kyphi nelle basse epoche.
2) — Profumo in generale; polvere odorifera (Lemm, Ritualbuch, 2).

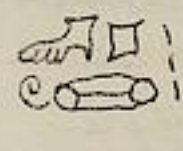
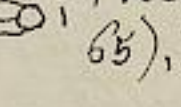

(K.2.T. I, 59, 4)

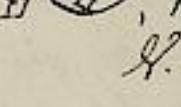

(D.H.T. 94, 8)

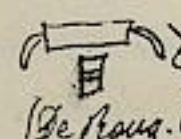
(Rit. 149, 11)

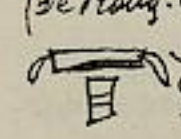

(P. Med. 7, 5)

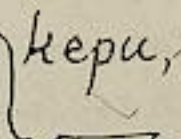
kep, kepu, riscaldare, scaldare; render cocente, infuocato, rovente; arroventare. — Accendere, allumare, infiammare; ardere, bruciare (per es. incenso); — e quindi profumare, incensare. 2) — equiv. al prec. (K. 2. 1874, 106). — Confr. ΚΩΠ, ΚΩΒ, ΠΙ, fermentum.

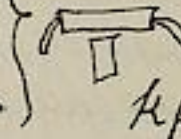
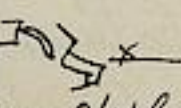

, kepu (Rec. II, 79, 2; Z. 1865, 65), Var. di  kp.

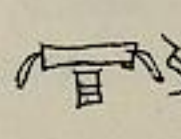
, kepu (Denderah), v.  kp.

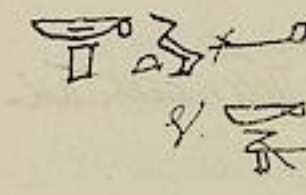

(De Roug. Chrest. 157)

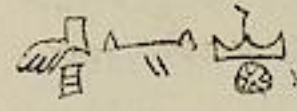


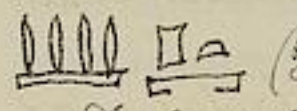
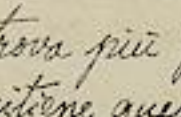


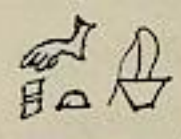
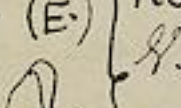

kepu, v.  e kp.

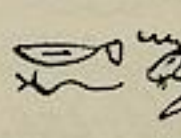
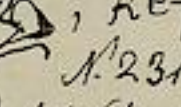
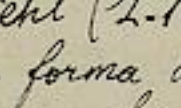

, kepuna, Byblos la Santa, Djebel o Djebail moderna, גְּבַל, Gebel, città della Fenicia, Γοβολίτις, Γεβαληνή, un distretto nell'Arabia Petrea. — Confr. anche גְּבַר una parte dell'Idumea, la Gebalène; — גִּבְעוֹן o גִּבְעָה, Gabaon, terra o città di Beniamino.


, kep-ut-u, v. kapu.


, kepni, v. kpuna.


(Inscr. Unas), kep ypp. Sep? De Rougé trova più probabile la prima lettura, e ritiene questo gruppo come una var. di  kp.


(E.) kep-t (Z. 1874, 106), v.  kp. — Nel l.c. nel senso dell'all. 2, il kyphi.


, kef (Bul., Stela di Apis, N. 2316), Var. di  qf. — Piehl (Z. 1887, 123) lo considera come forma dialettica di  sf; — o forse come var. del seg.

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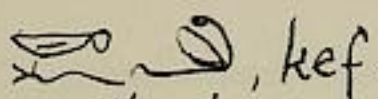
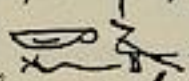
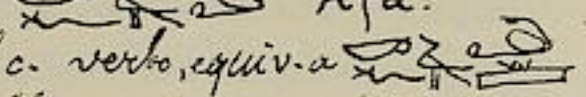
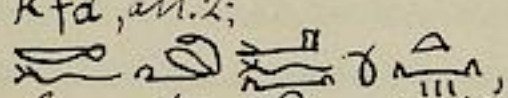
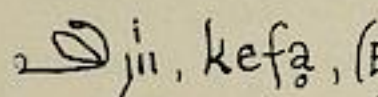
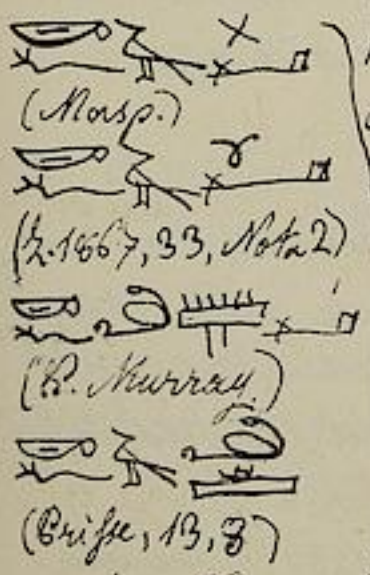
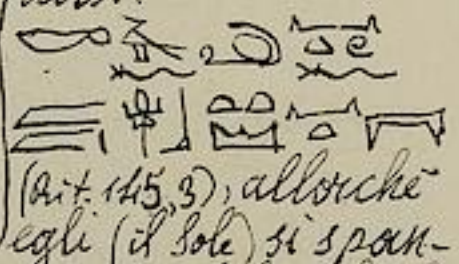
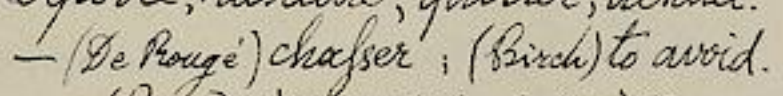
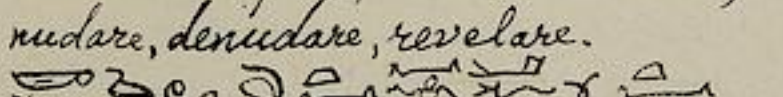
 , kef opp. kefa (Rit.114, 1)
Ver. di  kfa.
— Nel l. c. verbo, equiv. a  kfa, all. 2;
 , scioglietè la vostra acconciatura: (Birch) catching your garments; (Pierret) on y prend posesion de vos vêtements.

 , kefa, (E.) χαq, truncus, caudex. — V. il seg.

, kefa, il di dietro, la parte posteriore.
— Dietro, indietro, addietro, di dietro; — dopo.
— Essere indietro, di dietro, addietro; essere posteriore.
2) — Equiv. al seg.


(Mosp.)
(Z. 1667, 33, Not. 2)
(P. Murray)
(Griffe, 13, 8)
kefa, 1) — Stendere, distendere, allargare, spandere, spargere, divulgare; — espandersi.

(Rit. 115, 3); allorchè egli (il Sole) si spande nella regione orientale del cielo; (Birch) when he has been taken from the East of the heaven; (Pierr.) pour être en posesion de sa force à l'est du ciel.

(ib. 17, 86 e 89), distendono a me i vegliardi le loro braccia (Birch) the arms of the Blacheners come after me; (De Rougé) je chasse ceux qui ont noirci leurs bras; (Pierr.) je m'empare de ceux qui cachent leurs bras; (Brug.) Die Alten strecken die Hand nach mir aus (confr. χα ΔΙΔ imponere manus).

(ib. 31, 7), io allungai le gambe a fianco di Osiride; (Birch) I have introduced the leg into the place where Osiris is; (Pierr.) je me saisis de cet instrument en forme de cuisse que l'on tient auprès d'Osiris.
2) — Separare, strappare; — svelare, aprire, scoprire, spogliare, snudare, nudare, denudare, mettere a nudo. — Sciogliere, slegare, tor via, levar via, rimuovere, levar di mezzo (ostacoli). — Deporre, lasciare, quitter, déposer. — (De Rougé) chasser; (Birch) to avoid. — (Pierr.) s'emparer, se saisir, posséder, être en posesion, prendre posesion de, appréhender; (Chabas) saisir; (Birch) to come after (v. c.), to reach to... to introduce, to pursue, to chase, to catch, to capture, to press (Rit. 69, 7).
— Confr. χαο, κω (P. M.), ponere, deponere, derelinquere, liberum dimittere, nudare, denudare, revelare.

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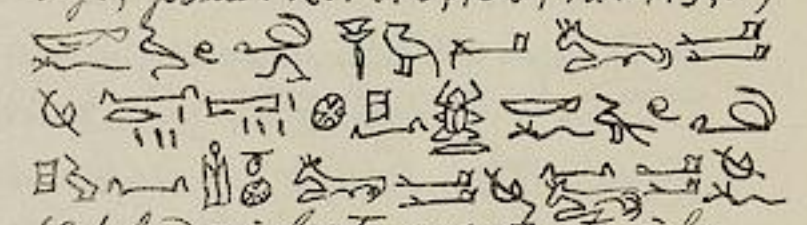
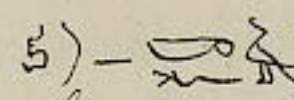
(Rit. 119,23), togliete per me la vostra acconciatura; (Brugsch) laßt vor mir eure Hüllen fallen — oppure nehmt vor mir fort eure Hülle; (Lefeb.) ôtez pour moi vos coiffures; (Birch) reach to me your attire; (Pierr.) faites moi prendre poßesßion de vos étoffes.

3) — Equiv. al seg. (Chab. Voy. 238 e seg.; Goodw. Z. 1873, 106; Rit. 115,6)

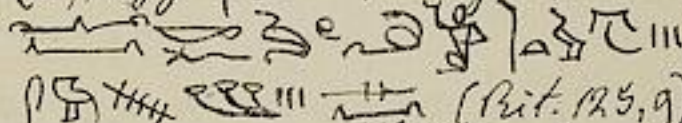


(Rit. l.c.) violenta e potente è la progenie di questo tempio, essendo la violenza di An carne della sua carne; (Birch) chasing those who belong to the race of this country the chase made in An is after the race of his race; (Goodw.) deficiency overtook the race of this temple, (when) there was deficiency in An. The seed of his seed.....; (Lefeb.) Dévoré et puissant est le fils de ce temple; c'est le devoré d'Héliopolis. La chair de sa chair ....; (Pierr.) Le développé est en poßesßion de l'état de rejeton du temple; le développé d'Héliopolis devient la chair de sa chair.

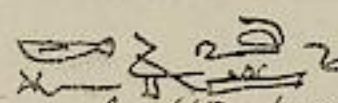
4) — (Brugsch, l.c.) propr.: scoprir la schiena, mostrare il tergo, il deretano, come segno esteriore di dispregio, di superbia, di orgoglio, גֵּב — Eßer superbo, orgoglioso, sprezzante; — superbia, orgoglio (Rit. 63,2).

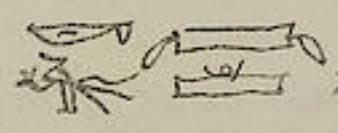
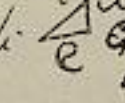
5) —  è anche equiv. al prec., sia come verbo, sia come prepos. od avverbio, sia come nome.

6) — (Rit. 115,6; 125,9; 163,7) far male, agire contro, violare, violentare, commettere violenza, perseguitare; — violento. кωωqe, кееqe, кωωbe, кеibe (2), ἀγγαρεύω, vi cogere, vexare.



(Rit. 125,9), io non ho perseguitato gli armenti sui loro pascoli; (Birch) I have not hunted wild animals in their pasturages; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich verweigert das grüne Kraut den Thieren (oder vertrieben das Vieh auf ihrer Kräutern); (Rein.) ich verjagte nicht die Thiere von ihren Weideplätzen; (Bleyte) come Birch; (Masp.) idem; (Chab.) je n'ai pas forcé les animaux sur leurs pâturages; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas fait main baße sur les bestiaux dans leur pâturage.

 , kefa (Harr. I, 27, l. ult.), deriv. dal prec., all. 2: mancare di; deficiente, mancante; — poco; — deficienza, mancanza.

 , kefa (Mar. Dend.). Var. di  qf.

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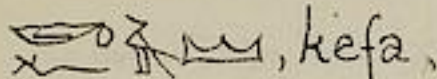
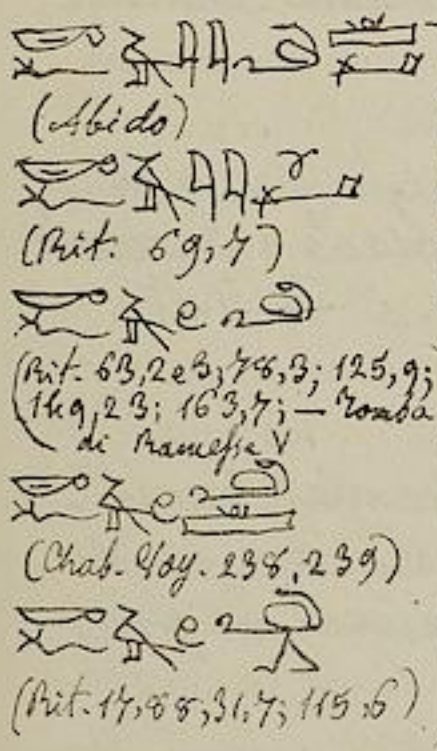
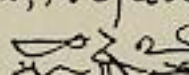
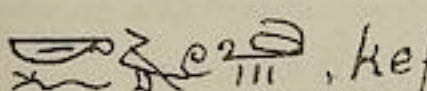
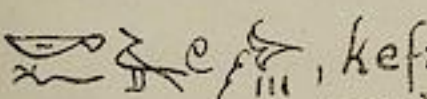
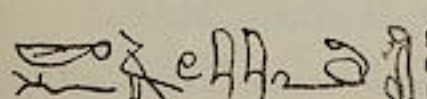
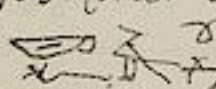
 , kefa, la Fenicia, Φοινίκη. — Secondo de Rougé, deriv. da קֶפֶא, כְּפֹת, costr. כִּפַּת, ramo, ramo di palma, come il nome greco φοινικὴ palma, φοῖνιξ palma, dattero.

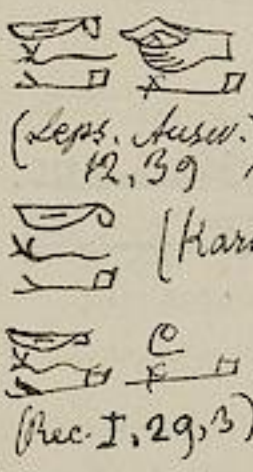

(Abido)
(Rit. 69,7)
(Rit. 63,2 e 3; 76,3; 125,9; 149,23; 163,7; — Tomba di Ramesse V
(Chab. Voy. 236,239)
(Rit. 17,88; 31,7; 115,6)

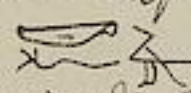
kefaï, kefau, equiv. a  kefa, in tutti i suoi significati, cioè all. 1 (Rit. 17,88; 31,7; 149,1); all. 2 (ib. 69,7; 149,23; 163,17); all. 3 (Tomba di Ramesse V; Chab. Voy. loc.; Goodw. Z. 1873, p. 106); all. 4 (Rit. 63,2); all. 5 (frag. il 3° ed il 4° gruppo); all. 6 (Rit. 76,3; 115,6; 125,9; 163,7). — V. esempi sotto il predetto kfa.

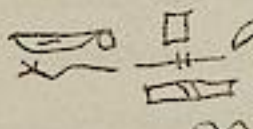
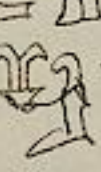
 , kefau (E.) V. kfa.

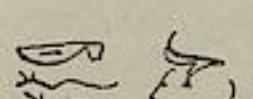
 , kefau, affine con kfa, all. 1; secondo Stern (E) significa dimettere, vomere.

 , kefauï-u (Rit. 145,79), secondo Lefèb. (Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 154), deriv. da  kfa, all. 2, signif.: les momies dévoilées (qui voient Seb?), mummie scoperte, nude, senza velo e senza fasce.
— (Birch) the Cursuers.


(Leps. Ausw. 12,39)
(Karn.)
(Rec. I, 29,3)

kefa, impadronirsi di alcuno, far prigioniero, prender colla forza, violentare. — Afferrare, impugnare, saisir, appréhender, s'emparer de, se saisir de; prender possesso di, esser in possesso di. — Domare, soggiogare, vincere. — Prendere in generale. קבע rapire, involare, spogliare, defraudare, usurpare; כפה domare, sopprimere. — Confr.  kp, all. 2 e , kfa, all. 2 (traduzione di Birch, Pierr. e Chab.) e all. 6.

 , kef-peses (D. Il. I 35,7, accanto alla figura ), designa un oggetto che nel culto dei morti avea un particolare significato simbolico. — V. all'art. pss.

 , kefef (E, 149,22),

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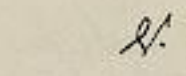
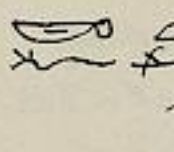
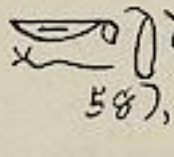
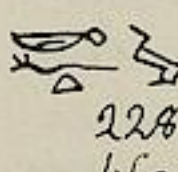
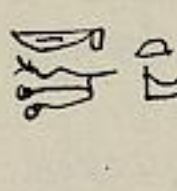
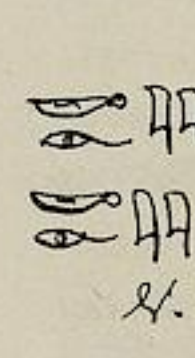
V.  kfau.

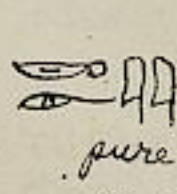
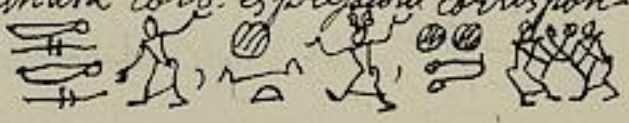
 , kef-t (Bon. 2),
V. kfa.

 , keftu (Leps. Ausw. 12, 58), pare una specie di barca.

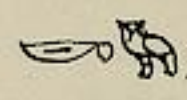
 , keft-ut (Denkm. III, 226, bis), sost. equiv. a kfa, all. *V.*

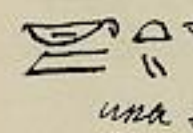
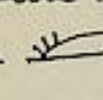
 , keft-tt (Decreto di Canopo),
V. kfa.

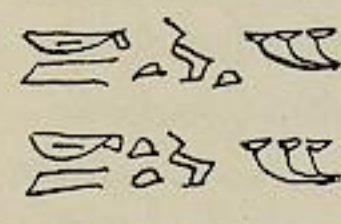
 } kemaī, kemaīu (*St.* di Bologna; Chab. Ant. hist. 404) camello.
V. kamaī.

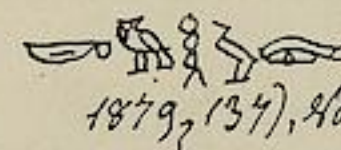
 , kąmaī-sepsen, oppure kemaīmaī, deriv. dal prec., signif. balzare, saltare e coricarsi come un camello, per ricevere il carico; coricarsi, piegar le ginocchia per sdraiarsi - detto degli uomini, relativamente ad una danza speciale, la quale in Rec. I, 62, 1, come per la prima volta riconobbe Chabas, è chiamata colle espressioni corrispondenti: 

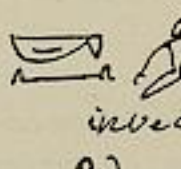
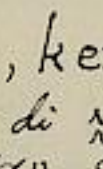
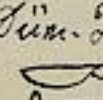
kśkś, xnt, xxt, ed altre voci sinonime od affini di significato. — Ma anche chinarsi, curvarsi, per fare riverenze (*V.* Chab. Ant. q. hist. 412).

 , kembàtet, Cambise.

 , kem-ti (Bon. B, 53), una specie di biada o frumento. Equiv. a  qmt.

 } kemtut, kemttu (Bon. B, 53; 43, pl. 2), plurali del prec.

 , kemehu (Pierret, Z. 1879, 134), Var. di qmḥu.

 , ken, Var. delle basse epoche invece di  ḳnn.
2) — (Dümichen, Inscr. Geog. II, 97, l. 18). Var. di  knàu.

ken, Champollion (Champ. Gram.) traduce proférer, reporre; — sost. il parlare, (Mar. Dend.) il discorrere, il ragionare, il favellare. (B. H. T. 2, leg.) — Ma Brugsch dichiara

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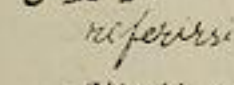
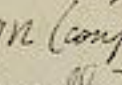
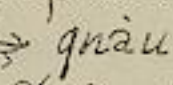
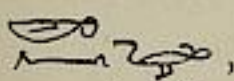
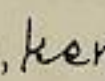
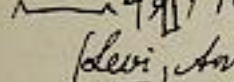
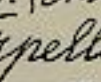
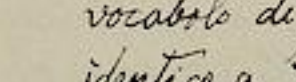
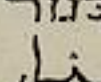
questa interpretazione ancora da provare. Egli vi vedrebbe piuttosto il copto ϩNOϭ, postulare, petere, ⲁNE, ⲁNO, ⲁNOϭ, interrogare, sciscitari; — e tradurrebbe i gruppi geroglifici: molestare con preghiere, chieder con insistenza, con arroganza, pretendere.
— Forse desiderare, bramare, aspirare a.
— (Levi, S. del Dâau. II, 1) interpellare, invocare, chiedere, chiamare,

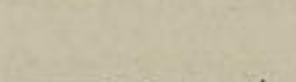
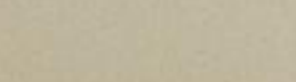
 , ken (J. de Rougé, P. Ségq. 41), da riferirsi a qn (confr.  qnnu, un forte cavallo), oppure a gnàu, esser grasso; — quindi, secondo De Rougé, bue o giovenco forte; — oppure bue o giovenco ingrassato.
— (Brugsch) Sinonimo di 
s'sr.
— J. de Rougé, Edfou, 25, IX.

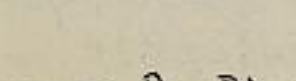
 , ken, Var. di dialetto invece di  qn:

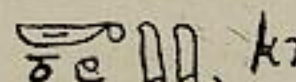
(Berl., Sarc. Setisis) io danneggiai i tuoi nemici colla spada.

 , kenà (Libro del Dâau II, 1), (Levi, Antichità egiz. di Brera, p. 51) interpellare, chiamare; equivalente a  kn. — Questa equivalenza è pure ammessa dal Brugsch, il quale però traduce diversamente la voce kn.
— Pierret (D. H. I, 141) traduce: tardare, indugiare a fare una cosa.

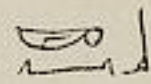
 , kenàu (De Rougé, J. H. 157, 10), v.  kn.

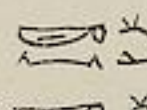
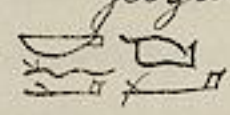
 , kenàu (Pit. 125, 26), secondo Brugsch, deriv. dal prec., col significato di fordern (anmassend), chieder con arroganza, pretendere, esser arrogante.
Secondo Brugsch, questo gruppo è erroneamente scritto invece di  , , nknàu, forme derivate da nk (?).
— Pierret le riferisce a nk e traduce fornicare.
2) — Molle, fluido, floscio, non resistente; — (Birch) to be idle. ϭNAϩ. ϭNOM, pigritia, segnities, mollities, teneritudo.

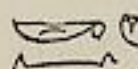
 , kenànàur (An. IV. 12, 18; De Rougé, Christ. 136), vocabolo di provenienza semitica ed identico a כִּנּוֹר, κιννὺρα, κιννὺρα, كِنَّارَة, كِينَار, ϭINHρα (?), cithara, cetra, arpa o liuto.

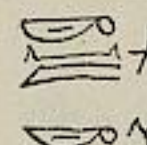
 , knufi (Leps. Z. 1877, 13) Var. dell'epoca greca (si trova

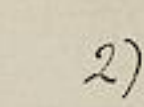
però già nelle inscrizioni etiopiche, (L. Denkm. V, 39) invece di xnm; il dio Xnum, trascritto in greco χνήφ, χνοῦφις, χνοῦβις, χνῶφις.

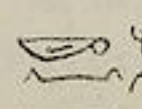
 , kenbuza, Cambise.

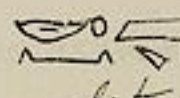
 kenfā (Nav. M. d'Il. pl. IV), domare, soggiogare, vincere, ecc.; Varr. di  kfā (V.).

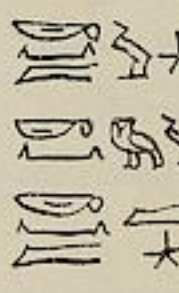
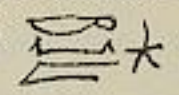
 , kenem (Inscr. Sepʿ I, 408), (Masp.) vestito, rivestito (....., di una stoffa).

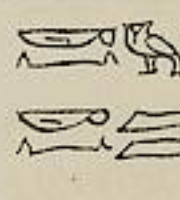
 kenem, χορμε, χομμε, della lista di Hephaestion, nome del 17° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista.

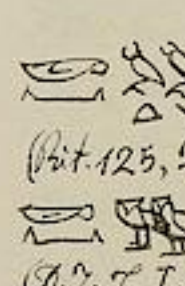
2) – Anche nome del 2° decano, equival. a  knmt (V.). V. Leps. Leg. Chron., p. 69.

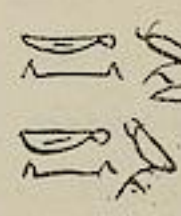
 kenem (Varr. I, 41, a, 7), designa una pietra od una specie di argilla o creta, di cui si facevano figurine (nel l.c. figure del Nilo).

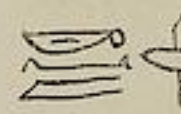
 , kenem (Send.-Mar), una località specialmente favorevole alla viticoltura; vigna, כֶּרֶם, كرم.

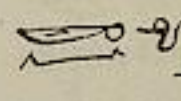
 kenemu, kenemem, Varr. di  knm.

 kenemem (Liste dei Nômi), V. knm.

 kenemem-ti, speciale designazione del cinocefalo, l'animale sacro a Thot. (Pit. 125, 20) (D. T. I, 21) – Nome del giudice cinocefalo del tribunale di Osiride, uno dei 42 assessori della psicostasia (Pit. l.c.).

 kenemer. V. knm.

 , kenem-sem (Tempio di Ombos, Bronaos), costellazione alla 3ª ora del giorno.

 , kenmet, V. knm.

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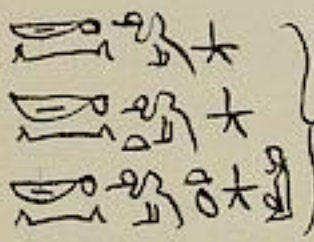
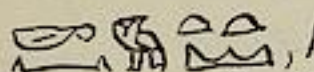
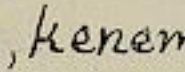
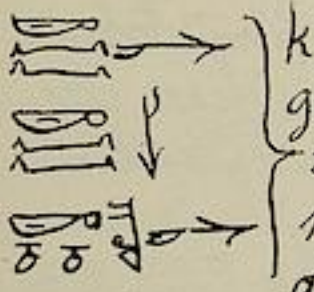
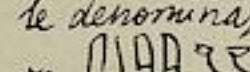
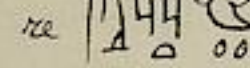
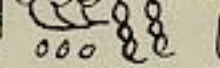
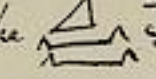
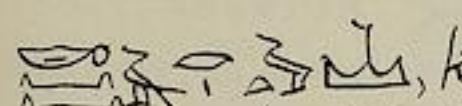
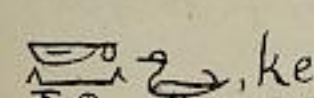
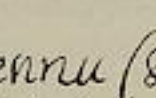
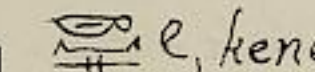

kenmet, χνουμις, χνουμις della lista di Hephaestion, norma del 2° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69).

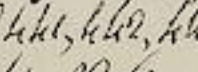

, kenem-tt (Edfu), v.  knm.

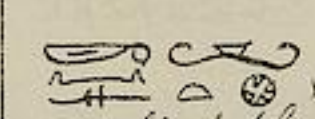

kenen (Rec. IV, 82, 1; 83; 89; 90; 91; 95), ⲕⲁⲛⲛⲁ, χαννη, χαννα, canna, calamus, giunco; — canna dulcis, canna da zucchero, regolizia.
Questa pianta è anche conosciuta sotto le denominazioni  oppure  (v.  sb).
— v. anche  qnn.

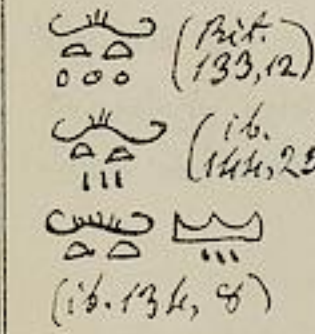

, kennarut, trascrizione di כִּנֶּרוֹת, כִּנְרוֹת, כִּנֶּרֶת, Γεννησαρὲτ, Gennesaret, città nella tribù di Nephtali, vicina al lago omonimo (chiamato però anche mare di Galilea, lago Tiberiade), alla sponda sinistra di esso.

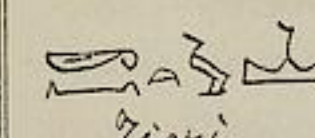
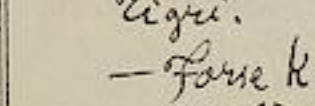

, kennu (D. Z. T. I, 77, 9), variante del dialetto invece di  gnàu (v.), grasso; il grasso (volatile).

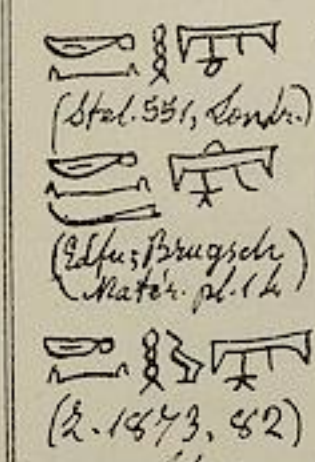

e, kenes, (E) abrus.

kens, raro, (Brugsch, Géogr. I, Texte p. 100; N. 444, 442, 443, 444), l'arco di Nubia (Confr. il seg.).
— Leps. legge xnt il segno  (v. a questo fonetico).


, kens-t, la Nubia.
Probabile deriv. dal prec.


kens-tt (opp. xntt, v.), sorta di terra colorante (verde?); (Birch e Pierr) giallo
— È il colore medesimo.


, kentu, città a sud-ovest del Nigrì.
— Forse ken-ut, lo stesso che נְקָנָת, v.  qanat.


keneḥ, kenehu, affine con gṛḥ (v.) (Goodw. Z. 1867, 86), essere o diventar oscuro, buio, tenebroso, caliginoso, fosco, cupo, opaco, nero; o tenebrarsi, oscurarsi offuscarsi, abbuiarsi.
— Oscurità, scurezza, tenebrosità,

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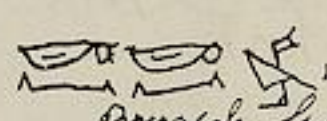
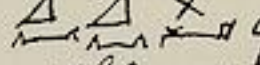
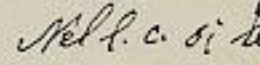
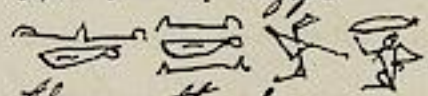
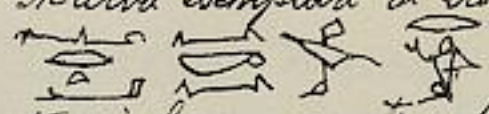
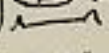
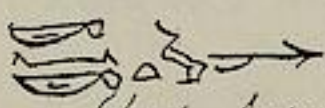
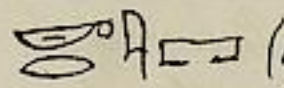
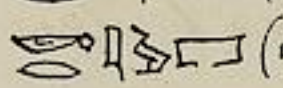
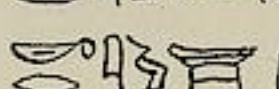
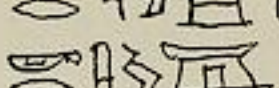
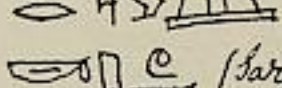
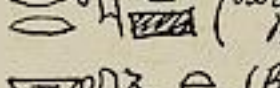
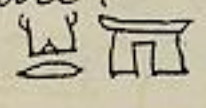
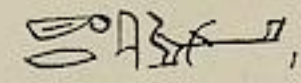
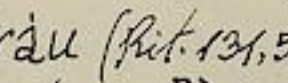
buio, tenebre; tenebre della notte, – la notte.
nnp, nnn, oscurarsi, offuscarsi (per es. della vista.
2) – Designazione eponimo del 24° giorno del mese (Edfu).

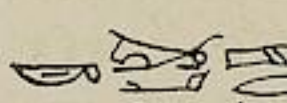
 , kenken (Rit. 97,4), Brugsch lo dà come variante dei verbi  qnqn e  krkr. Nel l. c. si legge  , (Birch) do not thou attack me. Tra altri esemplari si trova invece:  , non sia fatta violenza contro di me; (Pierret) qu'il ne me soit pas fait de blessure. – V. nkn.

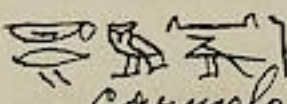
kenken (An. III, 4,1; V, 8, d), forma raddoppiata di  kn ed equiv. al copto ϬNϬN, ϨENϨN, cantare; – Zaqueter, babiller, chiacchierare, ciarlare, cicalare, gracidare, קרקר.
secondo Chabas
secondo Brugsch e Levi
– Secondo Chabas (Ant. hist. 4,12), questo vocabolo designa ed esprime la danza del cammello al suono di qualche strumento e della voce dell'uomo.

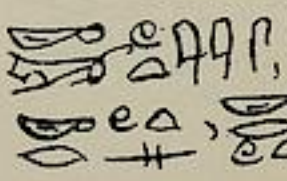
 , kenk-tu opp. kenk-ut (Leps. Ausw. 12,34), una specie di legno prezioso.

 (Rit. 64,10);  (ib. 99,6);  (ib. 17,92);  (Mar. Dend.);  (Sarc. Ahmes, Berlino);  (Rit. 15,24; 64,4; 78,18) (ib. 67,2; 92,5; 130,4 e 5)
kerà, keràu, sarcofago, tomba, sepolcro, cassa funeraria, cofano funerario. – Naos, cappella, santuario. – (Birch) chest, box, (Rit. 67,2) cabin; (Brug.) Schrein. (De Rougé) coffret; (Pierr.) naos, chapelle, (64,20) tombeau; (Lefébure) sanctuaire.
– V.  qr.

 , kerâu (Rit. 131,5), gruppo erroneo invece di  nrâu.

 , kelâs'er, il χαλασίριες di Erodoto (II, 96 4), designazione di un corpo di truppe egizie.

 , kerimna, il monte Carmelo, גרמל, oppure la stazione romana Kalamon, o la città ora detta Kalimoun (Z. 1879, 54).

 nome dell'imperatore Claudius

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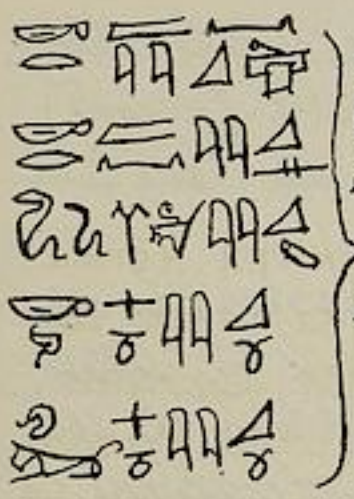


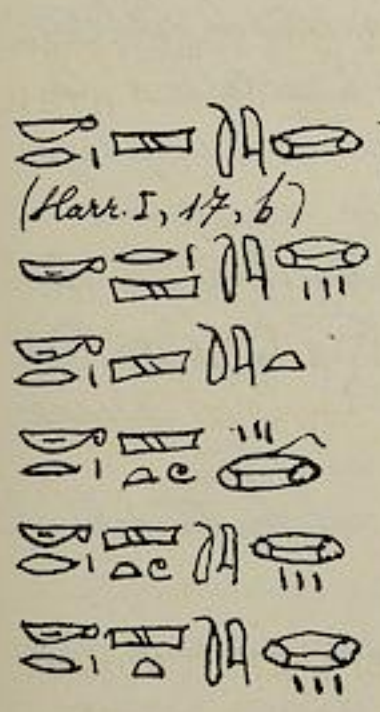
e molte altre varianti, Germanicus, prenome di Claudio, di Nerone, di Caligola, di Domiziano e di Traiano.

, kerer, גְּרָר, la città di Abimelek, nel paese dei Filistei; – ora Oumm-el-Gerar.

(Rev. Arch. 1867, 194)

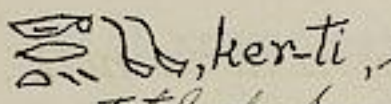
(dato da Birch)

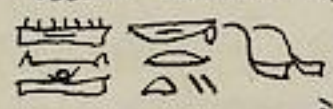
kerrs'erā, ker=s'erā, varianti di krās'r.

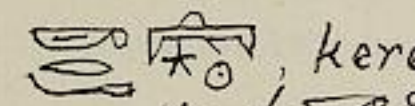


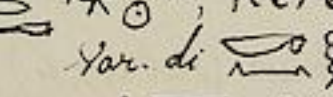
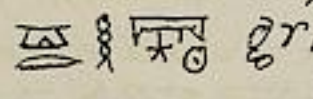
(Harr. I, 17, 6)

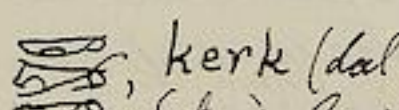
krosta, krostat, krostu, krostutā, krostta (Z. 1868, 91; 1869, 87), specie di pane o pagnotta di piccole dimensioni, fatto di spelta o dourra beti , od ὄλυρα, secondo Erodoto, che chiama questo pane κυλλίστις, κυλλήστις opp. καλλιστεῖς. Questo pane pesava 3 uten, cioè circa 275 grammi.



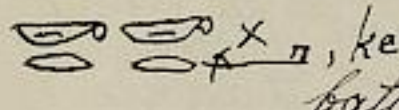
, ker-ti, le due corna, nel titolo di Ammone  (Grébaut, Hymne à Amon) ferme de deux cornes.



, kereḥ (D. K. T. 69), var. di  knḥ e di  ḳrḥ.



, kerk (dal demotico, Romanzo di Setna), Revillout (p. 141) traduce letto di lusso.



, kerker (Harr. VII, 3), battere, percuotere, colpire. – Tirar calci, ricalcitrare, ruer.

Brugsch confr. קלק (Z. M.) percutere, pulsare.

Io confronterei con קרקר distruggere.

, kerker (dal demotico, Revill., Rev. égypt. 1881, 50). Secondo Revillout, designa il talento, ΚΙΝΕΩΡ, ככר, che comprendeva 1500 sekel. Secondo Lenormant, il sekel corrisponde al tetradramma tolomaico, che pesa grammi 14, 53.

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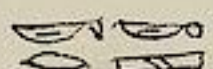
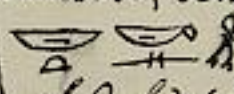
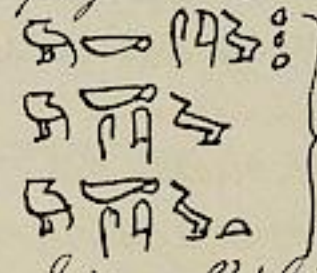
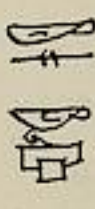
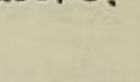
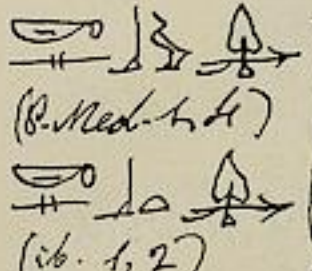
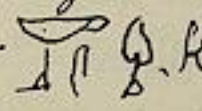
 , kerkes, ירגש, Γέργεσα dei Settanta, città presso il fiume Oronte, fra Hamah e Homs; Kirkesium dei Romani, ora Kerkisiyeh.
— Forse ker-kes, il santuario fortificato di Kes, la dea di Kodes (H.G. Conders, Trans. 1882, 391, 406).

kes, kesu, propr., come l'ebr. כשׁכ, arab. كَسَحَ, urtare contro, inciampare, intoppare, dar contro (confr. anche שׁכך inciampare, שׁרג urtare). — Quindi: vacillare, barcollare, traballare; (Birch, al Rit. 15, 37) to dance.
2) — Abbassarsi, piegarsi, curvarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, umiliarsi, chinarsi (per es. per stima, rispetto, venerazione, onore); prostrarsi, prosternarsi; — coricarsi. — Chino, inchinato, prostrato, coricato. — Inchino, prostrazione, ecc..
Confr. כרע curvarsi, piegarsi, cader bocconi; שׁחה chinarsi, inchinarsi, abbassarsi, incurvarsi, prostrarsi, umiliarsi.  (Rit. 146, f) signora della prostrazione (Birch, supplication), nome della 6ª Sebex-t (pilone) della dimora di Osiride, nella Campagna di Sanru.

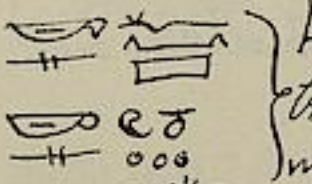
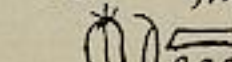

m-kesàu (Inscriz. Pepi I, ll. cc.), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 156, 158) en courbant l'échine, l'échine courbée. — Con prostrazione, con inchino, umilmente.


kesīrs, V.  , kaīsrs.



kesbu, kesb-t, una certa specie di albero, di cui il midollo e la corteccia si impiegavano in medicina.
— Brugsch lo fa identico a  (V.).
— V. il seg..

, kesb-t, il frutto dell'albero precedente.
(Stern, E) Δic mic. ricinus frutex.


kesfen (Edfu, C, 10), altro nome pel minerale chiamato comunemente  mstm (V.).

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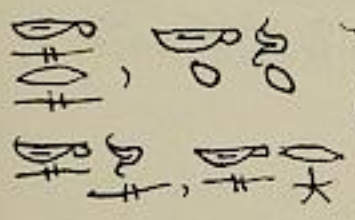
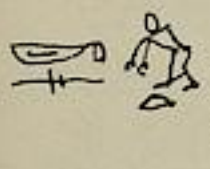
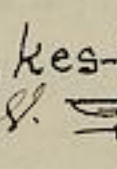
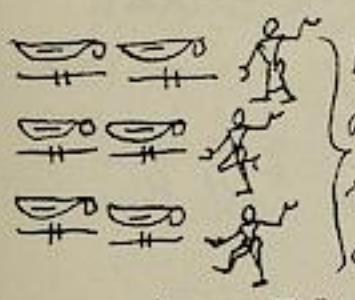
(B. de Berl. d. 1425, p. 9)
(B. d. T., p. 97)
(Sall. II, 10, 1 e 5)
(Rit. 126, b)

kesem, curvare, piegare, abbassare; — Volgere, voltare, rivoltare, rivolgere, torcere, girare (De Horrack, Lament. p. 8). — Rivoltare, distorre, distornare, stornare, alienare, allontanare, scartare, sviare. — Ed i pass. — T. sost. corrisp.; — avversione, malavoglia, antipatia.

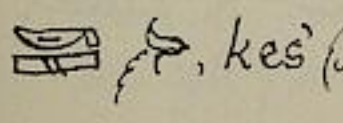


kesers, s. kaīsrs.

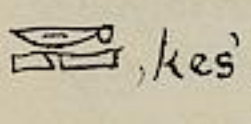
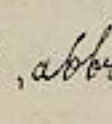
 , kes-t (V. de Rougé, Edf. 54, 18). s.  ks.

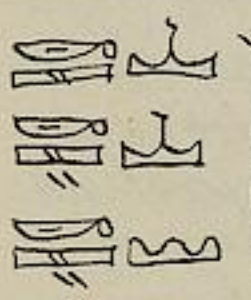


keskes (Rec. I, 62, 1; D. Baurk., Text. p. 32), forma raddopp. e frequentativa di ks (Y.); equiv. a ϬΟϹϬΕϹ, ϬΟϹΧΕϹ, saltare, tripudiare; saltatio, tripudium; — girare, danzare; danza; — girarsi, volgersi.
2) — Detto del cammello; chinarsi, piegarsi, gettarsi sulle ginocchia, per ricevere il carico sulla schiena.

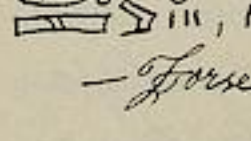
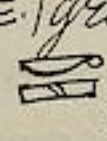
 , kes (Nav. M. d'H. 11, 15), versare,

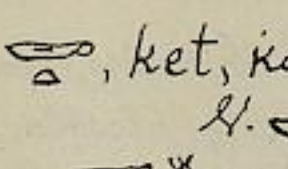
spandere, versar dentro, infondere, riporre; — introdurre (per es. il cibo nel collo di un'oca, t. c.). Confr. ϬΕϢϬϢ, aspergere.

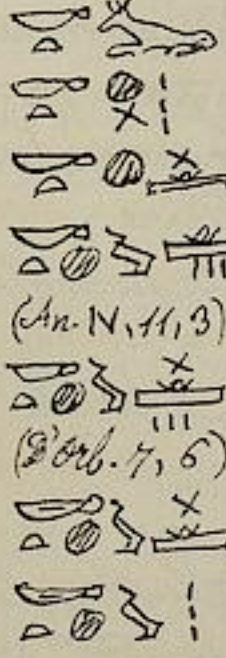
 , kes, abbreviazione di  Ergdes.



kes, kesi, ϣⲓϩ Cush, la Nubia, l'Etiopia, la Nigrizia.

 , kesu, (E.) grana quaedam. — Forse affine a  ks?

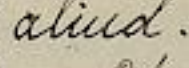
 , ket, ϨΑΤ, altro, altra. s. k, all. 3.

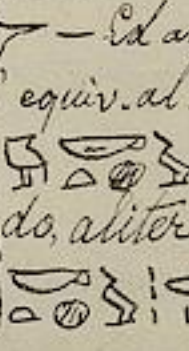


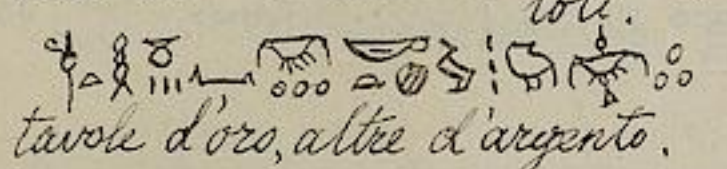
ket-uu, due altri.

ket-xe, ket-xu, letter. altra cosa, altre cose; alia, altro, altri, aliud.

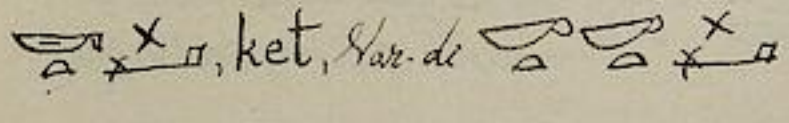
— Ed anche aggettivo equiv. al semplice .

 , alio modo, aliter, altrimenti.

 altri capitoli.



tavole d'oro, altre d'argento.

 , ket, Var. de

ktkt *è del seg.*.

, ket (Denkm. VI, 115, 28; B. H. T. 66), deriv. dal prec., signif.: esser battuto, percosso, colpito, rotto, pesto, pestato. — Essere abbattuto, infelice, misero, meschino.
2) — Esser piccolo, minimo, minuto, insignificante; — piccolo numero (Naville, Trans. 1876, 5); onde m-kt, in piccol numero.
3) — Esser giovine; - il giovane, il piccolo.
4) — miseria, infelicità, abbattimento, meschinità, piccolezza; nella Stela Bekenxonsu nella forma plurale .
— ⲥⲓⲣ, ⲥⲟⲣ, esser tagliato, reciso, troncato, onde ⲥⲟⲣ, ϩⲥⲟⲣ, ϫⲥⲟⲣ, piccolo, minore, piccolissimo, minimo, minuto, vile, insignificante. — ⲧⲥⲣ, ⲭⲥⲣ, tagliare, troncare, rovinare, radere, raschiare, mozzare, mutilare.
ϫⲟⲟⲩⲓ paucus, parvus, parvulus, infans.
— — *V.* kt kt.

(Sarc. Antef) } ket. Masp. lifa
(Stela Nefrin) } equiv. a kàt.

ket, calvo, esser calvo, aver la testa calva. — Testa calva, calvizie.

fa-ket, colui che porta la testa calva, designa un sacerdote di una classe particolare.
ⲕⲉϩⲱ calvities; קעה radere (*V.* sotto kt); גֵּזָּה tosatura (di pecore), קרח radere, tosare, pelare, onde קָרְחָה, קָרְחָת, קָרְחָא, calvizie, calvezza; קֵרֵחַ calvo.

, ketau opp. katu (Rit. 17, 58), caldaia. *V.* katu

, ke-tà, altro, ecc. *V.* kt e k, all. 3.

, ketàt (Inscr. Unas, 511), calderone. *V.* kati.

, keti, *V.* kt.

, ketfi, Var. di , zdf.

, ket-t (Erman, Z. 1883, 56), appartenente alla XXI o XXII dinast., femm. di kt, k, altro.

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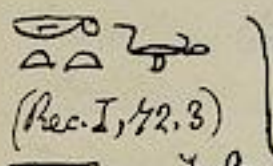
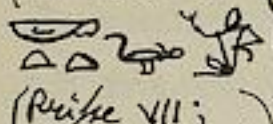
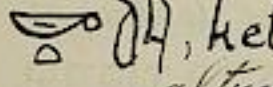
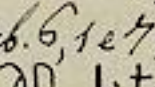
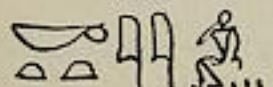
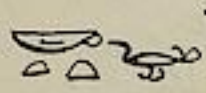
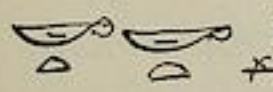
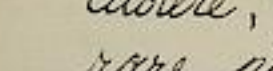


ketet, equiv. a kt (A.); il 2° specialmente nel senso di giovane, piccolo, κοσλι, parvus, parvulus, infans.

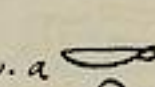
(Rec. I, 72.3)

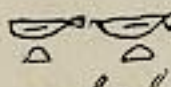
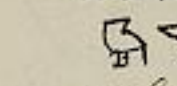
(Reise VII; Leide, Stel. V, 7)

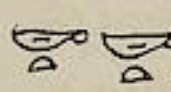

ket-tà (D'Orb. 6, 1 e 7), altro, altra A. 
ktà.

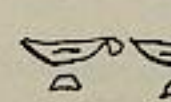

, ketet-ī-u (Statua d'Horus, Torino), forma plurale di 
ktt.


, ketket (D'Orbin. 16, 8), battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, picchiare, scuotere.
2) — Dar una scossa, un fremito, un brivido, scuotersi, fremere, abbrividire. — Onde.
3) — (Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 243) trasalire, esser preso da convulsione; — essere spaventato; spavento, terrore.
— ϭετϭωτ, ϭοτϭετ, ϭελϭολ, ψωτψετ, καταχόπτειν; caedere, concidere; λοτλετ perforatum esse; λωλ, λολ, λελ, abscindere. ϩϭϩ esser fiaccato, rotto in pezzi; — essere spaventato; ϩⲡϩⲡ, terrore, spavento.

(B. D'orb. l.c.), egli scotè il suo collo, oppure egli fremette nel suo collo.

— A. 
kt.


, ketket (B. bl. I. 75, 5), balbettare, balbuzzire, tartagliare, essere imbarazzato nell'articolare le parole.
ϭαλε praeputiatus, distortus (p. ex. linguâ); λαλ-λαϲ, difficulter loqui. 2) — (Naville, Trans. 1876, 5) equivalente a
kt, nel senso di: piccol numero, onde 
m-ketket, in piccol numero.


ketket (B. Harr. 500, 1, 10; Mar. Harr. 41, l. 5, sopra), propr.: camminare, procedere, avanzarsi, ecc. a passi piccoli, corti (Confr.
kt). — Quindi: zampettare, sgambettare, correre, saltare, accorrere saltando; — detto di un cagnolino o di un fanciullo (Harr. l.c.; Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 243).
2) — (Denkm. III, 107, a) Pierret e E. de Rougé tradurono fremere (A.
kt kt, all. 2).
3) — (Brugsch, a Mar. Harr. l.c.) equival. a ερ ηοσλι, imminui, breviari; accorciare, abbreviare.


, ketket, (E) nomen plantae.

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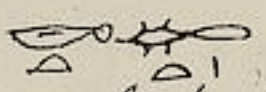
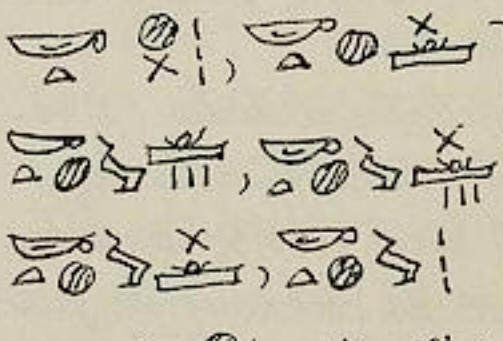
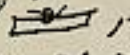
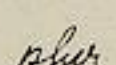
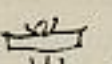
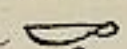
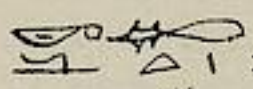
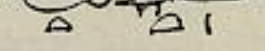
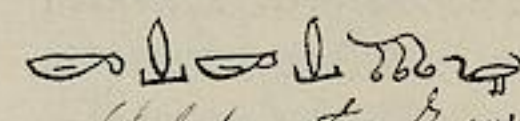
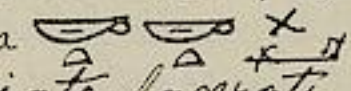
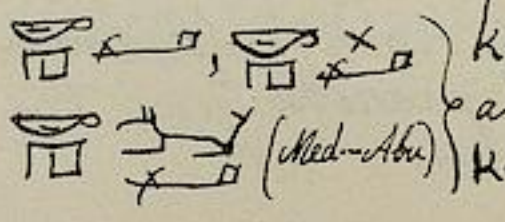
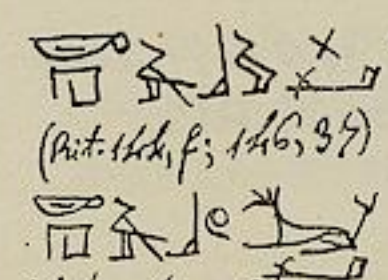
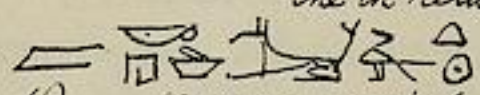
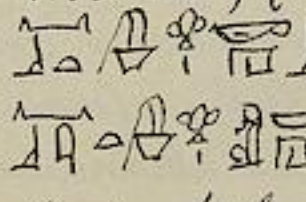

ket-xe (P. 2.T. 107, 17), fusto di una colonna.
2) – (P. Result. 41, 12). torso di una statua.


ket-xe, ket-xu, composto di kt, altro e  , e var., plur  ,  e varr., x, xu, cosa, cose; significa letter. aliud, alia, altra cosa, altro, altre cose. – Ed anche equiv. al semplice  kt (P. ib. es.).

 , ked-xe (P. Res. 41, 12), Var. di  kt-x.

 , kerakeza (dal demotico, Z. 1878, 49; Rav., l. 32), affine a  kkkt (P.), stracciato, lacerato, squarciato, logorato, logoro, lacero, roso, corroso.
ϬЄϪϬϪ e varr. (P. sotto il predetto kkkt) caedere, concidere.
– Forse anche equivalente od affine a ΠΠΠΠ, spavento, terrore.


keh, equivalente al seguente.
kaq, nodo digiti percutere; ⲕⲁϥ digitis in condylos contractis verberare, percutere, violenter agere. – ⲥⲟⲩⲥ percuotere, ⲥⲱⲥ ferir col corno, cozzare, cornegiare.


kehabu, kehebu, kehebu, spingere, urtare, cozzare, dar contro, atterrar con un colpo; – percuotere, battere, colpire (col pugno, coi piedi, colle corna); picchiare, bussare, picchiar sopra – Uccidere, ammazzare; – detto anche in relazione al tempo:  (B.-H.T. l.c.), (Brugsch) non uccide il tempo. – Percossa, urto, cozzo, colpo; – colpo di vento (Rav., l.c.). – Il battitore, il picchiotto, il martello della porta. – (Birch) to toss, refute, attack, snatch; (Pierr.) attaquer.  (Rit. 144, e; 147, 15) faccia di fiamma fondente, che colpisce in un momento (opp. all'istante; (Birch) Flame-face (or Fire-face) to seize in a moment (or Snatcher of the moment); (Pierr.) Flamme de visage, saisissant

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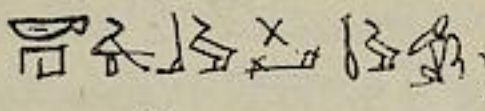
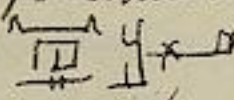
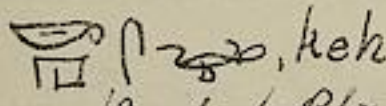
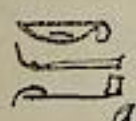
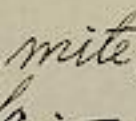
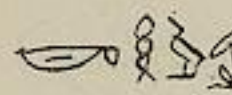
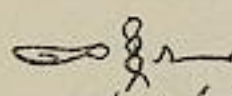
son moment — Nome dell'annunziatore della 5ª torre (ỉrỉ) della Campagna di Horus, e di quella della 4ª torre della casa di Osiride.

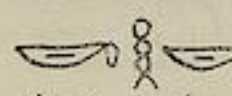
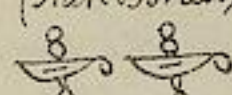
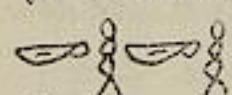
 , (16-14, f), colgente la parola opp. uccisore di voce; (Birch) refutting words; — al passo parallelo di 147, 21 è scritto invece  che Brugsch traduce: die Stimme erheben; (Birch) exciter of words; (Bierr.) surveillance des paroles. — Ma in altri esemplari è scritto anche qui come a 144, f. — Quindi possiamo congetturare che ḫḫabu sia anche usato come sinonimo di nhs.

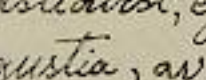
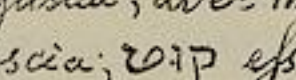
 , kehes [plur. (Tomba di Chîr, El-Kab)], travaglio, briga, cura, affanno, pena, tribulazione, afflizione, dispiacere, disgusto, fastidio, angoscia. יָגַהּ annoiarsi, infastidirsi, essere in angoscia, in angustia, aver molestia; קֵהֶה angoscia; כָּהָה essere in fastidio.

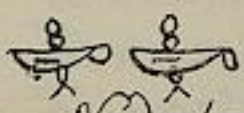
 , keḥ, mite, dolce, lento, lungo, tardo; — lentamente, leggermente, dolcemente, delicatamente, gradatamente, poco a poco, adagio (K. 2. 1879, 104). — Var. di  qāḥ e qḥ.

 , kehu (E. 39, 4), ?

 , kehen (Cond. 2, Heidum), designa una specie particolare di vaso di argilla cotta.

 (Stat. Bohenxons, Monsoo)
 (Rec. I, 38, 9)
 (K. 1880, 99)

kehkeḥ, keḥ=
keḥī, propriam.:
divenir fragile,
debole, difettoso; esser rotto.
— Detto dell'età:
essere infermo,
debole, malaticcio, impotente,
indisposto, vecchio; diventar
vecchio, avanzato in età; invecchiare.
— Il vecchio, il vegliardo; il
vecchio decrepito, cadente, cornuto, impotente.
— La vecchiaia, la vecchiezza, la decrepitezza; l'età dell'impotenza, della debolezza.
קֵהֶה decrepitezza, vecchiaia.
—  qḥq.
2) — (Masp., Guer. épist. 107), scultore o tagliatore di pietre.
 qḥqḥu.

 , kehkeḥ (Z. 77. I, 26), deriv. dal prec.; propriam.: la vecchia scimia, designa il Cinocefalo sacro a Thot.

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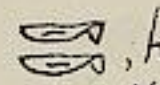
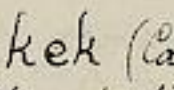
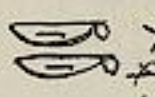
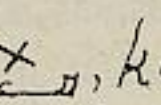
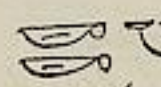
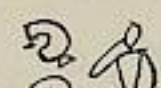
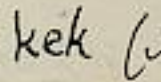
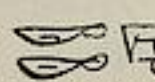
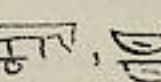
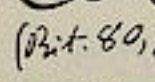
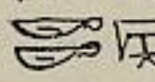
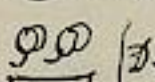
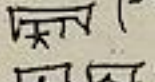
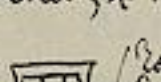
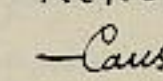
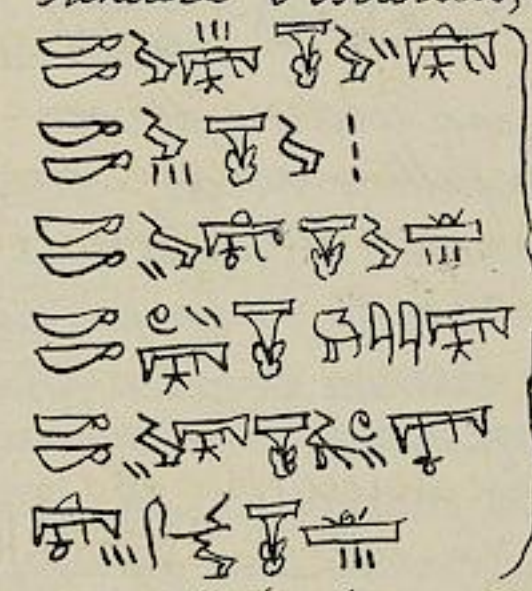
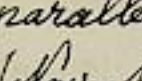
 , kek (Catacombe di Tebe), (Brug.)
Var. di  qaqa.

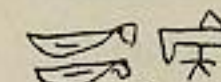
 , kek (Nav. M. d'Hor. V),
Var. di  ktkt.

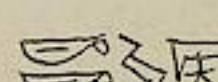
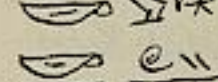
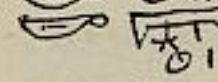
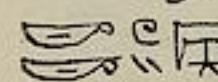
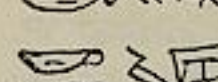
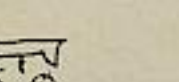
 , kek (Rec. IV, 19, 109), secondo Brugsch, un fiore diseccato, una pianta diseccata, diventata come simile a nuda corteccia (confr. KHH, KOOKI [M.], KOOKE [?], TI, cortex, dalla radice KEK eradere, decorticare).
— Confr. ⲕⲓⲛⲓ tribolo, cardo, spino; — ed anche ⲕⲓⲕⲓ ricino, zucca, edera.

 , kek (Mar. Dend. I, 6, a, 6), GAK, plaudere, applaudere; detto particolarmente del applauso col battere delle mani; lo scoppiar dell'applauso.
— Probabilmente equivalente od affine a  gaga.

 , 
(Rit. 80, 4; Z. 1876, 94)
 (Stela Mettern.)
 (Dend.; Z. 1877, 129)
 (Tomba di Ramesse V)
 ,  plur.
(Libro del Duau; Rit. 71, 14)
kek, significato fondam.; esser oscuro, buio, tenebroso, esser notte. — Oscurità, tenebre, notte. KAKI (M.), KAKE,

KEKE (?) obscuritas, tenebrae, nox. — Caus.  S-kek, render oscuro, render buio, fosco, oscurare, offuscare; — spandere o stendere l'oscurità, le tenebre.

(Libro del Duau, freq.; Rit. 21, 1; 80, 1), tenebre complete, assolute.
— Questo kek trovasi anche impiegato in parallelismo con  àmn (Nav. M. d'Ll. VIII, 3).
— Ed anche per designare lo spazio primitivo, primordiale; il caos.

 , kek (J. de Rougé, Edf. 36, 7), derivato dal prec.; significa: l'acqua scura, caliginosa, opaca; designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo, Μέλας degli scrittori greci.


 (Rit. 85, 6; 125, quadro)
 (ib. 9, 3; 130, 6; pr.)

(ib. 99, 10; 80, 1)
 (ib. 146, 25 e 30)
keku, kekui, v. 
kk (v. ib. esempi).

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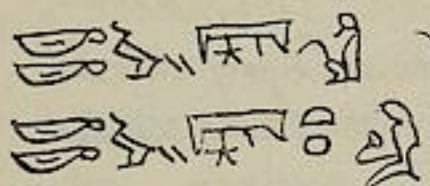
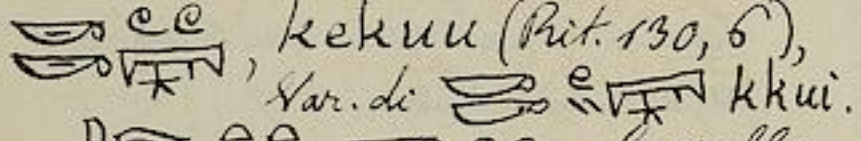
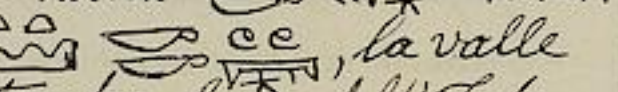
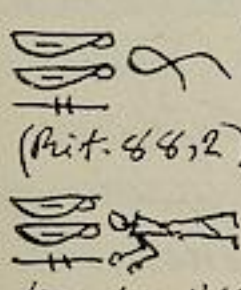
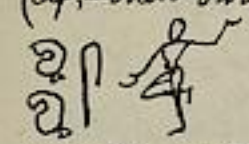
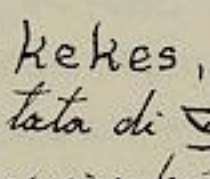
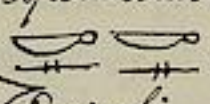
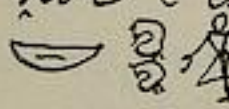
, kekui (Brugsch, Dict.), var. del prec.


kekui, kekui-t (Trans. 1877, 295), deriv. dai prec., designano l'elemento Terra divinizzato in maschio e femmina accoppiati.

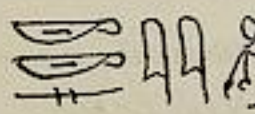
 , kekuu (Rit. 130, 6), var. di kkui.  , la valle delle tenebre, luogo dell'Inferno egizio, nel quale non si desiderava viaggiasse o passasse il defunto.

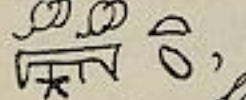
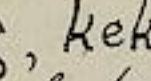
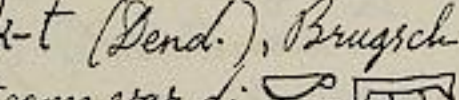

(Rit. 66, 2)

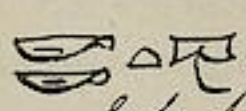
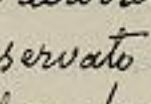
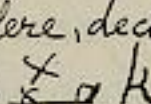
(Edf., Lotta d'Horo)

(D.E.T. II, 27)
kekes, forma aumentata di  ks, ed equivalente o affine a  keskes.

Quindi
1) — Inchinarsi, chinarsi, inclinarsi, piegarsi, abbassarsi (Brugsch al Rit. l.c.).
2) — Lanciarsi, sollevarsi, innalzarsi; — sollevarsi ed abbassarsi nella danza; — danzare (Birch al Rit. l.c.); — danza. In D.E.T. l.c., la dea Ore-Hathor è chiamata  neb kekes, signora della danza.

3) — Il 1° gruppo sembra significhi piuttosto ravvolgere; ravvolgersi, avvoltolarsi; — inviluppare; — essere ravvolto, avvolto, inviluppato (Pierr. al Rit. l.c.).

 , kekesi-u (Var. del 1° gruppo dell'art. prec., al Rit. l.c.), (Brugsch) quelli che si piegano, che si chinano.

 , kek-t (Dend.), Brugsch lo dà come var. di  kk. — Io lo ritengo piuttosto come equiv. a  kkui-t.

 , kek-t (E, 98, 6), Brugsch lo fa derivare da un radicale che si è conservato nel copto KEK, KWK eradere, decorticare (probabilmente  kk); — e quindi propr.: animale rosicchiante, rodente, — forse una specie di verme?
k.  kaq.

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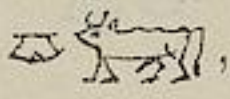
 . *Il fonetico più comune è* *oppure* . *Si trova però frequentemente equivalente a* *e* , *(V. ibid. ex.).*

— È comunissimo, specialmente nei papiri geroglifici (per es. nel Rit. di Botiresi), invece di *(V.* *).*

, *(B. d. T., Testo, p. 34), variante di* *(V.), λω, cadere, etc..*

 , , *V.* .

(Stela Bianchi, 131) *(ib. 76)* *(B. d. T., 83, 21)* } , *avv.* , *V.* .

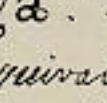
2) *— Equiv. al seg., nei gruppi:*

 (Stela Bianchi, 131) *(ib. 76)* *(B. d. T., 83, 21)* } *, propr.: essere stretto di mano, essere di mano scarsa; cioè: essere abbattuto pel bisogno e per la mancanza; — essere di mano debole (Stela Bianchi, l. 78).*

Confr. l'espressione *sotto la voce* .

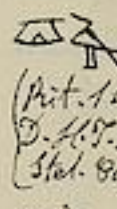
— Bergman (Sarc. Torson, pag. 99 e seg., nota 53) pel gruppo *penserebbe a* *(V.), ΣΩΒ, deficere, affligere, miseria.*

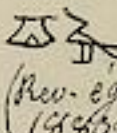
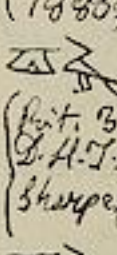
, *(Stela Metternich),* *V.* .

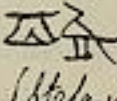
 } *, avverbio, col significato del copto* *, ultra, praeterea, amplius, igitur, vero.*

 , *ar-ga (Rit. 17, 37 e 38), or dunque, ora poi.*

Derivato da *per la caduta della liquida* *, confr. l'espressione identica* *al Rit. 17, 48 e Leps. Aelt. Text. 33, a questo ultimo passo del Rituale.*

 *(Rit. 148, 21; D. A. T. II, 2, 9; Stel. Bianchi, 32)* *(Rev. egypt. 1880, 185)* } *ga, ridurre in strettezza, restringere, comprimere; — stretto, angusto, piccolo, scarso; — strettezza, mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, stento, bisogno, miseria, indigenza, privazione; — infermità, debolezza (Rit. 78, 3).*

 *(Rit. 32, 5; D. A. T. II, 54d, 3; Sharpe, pl. 57, 58)*  *(Stela in Bul.)* } *— Esser privato, spogliato, essere senza qualche cosa, esser privo di..., sprovvisto di..., mancare, star senza; — senza.*

 *(T. de Boug. Edf., 22. XVII), avviene mancanza nel loro numero; — Confronta però l'espr.* *all'articolo* .

— Togliere, levar via, privare, spogliare (Rit. 148, 21).

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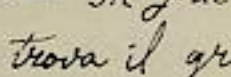
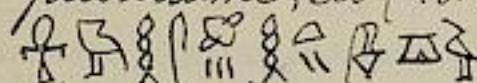
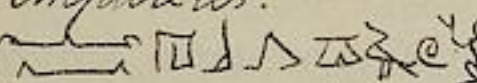
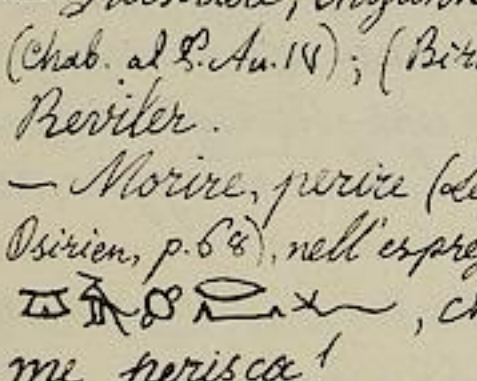
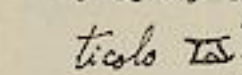
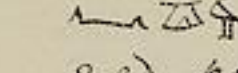
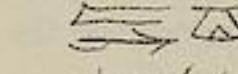
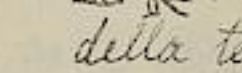
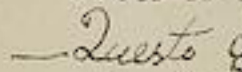
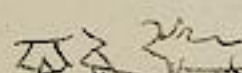
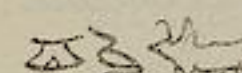
— Frustrare; inganno, déception (Chab. al P. Au. 14); (Birch, al Rit. 76,8) Reviler.
— Morire, perire (Lefeb. Mythe Osirien, p. 68), nell'espressione , che il suo nome perisca!
— In J. de Rougé, Edfu, 54 e 22, XVII, si trova il gruppo  in parallelismo con Su, Vuoto, ecc.
— In Rit. 32,5 pare significhi putridо, pestilenziale, malsano; -putridume, ecc. (ib. 154,13).
 (32,5), che vive di escrementi e di esalazioni putride; (Birch) living off the unclean; (Pierr.) vivant des impuretés.
 (154,13), non scorre il mio putridume; (Birch) my substance is not sent away; Pierret non traduce questa frase.
— Si dice anche degli organi che cessano di compiere le loro funzioni, ed in particolare della respirazione:

(Rit. 41, 3)
essere di stretto trachea, esser stretto di gola; cioè: respirar difficilmente, essere senza respiro; (Brugsch) être obstrué, bouché, étouffé nel respiro; (Chabas) esser costipato; la privazione, la cessazione della respirazione;
— (Birch) nausea of the throat;
— (Pier. al Rit. loc.) mon gosier est ouvert.
— Confr. ϭHOϬ, ϫHOϬ, angustum esse, ϭωοϬ arctari, coarctari (v. all'articolo ); ϫϩIE (?), ϫϩEIE (?), ϫϩIH (B.), desertus, solitarius, onde pϫϩIE, etc., desertum, vacuum esse; carere.
ⲧⲁⲁⲩ indebolirsi, venir meno.
— Si considerino ancora le espressioni:
 , n-ḳa... (D. H. T., 2,9), per mancanza di..., per difetto di... (costrutto coll'accus.).
 , m-xet ḳa (Rev. égypt. 1880, 185), dopo (il tempo del) bisogno, stento, ecc..
 , ḳa-tep, privazione della testa, (Chab.) démence, égarement, ineptie. — (B. Prisse) privazione assoluta della testa, privazione capitale, privazione assoluta.
— Questo ḳa è anche equivalente a  .

 , ḳa (Rit. 115, 24) toro;
— tore, pers. گاو, arab. ثَاوٌ.
— Forse derivato da , ḳa, ⲧⲱϫ, γοάω, muggire.
— (Chab.) bouc, capro, becco.

 , ḳa (Rit. 115, 24), (Pierr.) huile de taureau (confr. il prec.); (Birch) suet, sugna;
— una specie di unguento per le unzioni sacre della mummia.

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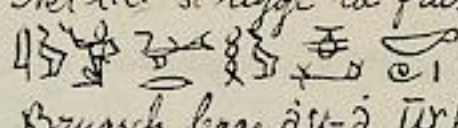
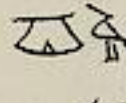
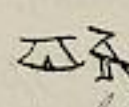
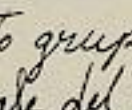
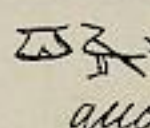
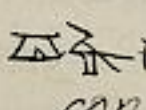
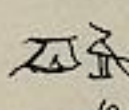
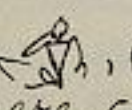
Nel l.c. si legge la frase;

Brugsch legge àṯ-à ẖu ḳuà m-ā ḳa (V. al fonetico ā.ḳa).

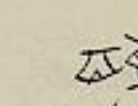
 , ḳa (De Rouge, Chrést. 58 e seg.), proiettile impiegato per la caccia degli uccelli, una specie di bumarang.

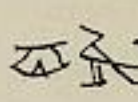
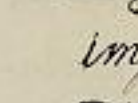
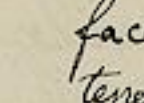
 , ḳa (Rit. 154,13) secondo la lettura di Brugsch, che ritiene questo gruppo designi una parte speciale del volto umano, naso? occhio? — Io leggerei piuttosto  , ritenendolo come var. di ḳa (V.). — Birch traduce substance; Pierr. non lo traduce.

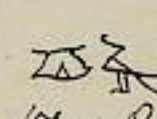
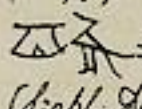
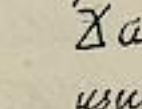
 , ḳa (Rit. 78,29), vedere, guardare, osservare, dare un'occhiata; contemplare. (Birch) to shame.

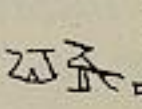
 , ḳa (Rit. 64,11), aprir con violenza; (Pierr.) briser. — (Brugsch) ungere, impiastrare, impiastricciare, macchiare.

 , ḳa (An. IV, 12,2),  , cantare.
Confr. ka e kaūa.

 ... ḳa m-sa..., cantare dietro..., cantare coll'accompagnamento di uno strumento musicale.
2) — Detto dei buoi: muggire, ῥύγχω, γοάω.

 , ḳa (Edfou; D. I. I, 15), ritardare, differire; — cessare, desistere, tralasciare, discontinuare. — Far aspettare, far attendere. — Impedire, impacciare, fare impedimento, fare ostacolo.
 (P. M.) morari, cessare, moram facere. —  cessare; vietare, rattenere, impedire; aspettare.


(Inscr. Sebil. I, 309)

(Diebl. Deux pap., pl. 3, l. 10)
} ḳa, g. m., vaso, boccale, brocca, per conservar liquidi (acqua, vino, birra, miele), piante, erbe, legumi e frutta (per es. ulive, An. IV, ultima linea). Questo recipiente dovea avere perciò dimensioni piuttosto grandi. — (Birch, Z. 1873,69) vasoio, piatto.
 (M.), (P.), vas testaceum ad usum convivii.
2) — (Harr. I, 49,13), il 2° designa anche un olio odoroso o una pomata che si estraeva o che si preparava coll'estratto della pianta ḳaī (V.).

 , ḳa (Z. 1874,37; Rech. 4,

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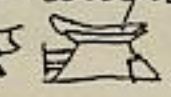
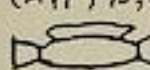
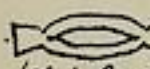
L, pl. XIV, col. 8h, a); (Goodw.) shrine, cassa o reliquiario.
V.  gt.

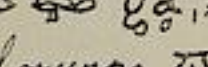
(Rec. IV, 100; A, 1; B, 6)

(ib. A, 3)

(J. de Rougé, Edf. 54 e 22, XVII; Stel. Mentuhotp. Bull.)

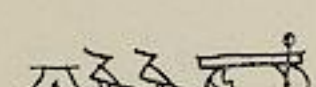
qa, una stretta cesta o corba, intrecciata o fabbricata con bastoni di giunco e di canna. — In generale cesta, cesto, cestello, corba, paniera, canestro, sporta. — Intrecciatura simile ad una cesta, per es. anche serviente per prendere e conservar pesci; bertovello, nassa; tinozza da pesci; — quindi anche: valigia, sacco da viaggio (Rec. IV, 100, A, 3), ϭοοϩ, saccus, cilicium. — A de Rougé (Mél. d'Arch. I, 18) sembra questo segno rappresenti uno di quei pezzi di legno a coda di rondine, che rilegavano certi blocchi di pietra, — e significhi perciò anche in generale legame, vincolo.

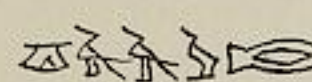
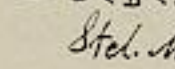
— Confr. ⲥⲁⲓ (M.) canistrum, κάρυον.

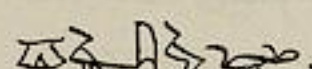
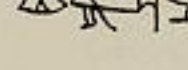
— 2) — Cofano, baule, arca, cassa, forziere; — cassa funeraria — V. il prec.

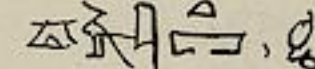
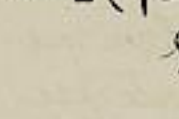
3) — Nelle epoche tolomaiche questo segno era frequentemente usato con valore puramente alfabetico, in luogo della lettera o della sillaba .

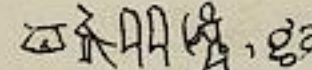
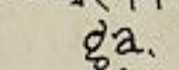
4) — Quindi anche come equivalente a qa, stretto, strettezza, ecc., come nel gruppo  e varr. (V. sotto qat).

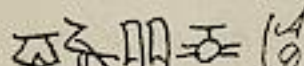
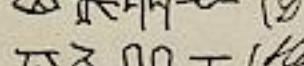
 , qaa (Inscr. Petā, 293), capovolgere, capovolgersi.

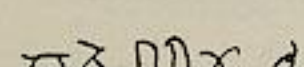
 , qaau (Bulaq, Stel. Mentuhotep), Var. di  qa.

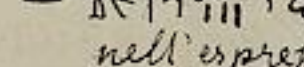
 , qaàu (Rit. 78, 8), Var. di  qa.

 , qaàt, g. f. (Harr. I, 46, 8 e 9), V.  , qa.

 , qaī (E, 63, 21), V.  qa.
(Brugsch) ungere, fregare, ecc. (Stern, E) ottenere.

 (An. IV, 12, 11; D'Orb. 14, fr.)
 (Harr. I, 17, b, 3; 36, a, 3; fr.)
} qaī, V. qa.

, qaī (Rit. 146, g) nell'espr.:  , nube denudatrice (e) copritrice del vigilante; (Pierr.) nuage enveloppant le défaillant.

 , qaī (P. Harr. 500, verso), nell'espressione

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, che Maspero (Journ. As. 1883,26) trad.: boites de fard. (Confr. ḏaī).

(Green, Fouilles à Thèbes) (Rit. 41,3) } ḏaī, V. ḏa.

ḏaī, immergersi, affondare, essere sommerso.
2)— V. ḏaa.

, ḏaī (Rit. 26,2), una specie di frutto?
Brugsch lo fa equiv. al seg.
— (Birch) filthy.
— V. ḏauu.

(B. Med. 8,6) (ib. 8,8) (Bend. Mission. Posth.) (ib.) } ḏaī, ḏaīu, ḏaīui, una pianta contenente un olio odoroso; forse l'amaranto. Κιωσ (?) cyperus. Questa pianta era o dava uno dei numerosi ingredienti della mistura Kyphi (kp).

} ḏaīui-ma (Bend. l.c.), designa una specie particolare della stessa pianta.
2)— Equiv. al seg., all. 2.

, ḏau (Rit. 26,2), uno specie di frutto?
Brugsch lo fa equiv. al seg.
— (Birch) filthy.
— V. ḏauu.

, ḏau-ut (Harr. I, 40, 13), Var. di ḏaī.

, ḏairopet (Harris I, 20, b), (Brugsch) identico con ϭρομπε, ϭρωμπι, columba, turtur [letter.: uccello (ϭρο, ϭρε) del cielo (πε)].

(Inscr. Sepi I, 59) (Inscr. Tetà 277) , plur (Inscr. Sepi I, 707) } ḏau, V. ḏa.
— Masp. fa i due primi varr. del seg.

(An IV, 11,9) (Bul.) (P. di Berl. I, l. 154) (Brit. 154,13) } ḏau, Varianti di ḏa.
— Quanto all'ultimo, V. all'art. ḏa.

, ḏau (D. H. I. 15,19).
V. ḏa e ḏau.

, ḏau (P. di Berl. I, l. 120), buoi, plur. di ḏa.

, ḏau, V. ḏaīu.

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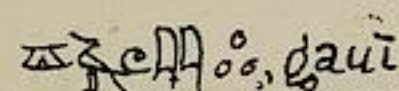
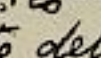
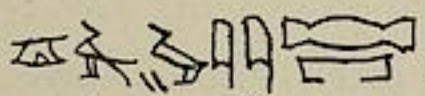
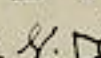
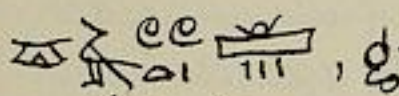
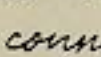
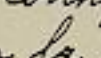
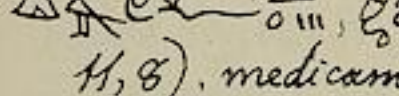
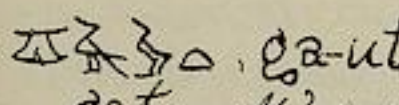
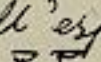
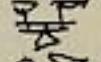
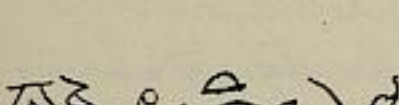
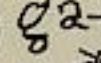
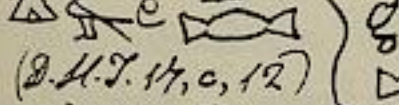
 , ḳaū (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.), il frutto dell'albero precedente.
, V.  ḳa, all. 2.

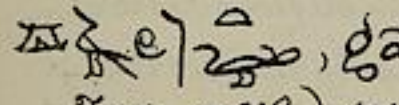
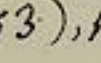
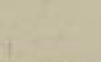
 , ḳaū (Stela di Esammetico I), V.  ḳa, all. 2.

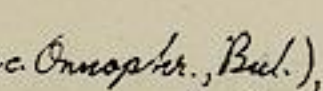
 , ḳauu (Rit. 136,3), ? forse in connessione con  ḳa, significa la miseria?
— Forse var. di  ḳaī?

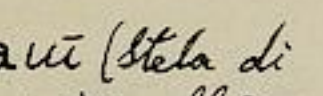
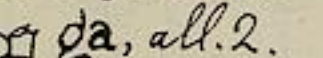
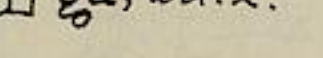
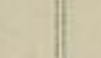
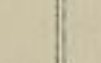
 , ḳauf-t (P. Med. Berl., 11, 8), medicamento non ancora determinato.

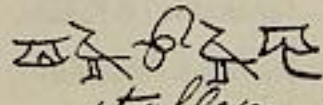
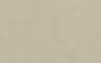
 , ḳa-ut, Var. di ḳat, nell'espressione  (An. I, 23,7; Dict. géo. 995), equiv. a  .

 ḳa-ut, Variante di  ḳa.
(P. H. T. 17, c, 12)
 (2) — Equiv. al prec.
(Harr. I, 13, b, 10) (V. es. sotto il prodotto ḳat).

 , ḳaut (?) (Bergm. Sarc. Inscr., p. 43), mancanza? penuria? difetto?
— Forse equiv. a  ḳa, all. 2 nella espres.  (V. ibid.).

 , ḳaut, V. ḳa, spec. come sost.: sguardo, veduta, osservazione, contemplazione.

 ḳaūa, affine con  e  ḳau, ḳa (V.); ϭOOϮ, ϭωοϮ, arctari, coarctari, onde ϭHOϮ (P.), ϨHOϮ (M.), angustum esse; ridurre in strettezza, serrare, restringere, stringere, comprimere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere, racchiudere; — respingere.
— Stretto, angusto, piccolo, scarso. — Strettezza, mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, ecc.
2) — Equiv. a  ḳa, ϭω, morari, expectare, persistere, manere; ⲙⲓⲛ, confidare, sperare, aspettare.
3) — ⲙⲓⲛ, ϭⲉⲗⲱ, contorcere, girare, voltare, volgere, torcere, legare.
4) — Equiv. a  ḳūa.
5) — Equiv. a ḳa.

 , ḳaūa (An. IV, 17,8), stallone, cavallo intiero (nel P. An. III, 6 detto ironicamente); — cavallo da sella; — cavallo in genere.
— (Chab.) monture, cavalcatura.
— (Marp. Gen. e p. 43) attelage.
2) — Equiv. a  ḳa.

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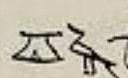
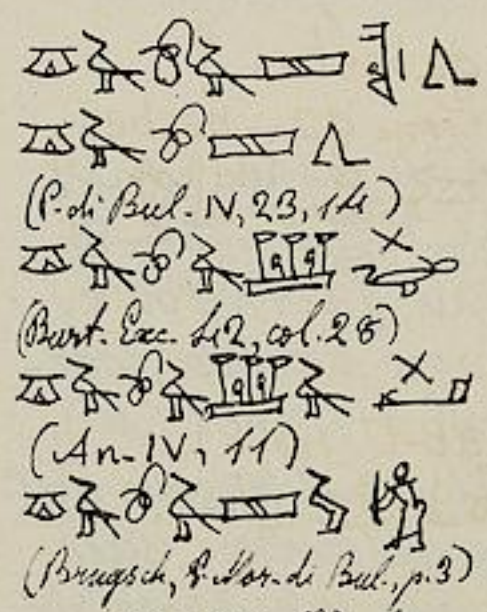
–  , plur. (An. III, 6).


(P. di Bul. IV, 23, 14)
(Burt. Exc. 42, col. 26)
(An. IV, 11)
(Brugsch, R. Mor. di Bul., p. 3)

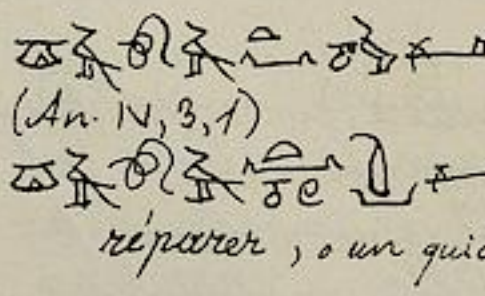
qaūaṣ, qaūaṣ'a, qaūasu, rompere, troncare, spezzare, frantumare, dividere. – Rotto, tronco, spezzato. ϩⲁⲱⲥ, ϩⲱⲱⲥ (M.), ϩⲱⲱⲥⲉ (P.), frangere, frangi, disrumpi; – ⲡⲓ- fractio. —— ⲉⲣⲕⲣ, ⲉⲣⲕⲗ, rovinare, troncare, tagliare a pezzi, mozzare, dividere, partire, spezzare, ammezzare (onde ⲛⲉⲕⲥ la metà); ϯⲕⲁ, ⲉϯⲕⲁ, tagliare, rompere, fare in pezzi, dividere.

2) – Qualunque azione di disordine, violenza o delitto.

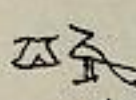
3) – Strappare, slogare.

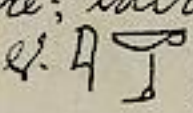
4) – In senso figurato si dice del dolore, dell'affanno, che rompe, spezza il cuore.

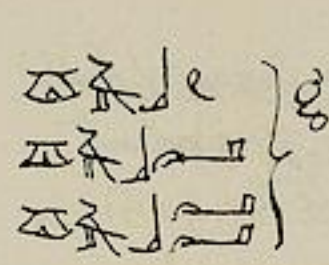
5) – Inutile, vano, fragile, facile a rompersi.

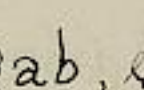

(An. IV, 3, 1)

qaūatennu (Cheb. Voy. 240), raccomodare, réparer, o un quid simile.

 , qab (Rit. 149, 27), piangere; lacrima.

cf.  àkb.

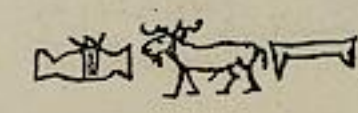
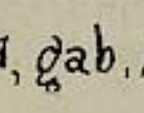


qab, v.  qb.

(Rit. 17, 74)
(Denkm. III, 229)
(R. Mor. di Bul., 5, secondo Chab.)
(id., secondo Brug.)

qab, qabà, qabu, propr.: esser avvilito, umiliato; – onde: esser infelice, triste, afflitto, attristato, mesto, accasciato, avvilito, debole. – Detto anche delle cose inanimate: decadere, venir in decadenza, cader in rovina, deperire (R. Mor. l. c., Brugsch). – (Chab.) opprimere, aggravare; – cedere. (Birch.) to prostrate. — Sost.: tormento, infortunio, tristezza, noia, affanno, afflizione, abbattimento, oppressione; (Brugsch) Gebeugtheit. ϭⲱⲃ, ϭⲟⲟⲃ, ϭⲁⲃ (P.), ϫⲱⲃ, ϫⲁⲃⲓ (M.), ϩⲱⲃ (P. M.), debilis, infirmus, miser; debilitas, infirmitas; ϭⲉⲃⲉ, ϭⲉⲃⲃⲉ, ϭⲃⲃⲉ (P.), debilem esse, debilitari; ⲁⲥⲑⲉⲛⲉⲓⲛ, infirmari; debilitas, infirmitas; ϫⲱⲃ, ϫⲱⲡ, ϫⲁⲃⲓ, ϫⲉⲃⲓⲱⲟⲩ, abiectus.

ⲕⲁⲃ (v. sotto kabī) addolorare, dolere; afflizione, dolore, tormento; ϩⲁⲡ rovinare, distruggere, guastare; distruzione, corruzione, rovina.

 , qab, b. c. (Edfu), v.  qb-t.

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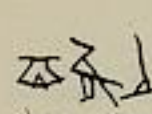
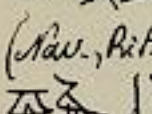
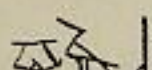
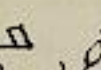
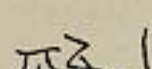
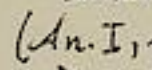
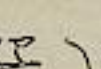
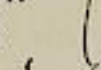
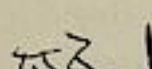
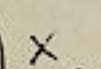
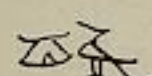
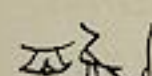
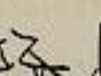


gab, gabu, nome del dio Seb, V. sotto sb.
— (Rèvv. al Rit. 99,5) Les dieux rameurs.

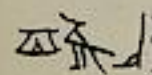

, gabu (P. Med. Berl.), V.  gb.

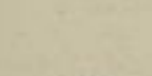


gabu, foglia, foglie, plur. di 
gab-t e di  gb-t (V.).

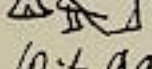
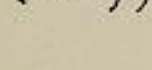

, gabū (An. I, 20,1), V.  gab.

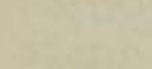

, gabun (P. Mor. di Bul. 5,3), Var. del prec..
— (Chab.) Essere annoiato.

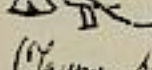
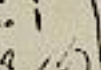

, gabugabū (An. I, 9,3), (Brugsch) forma raddoppiata di  gab (V.); esser molto piegato, molto curvato; — onde: essere debole, fiacco, affralito, stanco, lasso, spossato; languido, impotente.
— V. il seg.


(Sall. II, 3, 9; 7,7) gabugabuiu, Variante di

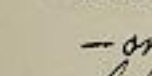

gbgb.

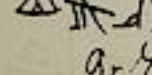
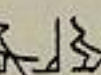


gabesbes, ? Forse gb2— besbes ?


, gab-t (Edfu), V. gb-t.


, gab-ti (P. 1358,10; 1873,82 e 83), propr. le due curve, le due arcuate, inarcate; cioè le sopracciglia,  (da esser incurvato); — (Naville, P. 1873, 82) sopracciglio opp. palpebra superiore, confr. palpebra. — (Birch, P. 1868,10) roots, hair. — V. gnbt.

, gabgu, (E.) avis quaedam.


, gaf (Nav. M. d'fl. V), חפז, chiudere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, imprigionare.
KAWQE, vi cogere, vexare.

(Romb. a Saggara)

(Rhein. Mitam., 293)
gaf, gafi, V.  gf.

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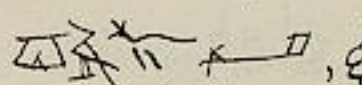
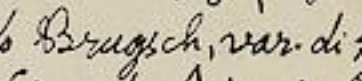
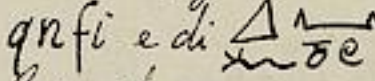
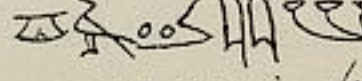
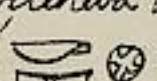
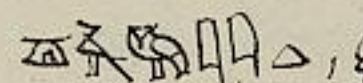
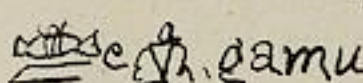
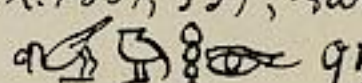
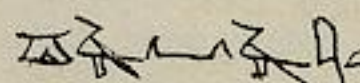
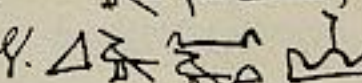
 , ḳafi (Sall. I, 7, 7 e 8), secondo Brugsch, var. di  , ḳnfi e di  ḳfnnu (V.), fare il pane, cuocere il pane.

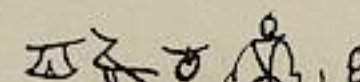
 , ḳamaï (Edfu), una specie di pianta, da cui si spremeva un olio prezioso. — Secondo una inscrizione di Edfu (V. Rec. IV, 67, 17), essa apparteneva alle piante trovate in Etiopia ( ks), e da essa si estraeva l'ānt. — Essa serviva pure come ingrediente per l'incenso sacro.
— Confr. però קנה, אגמן, arundo, giunco o papiro; — קמה biada o erba in piedi.

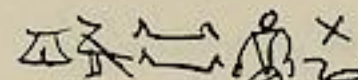
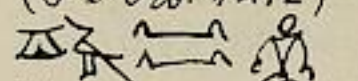
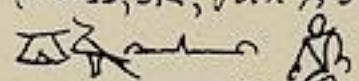
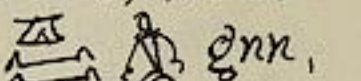
 , ḳam-it (Beni-Hassan), nome di una specie di uccello.

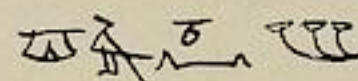
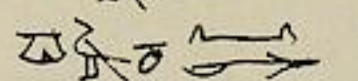
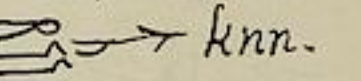
 , ḳamu, V. ḳmu.

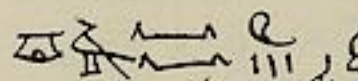
, ḳameḥ (Denkm. III, 1, 3; Z. 1867, 33), variante di  ḳmḥ.

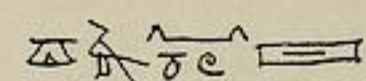
 , ḳanaàt, V.  ḳanat.

 , ḳan, opp. ḳanu, opp. ḳanen (Rec. II, 87, 29), Var. del seg.

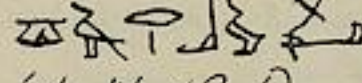
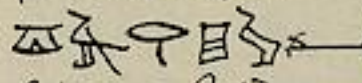



ḳanen, Varianti di  ḳnn, V. ib. ox..



ḳanen, Var. di  ḳnn.

 , ḳanen (Nav. M. d'H. 9), la lingua.

 , ḳannuš (Sall. IV, 5, 3), nome di una pianta e del suo frutto.

, ḳar (Z. 1879, 112), borsa, tasca.



ḳarbu, ḳarpu, (Chab. Voy. 273) picchiare, bussare, battere, martellare, inchiodare, reclouer.
Greco γλύφω, κολάπτω; tedesco klopfen, klappen; ingl. to clap.
Copto ϩⲗⲓⲡⲓ (M-) scalpere; ebr. כרה battere, percuotere, specialmente colla scure, ma anche col martello, onde il rabbinico כַּרְכֹּם martello.

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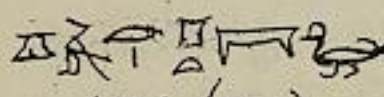
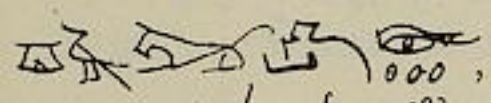
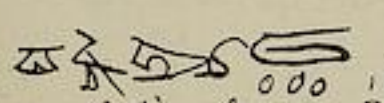
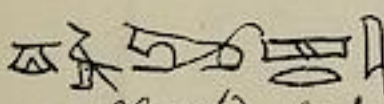
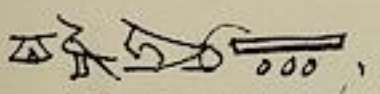
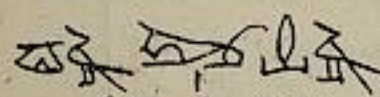
 , gar-pet (S. Harr. I, 20, b, 10) secondo Birch, che (Z. 1873, 71) trad. colombo.
V. gairpt.

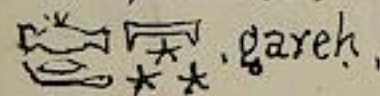
 , galnen(?) oppure gal-setep(?) (Düm., Rec. IV, 96 e seg.), la 3ª delle 11 specie sacre di profumo ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di colore rosso-aureo.

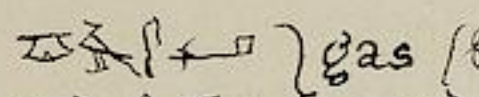
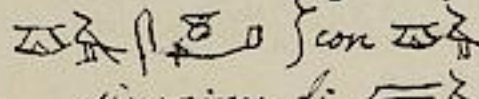
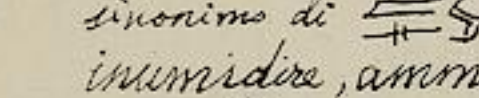
 , gal-rer opp. gal-geb? (Düm. l. c. prec.), la 2ª delle 11 specie sacre di ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di color rosso.

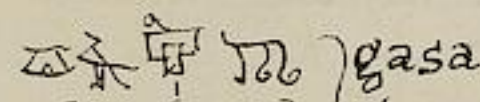
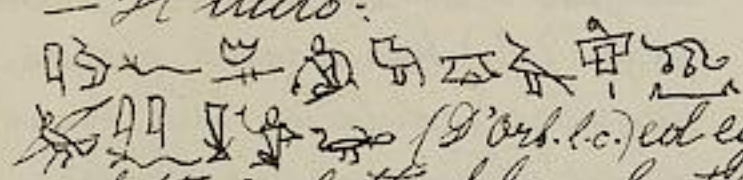
 , galserī (S. Rhind), V. klāsr.

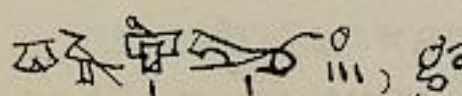
 , gal-ta(?) (Il segno è incerto; Brugsch suggerisce h) (Düm. Rec. IV, 95 e seg.), la 4ª delle 11 specie sacre di profumo ānt, conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei. — Era di color rosso.

 , galzana (Chab., Mél. III, p. 182.) identico all'ebraico זַיִן, cuspis, aculeus, forcone, forcina; — tridente, rastrello, rastro.

 , gareh, V. al fonetico grh.

 gas (S. Med. 7, 9), affine con  ; gas' e sinonimo di  msu (V.): inumidire, ammollare, bagnare, annaffiare; spruzzare, aspergere.
— Introdurre umidità per mezzo di fregamento: fregare, far frizioni con un liquido.

 gasa, propr. radersi i capelli per lutto; l'acconciatura da lutto dei capelli.
— Il lutto:
 (D'Orb. l. c.) ed egli sedette in lutto del suo fratello minore.
ככ, recider la chioma, i capelli, specialm. per lutto (Giobbe I, 20; Michea I, 16).
2) — Pensoso, melanconico, triste, infelice, tribulato;
— tristezza, melanconia, infelicità, tribulazione, desolazione, sconforto, duolo.
3) — תקף, קשה, esser violento, testardo, caparbio, duro ostinato, pertinace.

 , gasar (Harr. I, 13, 14; a, 5, b; b, 2), cerchio, anello.
ккоѕр, ѯоѕр (C.), чѕоѕр (M.),

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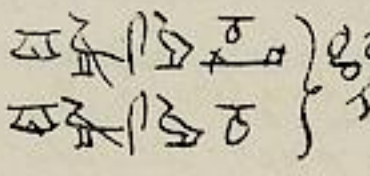
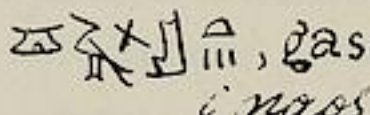
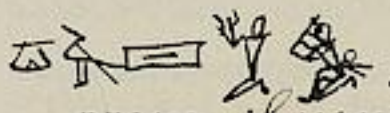
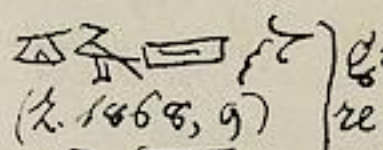
annulus.


ḏasu,
v. ḏas.

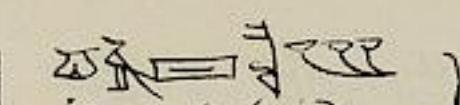
 , ḏaset-u (?) (Rit. 142,14), i naos; (Birch) thrones; (Pierret) les thrones des demeures (ḏa-set-u) d'Osiris.

 , ḏaś, il nemico che prega, il nemico supplicante. Brugsch lo connette con ʞaɯy, ʞɯ=pey (?.B.), blande loqui, precari, efflagitare; adulatio, dolus, fraus; in quest'ultimo senso l'ha tradotto Chabas; l'empio, il nemico degli uomini e degli dèi.

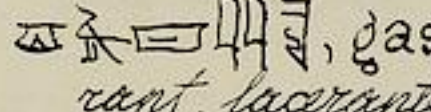

(?. 1868, 9)

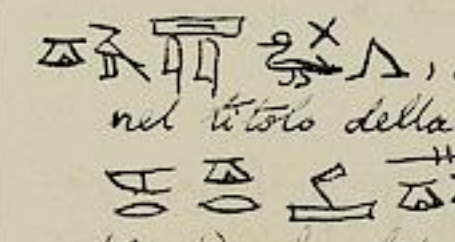
(Rit. 64, 23)

(Pier. del prec.)
ḏaś, versare, spandere, spargere, spruzzare, aspergere (Rit. l.c.), inondare; innaffiare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare, umettare. — Ed i passivi.
— Spruzzo, aspersione, inondazione (peres. del Nilo).
v. ḳś.
Confr. ϭɛɯϭɯ, ϭɛɯϭoɯ, ϭoɯϭɯ (?.), aspergere, aspersio.
2) — (De Rougé e Pierr. al Rit. l.c.) bassin; (Birch) pool.

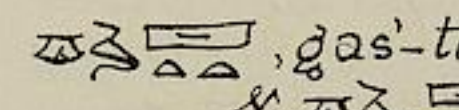

(B. Mid. 4, 7)

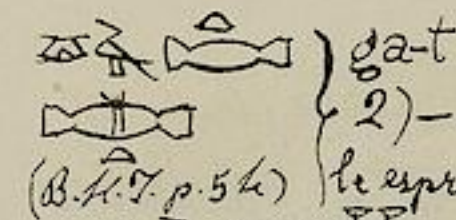
(An. I, 14, 3)
ḏaś, ḏaśa, ʞaɯ (?., N., ⲡⲓ), arundo, calamus; ⲥⲟⲣ, il calamo dello scriba.
— Confr. anche קְשָׁוֹת, קָשׁוֹת, canne vuote, canne da nettare, mezze canne.
— Confr. il seg.

 , ḏaśī, (Chab.) dilacerant, lacerante, acuto; si dice di alcuni vegetali.
— Probabilm. identico al prec.

 , ḏaśī (Rit. 146, 39) nel titolo della dea Ageriṭ:

(Birch) who likes to deceive and destroy; (Pierr.) qui aime le mensonge.

 , ḏaś-tt (Rit. 17, 19), v. ḏaś.


(B. H. T. p. 54)
ḏa-t, v. ḏa.
2) — Equiv. al seguente nelle espressioni:

(Dict. géo. 995)

(P. de Roug. I. H. pl. 204)

(An. I, 23, 7)
ḏ-ṭ, propr.: la strettezza di una strada; stretta, stretto, gola, istmo. — Orlo,

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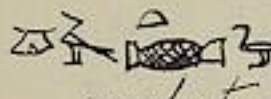
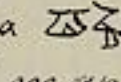
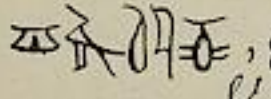
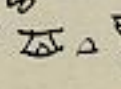
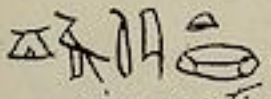
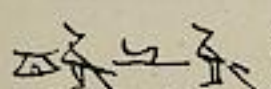
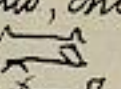
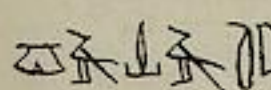
estremità, margine. — Riva, sponda, spiaggia. — Ma freq. anche: — L'estremo limite, il confine, il termine di un terreno.
БІН, БІНОУ (M.), fines, termini; КН (M., t) litus.

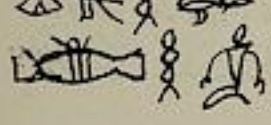
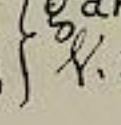
 , ḏa-t, sostantivo corrispondente a  ḏa (V); vanità, vacuità, mancanza, difetto, penuria, strettezza; povertà, indigenza (S. Srijse, 13, 6 e 7).

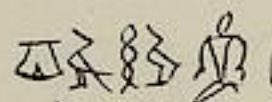
 , ḏatâ (An. IV, 15, 2), V.  ḏt.

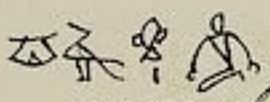
 , ḏatât (An. IV, 14, 2), specie particolare di cibo, pane o focaccia.
ϭϭϪϪ edulii species, ϭϭϪ obsonium.

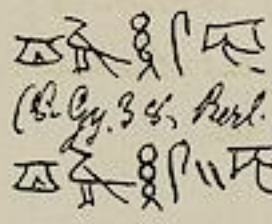
 , ḏada (Rit. 76, 19), nome di un dio, chiamato altrimenti  han.

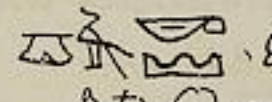
 , ḏazatâ (Lenorm. III, 31, 14), עַזָּה, غَزَّة, Γάζα, Gaza, città dei Filistei.

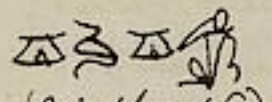
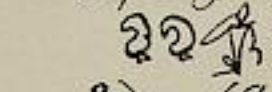
 ḏaḥ (Z. 1866, 86), V.  ḏḥ.

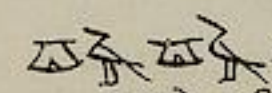
 ḏaḥu, Varr. del prec.
(Rit. 147, 9)
(ib. 64, 15) sost.

 , ḏa-ḥer (Berg. Bar. Ins. 79), equiv. al prec.; — propr.: lasciar cader il capo, perdersi d'animo.

 ḏaḥes, ḏaḥesi, V. ḏḥs.
(B. Gy. 36, Kurl.)

 , ḏak (Inscr. Pepi I, 36 s; Inscr. Setà 6), nome di una regione mistica.

 ḏaḏ, ḏaḏa, forme raddoppiate di ḏa; schiamazzare, cinguettare, cicalare, gridare.
(Rit. 149, 46)
(ib. 17, 61)
— Il gridar dell'oca; (Brug.) gackern; (Birch) to cackle; (Bierr.) gloussér.
ϭϪК (M.) plaudere, applaudere; ϪУКϪК, УКϪК (?) clamare, exclamare, clamor.
2) — Forse affine od equivalente a  kk.
3) — (De Rougé, al Rit. 17, 61) se nourrir.

 , ḏaḏa-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 712). ? — Forse sost. corrisp. al prec..

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, ḏ̣à, m. (Tomba di Ti, Sagg.), cesta o corba di questa forma.
— V. ḏ̣a.

, ḏ̣àu (E. 40, 13),
V. e ḏ̣au.

ḏ̣ā-ā,
V. sotto ḏ̣.

, ḏ̣ā, (Brug.), Ver. di q̈ā.

, ḏ̣āt opp. ḏ̣ā-tā, l'imperatore Geta.

, ḏ̣ā-u, V. e ḏ̣au.

ḏ̣aīsers,
V. kaīsrs.

(E, 38, 9)
(Br., Dict.) ḏ̣au,
V. e ḏ̣au.

(Abyd.)
(E) ḏ̣au, Var. di ḏ̣a.

ḏ̣au (E),
V. ḏ̣a.

, ḏ̣au-īt
V. ḏ̣aū.

(Dict. geo. 371)
(D. I. T., I, 102, 21)
(Stel. Bianx, l. 5)
(ib. 7)
(ib. c 31)
(E.)
(Birch, Coffin of Am. XXVII, 16)
(Lieb.)
(Cassa funer. dell'Ermitage, Pietrob.)
ḏ̣ūa, Ver. di
ḏ̣aūa.
— Il gruppo
, nel l. c (E.), designa uno speciale dolore di petto; respirazione corta, oppressa, ansante, ansarte; oppressione di petto, di respiro; asma.
— (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, l. c.) head-
— L'ultimo gruppo è nel l. c. seguito da casa di Ammone, e designa, secondo Lieblein, una funzione particolare nel culto del dio Ammone.

, ḏ̣ab, braccio, gomito; forma antiquata di ḏ̣b (V.) cogli stessi significati; oppure derivato da ḏ̣b, curvarsi, piegarsi. ϭΒ01, ΔΦ01, brachium; plur. e duale ϭΒΟΕ.

(D. H. T. II, 35, b, 9)
(Stel. Aleſs II, l. 2, Bulac)
forme duali collo stesso significato.
(D. H. T. l. c.; fr.),

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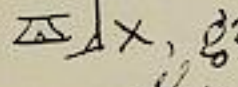
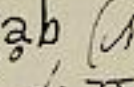
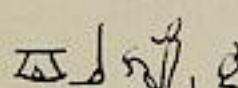
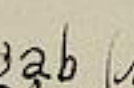
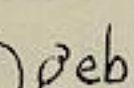
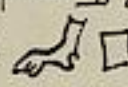
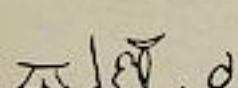
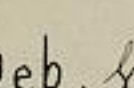
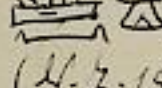
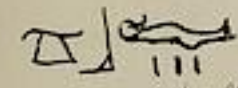
forte di braccio, di braccia forti.

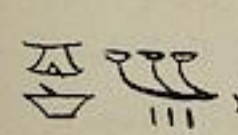
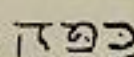
 , gꜣb (Nav. Todt. p.220),
Var. di  gab.

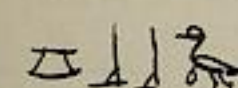
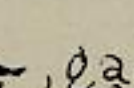
 , gꜣb (Nav. l.c. prec., 38, A, 5, p. 154),
V.  gab.

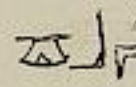
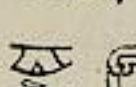
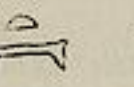
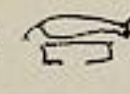
geb, curvarsi, piegarsi;
forma semplice e sinonima di  àgb (V.).
2) — Equiv. a  kp.
3) — Il 2° gruppo è anche equivalente a gb-t.

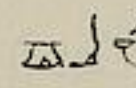
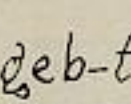
 , geb, Var. di  qb; onde
 (Karn.) = mnqb (V.).
(4-2-1886, 2).

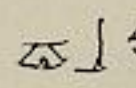
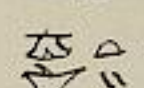
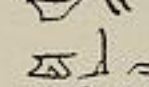
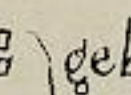
 , geb (Levi, Cassa Mummiforme di Brera) deperimento, corruzione, corrosione (di un cadavere).

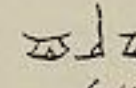
 , geb (Denol.) foglia, foglie.
σωβε, ϫωβι, folium;
rabbin. foglia.
V.  qb.

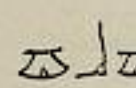
 , gꜣbba (VI dinast.),
Var. di  gab.

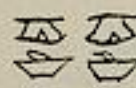
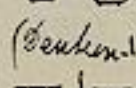


(Denkm. IV, 48, a; Sarc.-Sarcoph. Bull.)
geb-t, deriv. da  gb, all.; g.f., la volta del cielo, il cielo.
Confr.  kp.

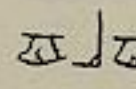
 , geb-t (Edfu),
V.  gb.




geb-ti, geb-dod-ti (?), forme duali di  gb, collo stesso significato; V. id. ex.

 , gebgeb (Tusc. Sepi I, 289),
(Masp.) trasalire.
— Confr. i due segg.

 , gebgeb, (E) morbus cruris, claudicatas.


(Denkm. IV, 50, c)

(Karn.)
gebgeb, schiacciare, guastare, tritare, tagliare in pezzettini, fare a pezzi, sminuzzare (anche coi denti).
ϭIBϭIB frustum, fragmentum.
2) — Opprimere, uccidere, trucidare, macellare, scannare, abbattere; — far strage.

 , gebgebī (Champ., Not.

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Descr., p. 185), nome di un animale. Brugsch confr. con ϭαλι (B.), ϭαλιϥ (?.), ϫαπαλιπ, ϫαϥαλιϥ (M.)†, formica.

, ǧebǧebu (Leps. Ausw. 12,39), v. e , ǧbǧb.

, ǧep (E, 102,12) ϭοπ, nausea, nauseare.

ǧep, forma semplice di , , àǧp, àkp, (?.), collo stesso significato. — Inondare, coprir di acqua; versare, versar acqua.
(Stel. Bianxi, ritto 27; verso 17,20; D.H.J. II, 54, d, 3)
(D.H.J. II, 54, a, 5)
(Denkm. VI, 118)
— L'inondazione, la corrente che sale (D.H.J. II, 54, d. 3); rovescio d'acqua.
— Chab. lo assimila al copto ϭΗΠ (M.). ϭΗΠΕ (?), ⲧ, (עָב), nube, nuvola; e trad. nuvole di pioggia e di temporale nel cielo.
— Lauth (Z.d.d.m.G. 1871, 623) traduce: sorso d'acqua, e confronta con ϭοπε sorbillum, אבג assorbire, bere.
— Io confronterei con אבג accumular l'acqua, onde בְּאֵר palude, cisterna, fossa.
— (D.H.J. l.c.), nessun terreno manca di inondazione.

, ǧepes (Brug., 3 Kal., Taf. X, l. 17), Var. di sǧp o di sǧb (?.).

ǧef, ǧefu, ǧef-t, identico all'ebr. קוף, sanscr. kapi, greco κῆπος, κῆβος, lat. cepus, scimia; — e precisamente il cinocefalo, o il babbuino.
(Z. 1866, 100)
(Champ. Mon. 328)
(Z. 1874, 31)
(Z. 1876, 7)
plur. (D. Florile. 2)
, fem. (Champol. l.c.)
— Il gatto-mammone, il cercopithecus (Z. 1864, 9), l'abeleg o abeleñg degli Arabi e dei Nubiani.

c , ǧamu, Var. di qmt (?.), slogatura, lussazione, storcitura, ecc.; — ed i verbi corrispondenti.
ϭωωμε, detorquere, pervertere, depravare.

, ǧemeṣ (Sarc. a Bul.), i capelli, opp. acconciatura di capelli.

, ǧemḥ (Tomba di Setì I, Biban-el-Mol.), rara metatesi invece di ḥmǧ.

, ǧemeḥ (De Roug. Chrest.

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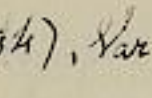
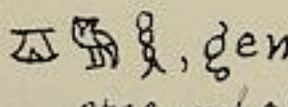
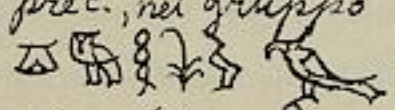
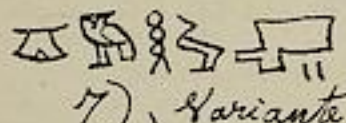
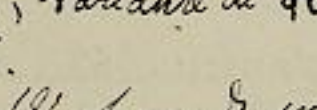
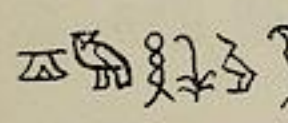
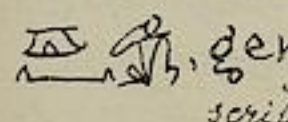
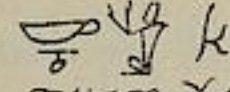
p. 84), Var. di  qmḥ.

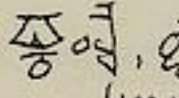
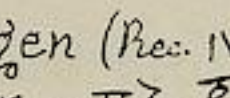
 , gemḥ (Inscr. Unas) Var. del prec., nel gruppo  , gemḥ-su, da Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 42) trad.: l'aquila dallo sguardo fisso.

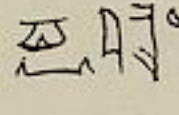
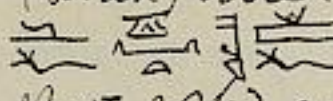
, gemḥu, Variante di gmḥ.

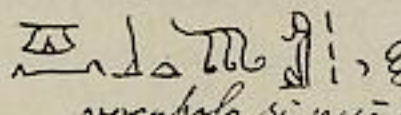
 , gemḥu (Inscr. Unas. 7), Variante di  , gmḥ-t.
— (H. Lemm, Z. 1887, 13) il recipiente dell'olio, la parte della lucerna o lampada che contiene il lucignolo gmḥ-t.

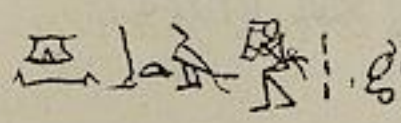
 , V. sotto gmḥ.

 , gen (Brisel X, 1 e seg.), antica scrittura invece delle posteriori  kn e knau.
ϬNOϬ, ΔNOϬ, postulare, petere; ΔNE, interrogare, scisciari; onde ΔNO, ΠE, interrogatio, inquisitio, ἐξετασμός. — Domandare, richiedere; investigare, esaminare, ricercare; — ed i sost. corrisp..

 , gen (Rec. IV, 82, 1), V.  knn e gann.

 , genà (Denkm. III, 19b, l. 27), (Goodw., Z. 1867, 50 e seg.) memoria, ricordanza, rimembranza; scritto consacrato alla ricordanza del passato, cronaca, ricordo, memoriale, memoria; (Birch) titre.
 (Inscr. Sepi I, 364), egli lascia le sue memorie fra gli uomini (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 158).

 , geneb-t-u. Questo vocabolo si può supporre composto di (Var. di) e , quindi letteralmente aventi-treccia. Così erano designati i giovani principi egiziani, distinti pel riccio o la treccia che loro pendeva da un lato della testa:
— Confr. anche gab-ti.
2) — V. qnb-t.
3) — Derivato dallo stesso radicale qnb che il vocabolo dell'ab. prec.: letti quelli che risiedono a lato, cioè nelle terre australi, gli abitanti della regione del Sud (جنوب), i popoli meridionali, gli abitatori di Punt, gli Arabi (Brugsch, Dict.).

 , genb-ti-u (Tomba di

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Ramesse II, Abido), equiv. al prec., all. 3.

, genb-tu (Karnac), v. gnbt.

, genen, v. gn e knn.

(Stel. Metternich)
genen, esser sposato, snervato, debole, fiacco, stanco, lasso, languido, frale, affralito, impotente; svenuto, tramortito, paralizzato, inerte; senza forza, senza energia. — Infermo, delicato.
ϭ-ΠΑΡ (M.), ΧΝΑΡ (P.), morari; cunctari; pigritia, segnities; ϭΕΝΝΕ, ϭΙΝΝΕ (P.M.), piger, remissus; ϭΝΟΝ (P.M.) mollis, tener, delicatus. — ϩϧΠ, ΠϧΠ, ammalare, esser infermo; esser debole, languido; divenir debole; esser fiaccato.
(D'Orb. 14,2), e il cuore di lui era paralizzato (opp. inerte).
— Al Rit. 7,3 questo vocabolo è posto in parallelismo con nn; (Birch) to crouch

, gennà, v. gnn e qnnà.

, gennu (P. Prisse IX, 4 e seg.), v. gn.

, gennu (E; Beni-Hass.), secondo il Bilharz, designa l'uccello coracias garrula, che è anche chiamato surut.

gennu.
(Liste dei Nomi)
(Rit. 28,5)
v. gnà.

, gennu (Stela Amada, l. 14), (Brugsch) Feuerständer, Lichthalter.

, genen-t (Mar. Abyd.), v. gnà.

, gens (J. de Roug. Edfu, 52, 11), v. ! gannus.
— (l.c. 21,11) sinon. di hun.

gen-t,
v. gnà.

, gent (Naville, Myth. d'Hor. II),

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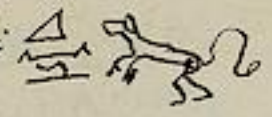
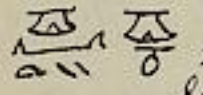
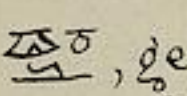
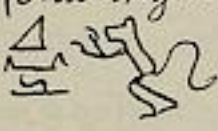
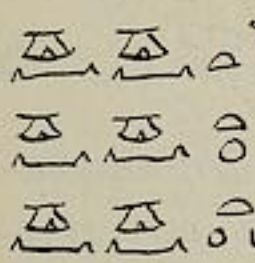
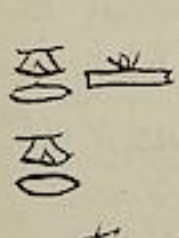
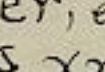
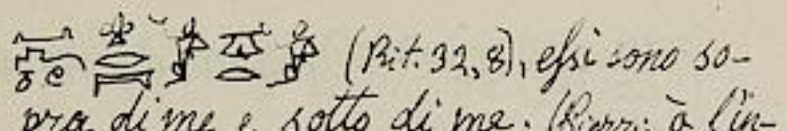
Voce di dialetto invece di  gnd.

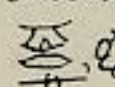
 , gentiq opp. gegentiq ?
V. al fonetico ggntiq.

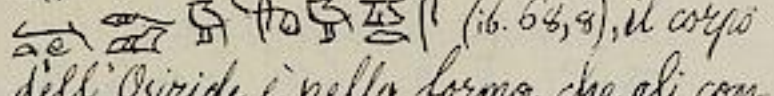
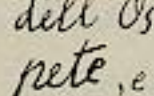
 , gend (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. 11),
Var. di  gnd.

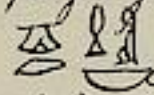
 gengen-t (E, P. Med. 11,6), nome di un medicamento particolare. (Brug.) Forse identico al قيناقينا degli Arabi?
— Copt ϩⲓⲛⲓϩⲓⲛ grano, bacca.
— ϫⲓⲛⲕⲟⲛ croco, zafferano.

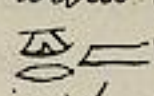
 ger, equiv. ed affine con  xr, con cui specialmente volte si scambia (si confrontino i seguenti esempi con quelli dati all'art. xr). Con, sotto; ed anche con senso relativo: che è con, che è sotto; quindi portante, avente, contenente, ecc.; — a soddisfazione, con soddisfazione, a sufficienza, sufficiente; (Masp.) a disposizione di... di competenza di, appartenente a; — ed altri significati prepositivi identici a quelli di xr (V.), dei quali alcuni saranno meglio dimostrati dagli esempi che seguono. — Prende anche gli affissi pronominali.

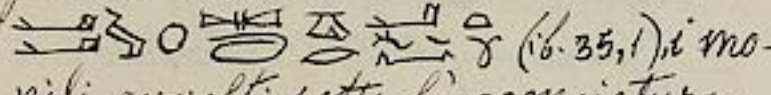
 (Rit. 32,8), essi sono sopra di me e sotto di me; (Pierr.: à l'instar du chef qui est en moi).

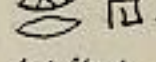
 ger-s (ib. 32,6), con esso.

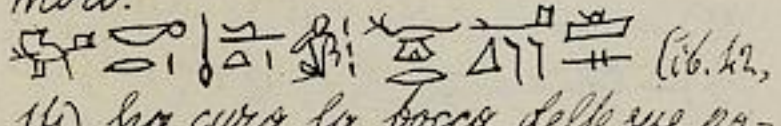
 (ib. 64,8), il corpo dell'Osiride è nella forma che gli compete, e segue:  , alias, regolare; (Pierr.:) le corps de l'Osiris N. est en passager bien équipé.

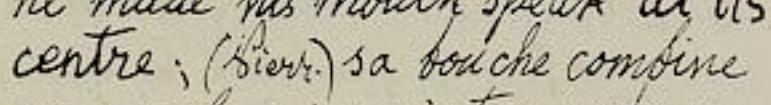
 (ib. 15,9), sotto la tua Maestà, cioè sotto la sovranità, il governo, l'autorità di tua Maestà.

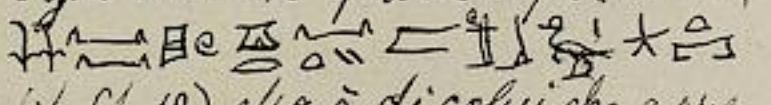
 (ib. 31,7), a fianco di Osiride; (Birch) into the place where Osiris is; (Pierr.) que l'on tient auprès d'Osiris.

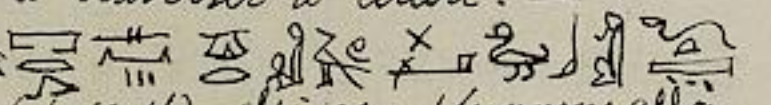
 (ib. 35,1), i monili avvolti sotto l'acconciatura.

 (ib. 52,4), sotto il sicomoro.

 (ib. 42, 14), ha cura la bocca delle sue parole nella loro esattezza; (Birch) he made his mouth speak at its centre; (Pierr.) sa bouche combine ses paroles qui maintiennent son équilibre.

 (ib. 17, 89), ogni dio è in spavento per.....;

 (ib. 64, 13), essa è di colui che apre la porta; (Birch) so it is while passing the Gate; (Pierr.) ceux qui sont à traverser les Portes. —

 (ib. 19, 14), essi non sfuggono alla guardia di Seb in eterno.

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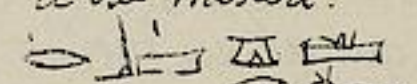
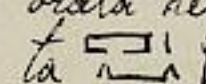
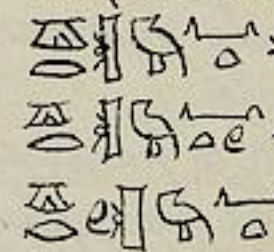
(ib. 120,1) il portatore dei misteri.

 (ib. 144,21) al luogo in cui egli è; (Birch) to the place which holds him;

, letter. portante la fiamma, nome di una divinità adorata nella camera del tempio chiamata  camera della fiamma (Mar. Abyd. I, 43, l. 44).

 (Goodw., Z. 1873, 40) con sua soddisfazione, a sua soddisfazione. (In luogo di si trova anche affisso un altro pronome , , ecc.). — Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 15) traduce invece: a sua disposizione.

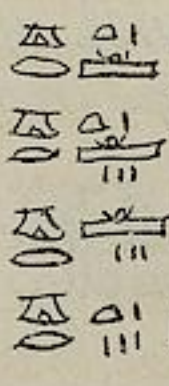
equiv. a (V. sotto XI).

2) — Equiv. al seg. (V.).

3) — Equiv. a ḳr,

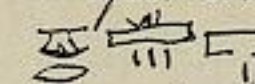
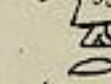
4) — (Rit. 39,8) equiv. a ḳr.

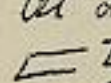
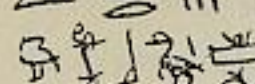
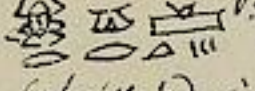
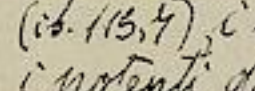
5) — Congiunzione: ma, però, quando, ora, ecc.; — freq. nell'espressione , ar-ḳer (Rit. 17, 14, 30, 48, 66; 18, 40; 64, 30), imperciocchè, quando poi, se poi; (Birch) for; (Brug.) bezüglich, Weiterhin; (Pierr.) or.

 (Rit. 133, 11); (ib. 6, 3; 64, 16; 83, 2; pl.); (ib. 42, 14); (ib. 64, 10) ḳer, il necessario, le sostanze, le proprietà, res, cose, affari, possessioni; arredi, suppellettili, ecc.

(Birch) properties; (Pierr.) facultés, fonctions, sustentation, fonctionnement; — (Brugsch) Art; — (Goodwin) descendants.

— Spesso equiv. al prec. ant. 1 (Rit. 133, 11); — ma più freq. con senso relativo: ciò che è sotto —, con —, in —, sul —, ecc. — e quindi anche i significati: dipendenza, particolarità, disposizione, soddisfazione; — specie; sudditi, ecc., come è dimostrato dai seguenti esempi.

— Equiv. al seg. come sost., onde  (V. art. seg.). e quindi il titolo  , ḳer-pe, amministratore delle suppellettili e degli arredi di un tempio

 (Rit. 64, 10) a piacimento.  (ib. 16, 10) attraverso cui egli penetra a suo piacimento; (Birch) through which he has passed (turned), they are his property; (Pierr.) à son passage il est pour les fonctions (du défunt).  (ib. 113, 7), i suoi sudditi diventano i potenti di An (V. sotto XI-1).  (ib. 6, 3), allora è abbattuto il male dall'individuo secondo la sua specie; (Brugsch) insofern als das Sündige an ihm beseitigt ist wie ein jeglicher nach seiner Art; (Birch) when the evil has dragged a person beneath it; (Loret) or il a chassé de lui toute souillure, il est en état; (Pierr.) alors lui est enlevé

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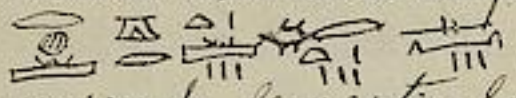
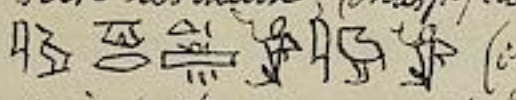
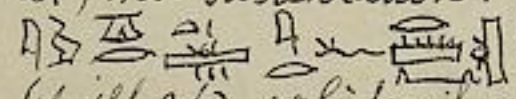
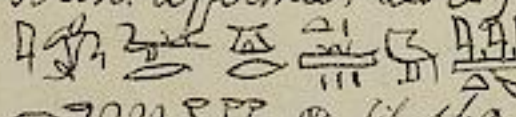
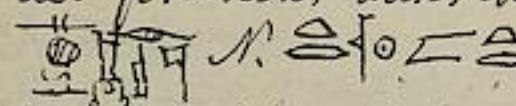
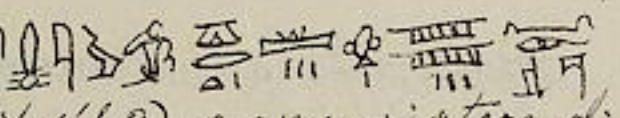
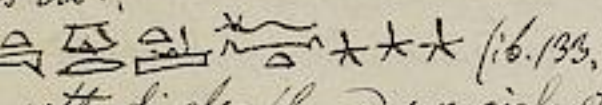
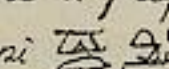
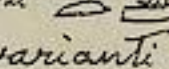
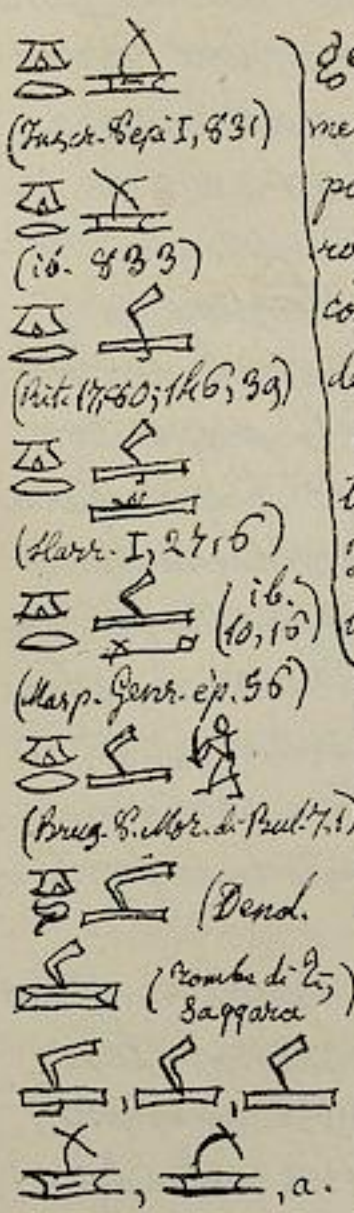
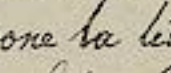
tout principe mauvais comme à un homme maître de ses facultés.
 (ib. 83,2), conoscendo le particolarità dei loro corpi; (Birch) knowing what they have in their bellies; (Wiedemann) erkennend ihr Innerster; (Pierr.) je sais ce qui est dans le sein des dieux; (Masp.) idem.
 (ib. 124,7), le mie sostanze sono presso di me; (Birch) what I have by me; (Pierret) ma sustentation.
 (ib. 114,3c), egli ha il suo necessario fino a questo giorno; (Birch) they are retaining him till he waits for that day; (Pierr.) et ses facultés seront affermies dès ce jour.
 (ib. 149,4) oh Grande delle proprietà (che sono) nella Campagna di Aanru; (Birch) oh Greatest of possessions in the Fields of the Aakeniu; (Pierr.) o chef des fonctions dans etc.;
 (ib. 142,14), fa scorrere l'Osiriano N. da lui uno dopo l'altro gli anni che sono in lui; (Birch) the Osiris N. turn over from time to time what is in him; (Pierr.) Les évolutions de l'Osiris N. de saison en saison sont ses fonctions et sont en lui; (Lefeb.) cet Osiris N. renverse année par année sous lui.

 (ib. 146,2), o annunziatore di ciò che succede alle porte di Osiride ogni giorno!; (Birch) Oh! keeping the things which belong to the doors etc.; (Pierr.) oh! ceux qui commandent le fonctionnement des portes etc.,
 (ib. 133,11) si fa sotto di essa (barca) un cielo stellato.

— Dai precedenti esempi è facile il concludere il frequente scambio fra i gruppi  e  e fra le loro varianti. V. sotto XI un'altra serie di esempi a conferma di questo.


(Tusch.-Sepa I, 831)
(ib. 833)
(Rit. 17,60; 146; 39)
(Harr. I, 27 b)
(ib. 10,15)
(Harp. Genn. ep. 56)
(Brug. S. Mor. d. Bud. 7,1)
(Dend.
(Tombe di Saqqara)
, , ,
, , a.

ger (Brugsch, nel Supplemento del suo Dizionario, propone la lettura ḳrḳ del geroglifico  e sue varr.. confr. le voci copte corrispondenti a questo vocabolo ed ai seguenti, ed alle varianti registrate al fonetico ḳrḳ). Il significato fondamentale è prender al laccio;
— ed il passivo.
ϭωρϭ, ϭορϭ, ϫωρϫ, insidiari, venari, captare, tendere laqueum.
— Da questo significato sono derivati i seguenti:
1) — Prendere, cacciare, pescare, pigliare, togliere, levare,

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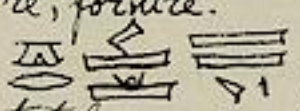
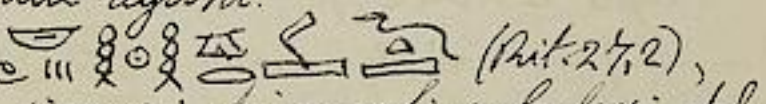
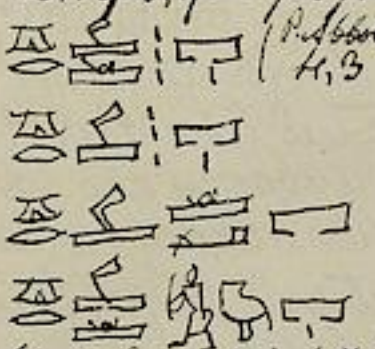
cogliere, afferrare, acchiappare, impugnare, abbrancare.
2) — Prendere, tenere, tener sodo, trattenere, conservare, fermare, prender possesso di, impadronirsi di, appropriarsi; prendere o attribuirsi la proprietà, il dominio, la padronanza; possedere; tenere, avere in proprietà. — Onde
3) Capire, contenere, avere, comprendere; — consistere, constare; — consistenza.
4) — Fermarsi, arrestarsi, conservarsi, abitare; essere stabilito, domiciliato; aver possessioni in...
5) — Sostantivo corrispondente a tutti i precedenti significati: caccia, pesca, presa; possesso, possessione, proprietà, dominio, padronanza; — il contenuto, la capienza, la capacità, la consistenza; — domicilio, abitazione, stazione, ecc..
6) — Possedente, avente, tenente, contenente; onde la prepos. con.
— ϭωλ, ϭολ, ϭελ (M.-F.) rapere, furari, colligere, obsidere, vindemiare; et similia; ϭωρϭ, ϭωρϫ, ϫωρϫ, habitare, habitari; ϭαλωοϭ habitare. כוּל comprendere, contenere; כָּרַז possedere; גּוּר abitare, soggiornare, dimorare (specialmente come forestiero, straniero, pellegrino).
— 7) — Distendersi, stendersi, allungarsi, dilatarsi, tendersi; teso (C, 100, Louvre, parlando di mammelle). ϭωλκ, ϭολκ, ϫωλκ, extendere, extendi.
8) — Intraprendere, preparare, disporre, allestire, far pronto, stabilire, munire, provvedere, approvvigionare, fornire, corredare, dotare, fornir di dote, far il corredo, dar la dote, ϭρηϭε, ϭρηϭι, ϭρηϫι, ϯ, dos; dote (Abido, Gioventù di Ramesse II, l. 66); corredo, armamento, arredo, mobiglio, ecc.
— Esser pronto, preparato; — disporsi (Chab. Égyptologie I, 121).
כּוּן, קָרַז, זְקָרַז, disporre, preparare, fornire.



, ger ta-ui, frequente titolo o nome di onore dei faraoni; letter. che ha preso possesso delle due terre; oppure: provveditore, fornitore delle due terre o delle due regioni.



(Rit. 27, 2), signori dei secoli, possessori dell'eternità, titolo dei quattro genii funerarii; (Birch) Lords of the age, holders of eternity; (Pierr.) seigneurs de la perpétuité du temps, qui possèdent l'éternité.



(P. Abbott, 4, 3; Brug., Mon. de Bud. 6, 5; Mar.-Deud.; Rec. VI, 69, 3) ger-pe, arredo, mobiglio, le suppellettili della casa, il contenuto della casa; gli oggetti (mobili ed arnesi ed utensili) che si trovano in casa.

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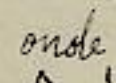
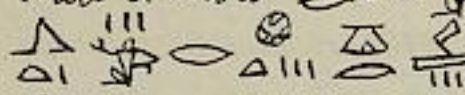
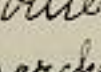
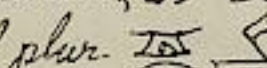
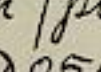
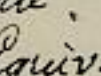
—Ed anche il governo, l'amministrazione, l'economato della casa; onde il titolo  (V. art. prec.).  (Rit. 84, 3), le mie escursioni alle città, e professioni; (Masp.) mes expéditions contre les régions de la fraude (V. all. 13); (Pierr.) ma circulation dans les villes, la préparation (de ma marche, ).

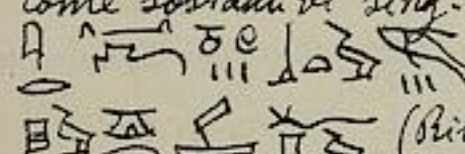
— 9) — Il plur.  e quello citato all'es. prec., significano più freq. res, cose, beni, proprietà; affari.

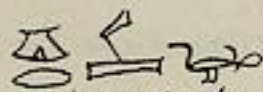
10) — Il 2° di questi plurali (Nav. M. d'Il. VII, 8) designa un pezzo speciale dell'armatura o attrezzatura di una nave. Brugsch trad.: Leitersprossen (pioli)?, e confr. col copto ϭλοϭϵ, τϵ, scala.

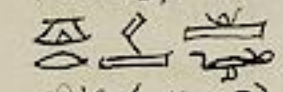
— 11) — Anche preg. equiv. a  qr, specialmente nel senso di sotto, inferiormente.

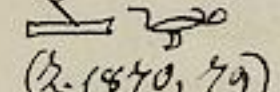
12) — Equiv. a  .

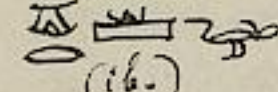
13) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 17, 80; 146, 39); i plurali citati all'all. 9, usati preg. come sostantivi sing.

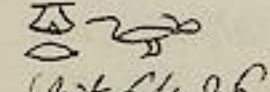
 (Rit. 17, 80), quelle cose che gli Dei abbominano sono il calcolo e i suoi inganni; (Birch) things of a nature hateful to the Gods are trick and craft; (De Rougé) les choses que détestent les dieux, c'est le compte de sa malice; (Pierret) ceux que détestent les dieux, ce sont ceux dont on suppute le mal-

 (Rit. 125, 3 e 7; Sall. II, 10, 4)

 (D'Orb. 17, 6)

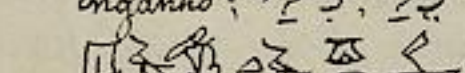
 (P. 1870, 79)

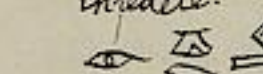
 (ib.)

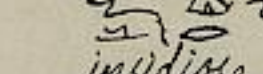
 (Rit. 64, 36)

qer. in connessione col significato fondamentale del vocabolo precedente, significa: tutto ciò che quasi tende ad un laccio, ciò che è proprio ad adescare nel laccio; — quindi: insidia, agguato, astuzia, inganno, furberia, frode, trappola, falsità, truffa, mariuoleria, baratteria, malizia, artifizio; ruse, malice; (Birch) craft; — bugia, menzogna; — (Pierr.) mal. — Ingannatore, gabbatore, truffatore, mariuolo, barattiere, impostore, bugiardo, mentitore, raggiratore, furbo, intrigante, astuto, malizioso. — Insidiare, prendere, cogliere, acchiappare, cattivare, ingannare, gabbare, mentire, frodare, defraudare, truffare, raggirare.

— ϭολ (C, π), mendacium; ⟨כזב⟩ agir con frode, defraudare, ingannare, macchinare, onde ⟨כזבה⟩ insidia, macchinazione, inganno; ⟨כזבי⟩, ⟨כזבי⟩ fraudolente.

 (D'Orb. l. c.), oh! la mentitrice!, così apostrofa Batau, trasformata in persea, la sua moglie infedele.

 (Rit. 125, 3), commettere falsità (oppure frode)

 (ib. 64, 36), dire parole insidiose (contro---,), dire menzogne o falsità (Pierr.: de perfidie) contro qualcuno.

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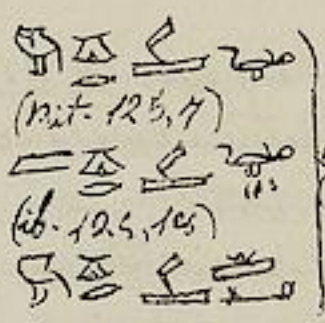
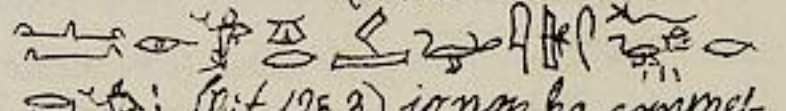
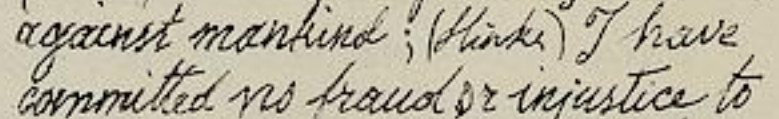
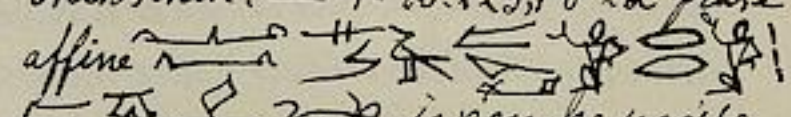
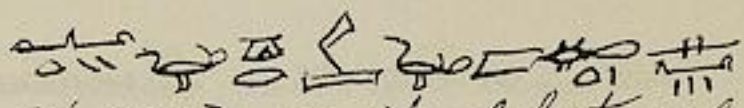
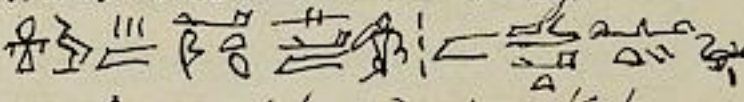
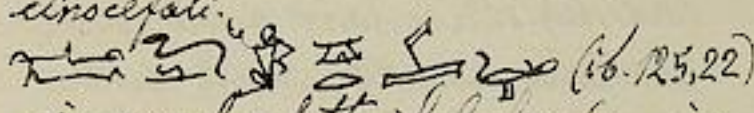
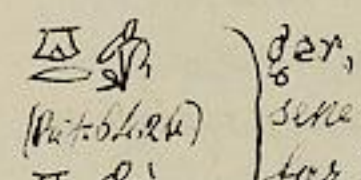

m-ḏer, falsamente. proditoriamente, a tradimento, con frode, con inganno, con astuzia, ecc.

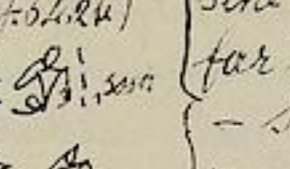

(Rit. 125,3), io non ho commesso nè falsità nè menzogna verso gli uomini; (Sierv.) je n'ai fait perfidement de mal à aucun homme; (Birch) I have not privily done evil against mankind; (Hincks) I have committed no fraud or injustice to any man; (Brug.) nicht habe ich gesprochen eine unrechte Rede zu einem Menschen; (Rein.) ich habe nicht begangen Lug und Trug vor den Menschen; (Pleyt.) je n'ai pas commis de péchés (la fraude) envers les hommes; (Masp.) je n'ai commis aucune fraude contre les hommes.

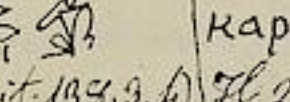

(ib. 125,7), io non ho ordinato l'assassinio per tradimento. Io non ho commesso tradimento verso (o contro) nessuno; (Brug.) nicht habe ich jemand getödtet um eines Unrechts willen, etc.; (Rein.) nicht habe ich in Arglist Befehl zu einem Morde gegeben; ich habe keinen Betrug begangen an den Menschen. — V. ib. 125,18 la frase affine  , io non ho ucciso uomini a tradimento.

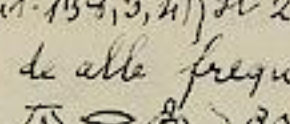

(ib. 125,35), non v'ho falsità nei loro petti; (Sierv.) le mal n'est pas dans votre sein. — E analogamente 
(ib. 126,3), viventi di verità, pascentisi di verità, privi di menzogna, sono chiamati i quattro genii cinocefali.


(ib. 125,22) io non ho detto il falso (opp. io non ho mentito).

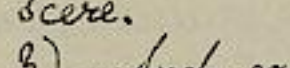
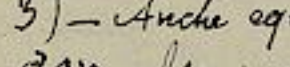

ḏer, tacere, star fatto, star seno zitto, tener il silenzio; far silenzio; — silenzioso; — silenzio. кapω (B.), кωπpω, silere. Il 2° vocabolo copto corrisponde alle frequenti formole equivalenti


ḏer-ro, ḏer-m-ro, letteralmente: tacere della bocca, tener la lingua


àr ḏer, far silenzio, tacere.


s-ḏer, forme causative. V. al foratico sḏr.

2) — Adoperato anche nel senso di sordo (Rit. 78,4; An. V,23,4); come dall'ebr. שָׁתַם tacere, שָׁתוּם sordo. кopp (M.) surdus. ep-кopp obmutescere.

3) — Anche equiv. a  e  ḏer, nel senso prepositivo, e specialmente

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con, avente, avere; sotto, inferiormente, ecc.
(Stela Bokenxons), io ho la verità, cioè: io sono verace, veritiero, amico della verità.
, avente la testimonianza della verità.
(Rit. 149,30), io sono questo struzzo che sta ritto su una gamba dentro di essa (dimora ȧa); oppure, secondo la variante , che sta sul canale che vi si trova (o che le appartiene) (H. Naville, 2. 1574).
4) — Equiv. a ȧa.
5) — (Pierr.) parlare, proclamare, gridare.

, ger-u (Rit. 134,5), probabilm. equiv. al prec. nel senso di silenziosi, muti.
(l.c.) i muti (e) i sordi.
— Birch lo riferisce al prec. all. 3 e traduce those who possess.
— Pierret lo identifica al prec., all. 5 e traduce proclamer.

, ger (Brugsch), variante di gr, all. 6.

, ger-ȧs (Rit. 113,7), (Lefeb., Mythe Osirien, 21) comune--, en qualité de--

, geru, equiv. alla prepos. gr, col senso relativo e riferentesi a nomi plurali. quelli che sono con--, sotto---, ecc.
2) — (Rit. 39,8) plurale di gr, ingannatori, ecc.
(Rit. l.c.), da essa sono avviliti gli ingannatori eternamente; — (Birch) it has failed in its power for ever; (Pierr.) malade par le venin qu'il contient éternellement.

, geru (2. 1673,40), v. gr.

, geru (Masp. Gent. ėpist. 30; Abido, giovento di Ramesse II, l. 68), v. gr.

, Cleopatra.

, grobatusa, nome di un capo di nazione asiatica in guerra cogli Egiziani.

, l'imperator Romano Galba.

, germī, (Champoll.) κραμε (M., πι) apium silvestre, cartamus.
— Confr. כֶּרֶם vigna.

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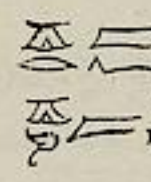
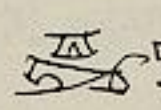
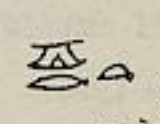
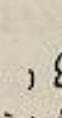
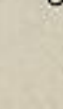
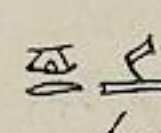
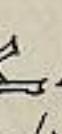
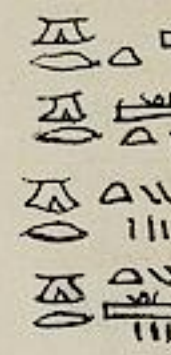
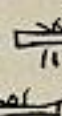
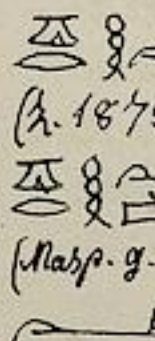

Germanicus, Vars. di krmnṯqs (K.)


gelserī (B. Rhind), V. klāsr.


gert, (Urman, Z. 1882, 165) – equivalente a  gr, congiunzione: ma però, ma quando, ecc. 2) – (Z. 1866, 72) il dio Ἄτδος delle trascrizioni greche. 3) – ger-t, equiv. a  grt.

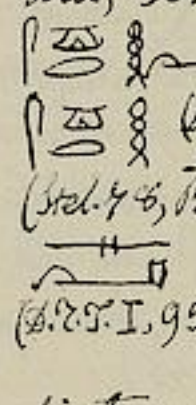

ger-t-u, forma plurale di  gr, sost.


ger-t-u, ger-ti-a, Varianti di  gr.

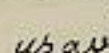

gereḥ, caricare, aggravare; esser caricato, aggravato. — Portare, reggere (Rec. l.c.). 2) – Terminare, completare, eseguire, compiere, condurre a fine, finire, provvedere completamente. — Compiuto, finito, eseguito, terminato. — Esecuzione (Masp. l.c. pp. 33, 52).

כלה terminare, finire, perfezionare, compire; כָּלָה, לְכָלָה, definitivamente, totalmente, del tutto.

3) — Essere quieto, tranquillo, pacifico, posato; riposare, dormire; -requie, pace, riposo, tranquillità, sonno.


s-gereḥ, forme causative: acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, mettere in pace; ricondurre allo stato di quiete, di tranquillità; calmar l'agitazione; render esente da turbamento, da perturbazione.

cbpaqt, cbpeqt (M.): quiescere; π- quies, tranquillitas, solitudo, vita ascetica.

4) — Deriv. dall'ab. prec.: ciò che noi chiamiamo pausa, negli spazi di scrittura, nel passaggio da un tema soggetto o argomento, ad un altro (Sall. I, 4, 5; 5, 4 e 11, ecc.). In questo senso si usava mettere nei papiri il segno  per indicare il luogo di una pausa, per separare i periodi, le strofe, i versetti, ecc.; e quindi usato come segno d'interpunzione, equivalente al nostro il capo (P. S. Harr. 500, verso). Questo segno è sostituito in altri papiri da un grosso punto ■ (P. Mag. Harris), o da tre tratti ≡ (P. Mor. di Bulaq). — E tutti questi segni sono ordinariamente in inchiostro rosso.

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ḏereḥ, g. m., derivato dal precedente, all. 3; propr.: il tempo del riposo, cioè la notte, ϭωρϙ, ϭωρ=ϙϙ, Δωρϙ (M.), ϵΔορϙ, ϵΔωρϙ (M., Π1), nox.

durante la notte, durante il giorno, in ogni tempo; modo di dire equivalente a: sempre, continuamente.

di notte e di giorno (Rit. 125, 46), espressione equiv. alla precedente: (Pierret) de la nuit au jour; (Birch) from night to day.

ḏerḥu, ḏerḥ-ui, Varr. di ḏrḥ.

ḏerk (Dend. Pronaos; Mar. Dend. I, 15, c), Varr. di ḏr (V. all'art. ḏr l'osservazione di Brugsch sul valore fonetico di questo segno).

ḏerϙ, Varianti di ḏr (V. ibidem l'osservazione di Brugsch sul valore fonetico di).

Brugsch (Z. 1886, 22), dopo aver dichiarato che questi gruppi hanno il significato fondamentale di prendere, pigliare, possedere, ecc., però probabilmente con un valore rafforzato, — soggiunge che essi si potrebbero collegare col copto ϰωρΔ, cadere securi, ascindere, frangere, ϰεφαλαιόω, e tradurre decapitare, decollare, fendere, spaccare; — decapitazione, decollazione, spaccamento.

ḏereḥ, ḏereḥ-t (Trans. 1877, 295), l'elemento aria divinizzato in maschio e femmina accoppiati.

ḏereḥ, (D. Baugesch. Taf. X), Var. di ḏrḥ.

ḏerḥu (Masp., Genr. ecc. 52), V. ḏrḥ.

ḏerḏ, Variante di ḏr, e del prec. (trad. di Brugsch, Z. 1886, l. c.)

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, ḏerḏ (opp. ḏeḏer?) (Isneh), verbo che esprime una lieta disposizione d'animo; rallegrarsi, giubilare, emettere grida di allegrezza.

, ḏes (Inscr. Sepi I, 661), ?

, ḏasa, v. .

(Inscr. Sepi I, 406, 675) (ib. 678) (ib. 376) ḏasmo, lato, parte, côté (Masper. Rec. de trav. VII). Onde le preposiz.

(ib. 674) (ib. 438) (ib. 406) al fianco, al lato, au côté, à côté (de....., ..., oppure coll'accusativo, ib. 671); sul lato, sulla parte, sul fianco (orientale od occidentale, destro o sinistro).

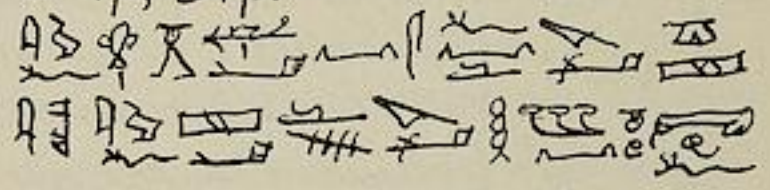
....., a questo lato di....

, ḏesʿ (P. Tor. Louvre I, 123), nome di un serpente mitologico così raffigurato:

, ḏesʿ (Liste des Nômes), variante di ḏasʿ, e di ksʿ.

, ḏesʿ (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXXI, 8) cry, or call; grido, chiamata.

, ḏesà (D'Orb. 7, 1-ult.), acuminare, aguzzare; acuto, aguzzo, tagliente, affilato, pungente. ϩⲁⲱⲥ, ϩⲱⲱⲥ (M.), ϩⲱⲱⲩⲉ (?), frangere, disrumpere.
Confr. le radici ebraiche equivalenti od affini: חדד, קצץ, קצב, קצה, כסח, חצב, גדע, גזז, גזר, חרץ, קרץ, קרע, קוס.



Egli prese un coltello affilato e tagliò il suo membro.

, ḏat (Karn., Sala delle statue), designa un unguento importato in Egitto dall'Asia; — ed anche il vaso che lo contiene.
Confr. ⲧⲓⲛ tino, ⲧⲉⲓ secchia.
— Brugsch confr. ⲑⲟⲥ pigmentum, ⲑⲏⲥⲓ purpura.

(Géog. I, 169) ḏet, g. f., peschiera. ⲑⲱⲧ (S., T), piscina,
(ib. 189) receptaculum aquae lapidibus exstructum.
— Confr. ⲡⲧⲓ riva, lido, sponda, spiaggia.

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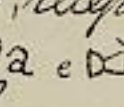
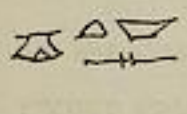
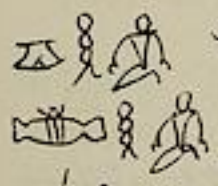
(Gieg. N. 110) (16. 109) (Deveria)

get opp. ḳa-t, armadio, stipo, arca, forziere, cassone, cassa. — Cappella, reliquiario di una divinità. ϭωτ, receptaculum.

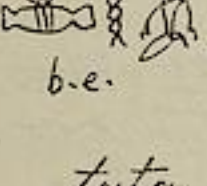
V. ḳa e  ḳa, all. 2.

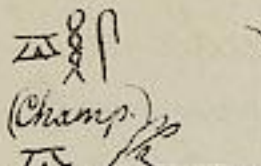
 , ḳetās, l'imperator Geta.

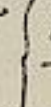

b.e.

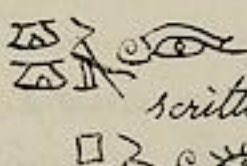
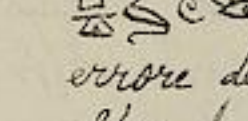
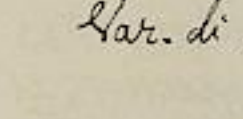
ḳeḥ, originalmente significa: esser di vista corta, d'ingegno ottuso, di spirito corto, di intelligenza corta, limitata; — e quindi 2) — esser negligente, trascurato, pigro; — perdersi d'animo. — Negligenza, trascuratezza, pigrizia, accidia. 3) — (L. 1866,66; 1868,46; — Rit 64,16; 147,9) sinonimo di nn (V.); essere stanco, abbattuto, afflitto; stanchezza, abbattimento, afflizione; (Lepage Ren.) to fail, faillir, manquer; (Birch) to fatigue, prostrate; wearied; (Pierr.) défaillance, affaissement.
stanco, faticato, sposato; debole, indebolito, abbattuto, affranto.

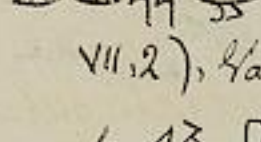
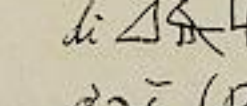
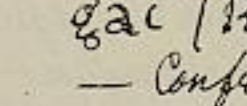
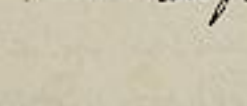
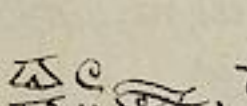
, ḳeḥ, (E.) ϭaq, damula.

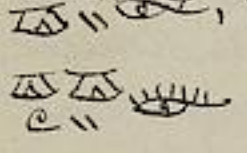
 , ḳeḥu, (E.) morbus pediculosus.

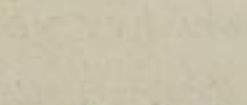

(Champ.) (D.K.T. 94)

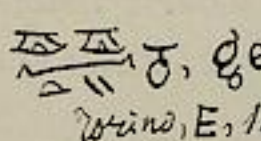
ḳeḥes (L. 1964,22), gazzella, Gazella dorcas; oriḳa, becco selvatico. — (Chab. Voy. 122) antilope. ϭqoc, ϭaqce, ϭaqci (C. N.) τε, δορκάς; —  capra. — Anche una specie di liocorno.

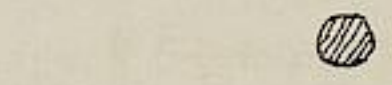
 , ḳeḳau, così deve essere scritto al Rit. 64,25, invece di  pḳau, che è certamente un errore dello scriba. V. ḳḳui. Var. di  qaqa.

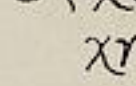
 , ḳeḳī (S. Sutimes, VII,2), Var. di  ḳaīu, di  qaī e di  ḳaī (Rit. 26,2). — Confr  ḳàu.

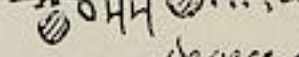

(b.e.)

ḳeḳui, Var. di  ḳḳau, cf. Rit. 64,25.

 , ḳeḳenti (Trans. 1874; Altare di Torino, E, 14), (Birch) bottiglia o piccolo vaso di vino. — V. ḳt, ḳatà, ḳa, ḳaī.



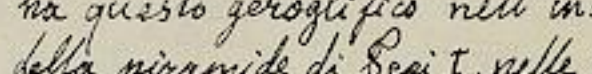
 , xe, 1) Variante della preposizione xr, e perciò identico al copto ϩⲁ, ϩⲁ.

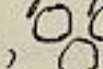
 ..., àmexī xe...., frequente invece di àmexī ...., v. per es. il sarcofago di Thotmes II.

2) — (Tomba di Ti). Var. di x.

3) — (Rosellini, Mon. 44, 12), Variante di xt.

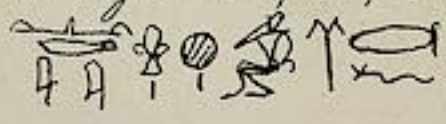
4) — Un altro valore ancora incerto ha questo geroglifico nell'inscrizione della piramide di Pepi I, nelle frequenti forme plurali (l. 712), (pr.), (656, 663), (757); per es. alla l. 663 si legge:

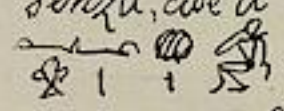
 , apre Horo .... di Set.

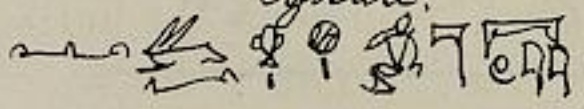
Forse le fauci? (v.  xx).

xe (Rit. 42, 1, 16; Rec. 4, 35), essere giovane, essere un fanciullo; — fanciullo, m. e f. (Rit. l.c.); — fanciullezza, gioventù, giovinezza, infanzia.

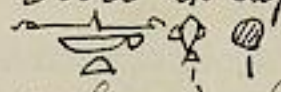
2) — Esser eguale, pari, simile, somigliante; ecc., in locuzioni comer.

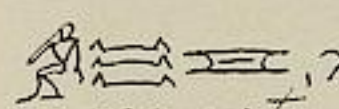
 àn kī ḥer xe m ran-f, nessun altro (dio) è eguale alla sua essenza, cioè a lui,

 , che non ha il suo eguale.

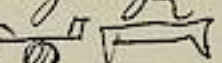
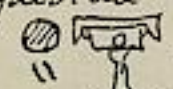
 , nessuno eguaglia questo dio.

le quali espressioni designano il dio Horo in Edfu.

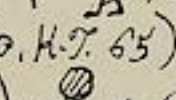
 , cui eguaglia nessun'altra (dea), frequente designazione di Hathor di Dendera.

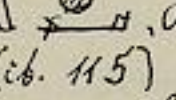
 , xe (P. 1870, 20), il firmamento; probabilmente derivato dal seguente, e perciò letter.: l'alto serbatoio delle acque.

xe, innalzare, elevare, sollevare, gonfiare. — Essere alto; alto; — altezza, elevazione, lunghezza.

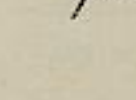
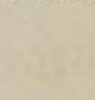
Equiv. ad  ax ed  xi.

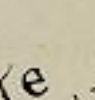
— Frequenti le forme causative

 , s-xe (D. H.-T. 65) } far alto, innalzare, rialzare, ergere, rialzare, ingrandire; accrescere, aumentare, allargare, ampliare, amplificare. — Alzare il capo.

 , du-xe (ib. 115)

— wsr (P. M., π) pars superior, summa altitudo: wsrt, wsrH (M.), produci, protendi.

 , xe, Var. di  xt.

2) — (P. 1875, 27), Variante di  xb.

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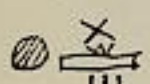
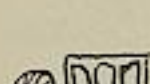
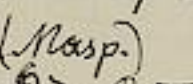
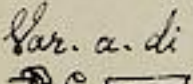
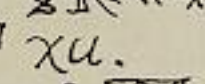
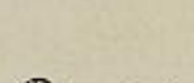
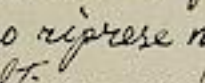
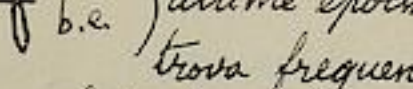
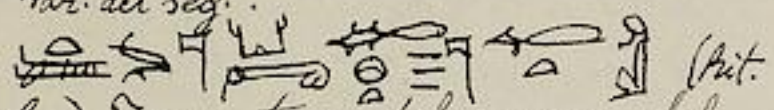
 , xe-u (S Orb. 7,6), plur. di xt.
, m-ket-xe-u (l.c.), altrimenti, letter. in altre cose.

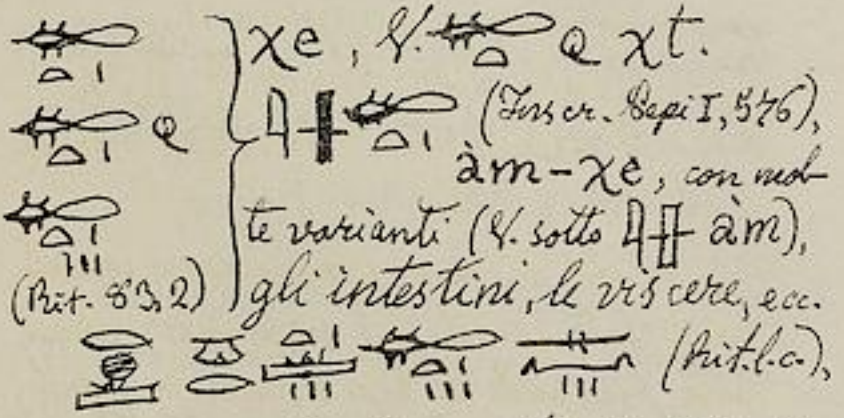
 , xe (Inscr. Pepi I, 432), sera o notte (Masp.)
Var. a. di  xaui e di  xu.
2) — V.  xa.

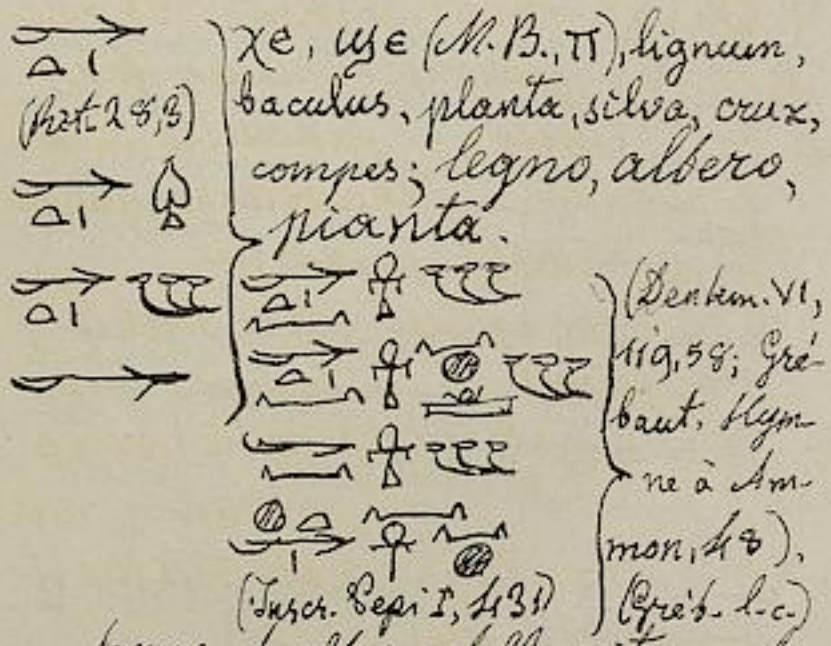
, xe, Var. di  xd.

b.e.
xe. Questo segno avea originalmente il fonetico xr, che esso riprese nuovamente nelle ultime epoche, nelle quali si trova frequentemente usato con valore ideografici eguali a quelli di , ,  e , xr (V.), ed anche con semplice valor sillabico eguale a e , xr.
2) — Var. di , , x, come per es. nell'espressione


xe-n-neneh, uye-n-nog (M.), ἐκοίνισμα. V. sotto nnh.
3) — (Chab.) contenere, rinchiudere, comprendere, equivalente cioè a xr, all. 1, senso verbale e relativo (V.), onde l'espressione
, m-bu-xe (opp. xer) -t (Rit. 145,6), letter. nel luogo in cui tu sei.
4) — (Rec. de trav. II, 13, Rit. 142, 23).

Var. del seg.
 (Rit. l.c.), ?um, toro del gruppo del grande ciclo degli Dei; (Bierr.) ?oum, taureau du flanc de la troupe des grands dieux.


xe, V. xt.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 576), àm-xe, con molte varianti (V. sotto àm), gli intestini, le viscere, ecc. (Rit. 83,2)
 (Rit. l.c.), conoscendo le particolarità dei loro corpi; (Birch) knowing what they have in their bellies; (Wiedemann) erkennend ihr Innerster; (Bierr. e Masp.) je sais ce qui est dans leur sein.


xe, uye (M. B., 11), lignum, baculus, planta, silva, crux, compes; legno, albero, pianta.
(Denkm. VI, 119, 58; Grébaut, Hymne à Ammon, 48), (Gréb. l.c.)
legno od albero della vita, cioè la pianta alimentare; forse albero fruttifero; (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) albero di vita. V. sotto ānx.

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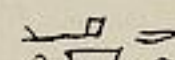
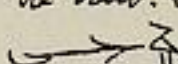
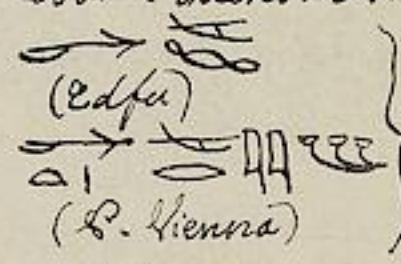
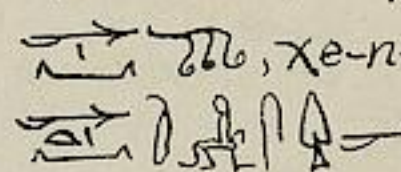
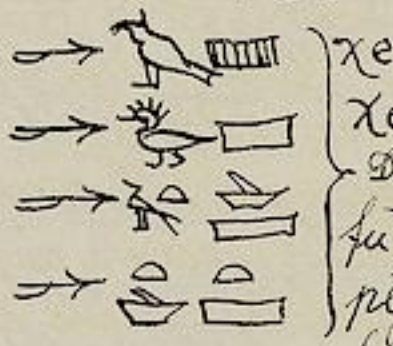
 (An. III, 2, 3), Gloret, Rec de trav. VIII, 110) jardin fruitier.

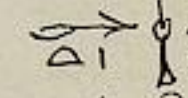
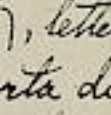
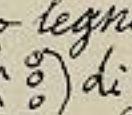
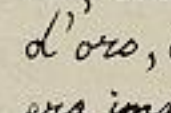
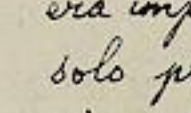
 , albero da cui si estraeva l'incenso Ahem.

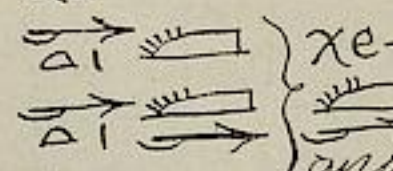
 xe-mer, xe-merī, (Edfu) (P. Vienna) V. sotto mr.

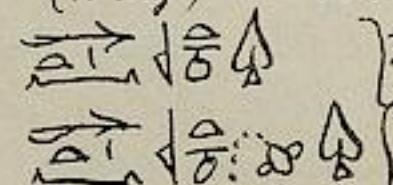
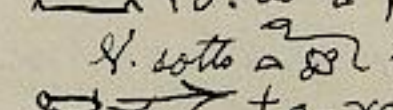
 m, xe-n-s'en, V. sotto m s'n.

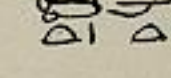
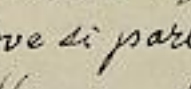
, xe-n-tes'epes, V. sotto, ts'ps.

 xe-deb, xe-tab, xe-tb-t (Z. 1870, 157; D. Bauges. Tav. 46; Edfu), forma di legno per far mattoni. (V. sotto db).

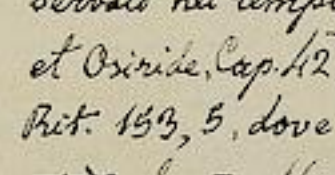
 xe-ḥez (Dümi. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), letter.: albero o legno bianco; sorta di ānti () di color d'oro, che cresceva in Etiopia. Esso non era impiegato nelle funzioni sacre, ma solo privatamente per la preparazione dell'olio odoroso  ḥe-kennu, al cui scopo serviva parimenti il  xss o  xs-xs.

 xe-qem, Varianti di qm (V.); il legno nero, l'ebano; (Brug.) l'ontano.

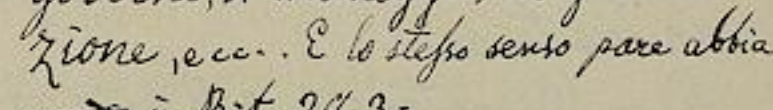
 xe-n-qedten, Varianti di  , V. sotto zt, all. 2.

 , te-xe (P. Rhind, 17, 3), altare o tavola di legno, su cui si deponevano le offerte; — in parallelismo con  t̄a-t.

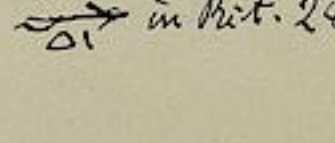
2) — Bastone, canna, pertica.

 (Rit. 99, 11) (Bianxi, verso, 13) l'albero della nave, l'albero maestro. Confr. ⲩⲧⲉ (Z., π), malus, arbor navis.

3) — Una determinata misura di lunghezza, analoga alla moderna pertica, canna. Secondo Lepsius (Z. 1865, 9), corrisponde all'orgya di sei piedi.

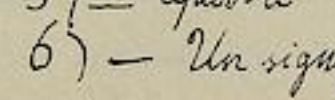
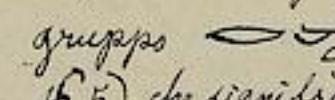
 300 pertiche nella sua lunghezza e 30 pertiche nella sua larghezza (Rit. 149, 13 e 14).

— Misura di lunghezza in generale, nelle espressioni

 xe-n-neneḥ, V. sotto nnḥ.

4) — Il legno mistico che era conservato nei templi (V. Plutarco, De Iside et Osiride, Cap. 42). Lo stesso senso ha in Rit. 153, 5, dove si parla di un legno che è nella mano di Iside. — Ed il medesimo senso ha probabilmente nella espressione xe-n-ānx citata all'alinea 1.

5) — Equiv. a x.

6) — Un significato speciale ha nel gruppo  , r-xe (An. IV, verso, 16, 5), che significa: sotto la guida, la direzione, l'amministrazione, il governo, il maneggio, la giurisdizione, ecc.. E lo stesso senso pare abbia  in Rit. 28, 3:

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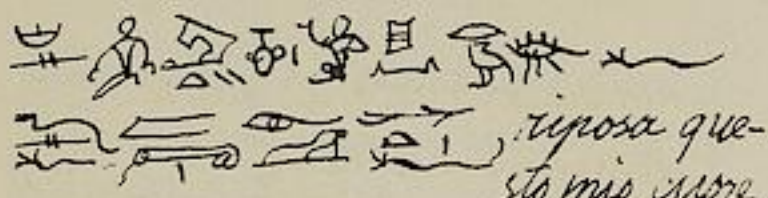
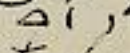
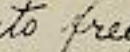
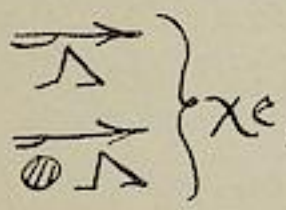
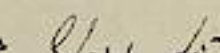
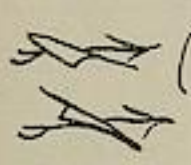
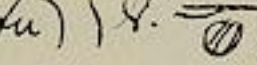

, riposa questo mio cuore, e piange da se innanzi ad Osiride sua guida ; (Pievr.) mon coeur s'affaisse et pleure sur lui-même devant Osiris. Sa force (nxt, Y.).

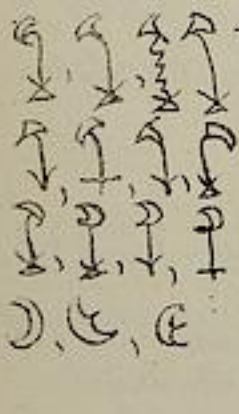
7) — Equiv. al seguente, specialmente nelle espressioni  ,  .

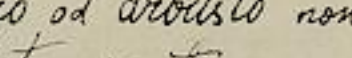
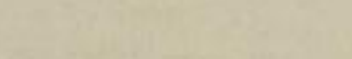
8) — Nelle b.e. usato frequentemente come forma accorciata di , , e , xr, con tutti i significati di questi gruppi.

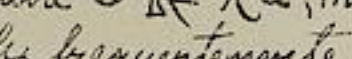

xe, Varr. di  xt.


(Shelse) } xe (opp. xet),
(Edfu) } V.  xt.

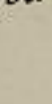
xe (B. Med. 3,11; Rec. I, 36,1), un albero od arbusto non ancora determinato. Confr. ⲥⲓⲧⲥ tribolo, cardo, spino.

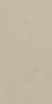

Il valore fonetico di questo segno è generalmente quello della sillaba xa, ma trovasi esso frequentemente come var. della semplice lettera alfabetica x.

1) — Segno rappresentativo del numero 1000, mille, ugа (L.M.), ugа (B.), mille; — migliaio ; un migliaio. — Si costruisce di più frequentemente con , e talora anche con :  (Rit. 69,7), un migliaio di pani e un migliaio di bevande.  (ib. 49,2 e 3), terra in cui si contano a migliaia le città.

Si osservi la seguente costruzione:  (Inscr. Sepi I, 592), le tue mille stoffe di lino fino, i tuoi mille tessuti.

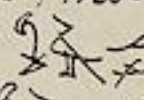
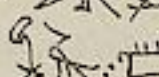
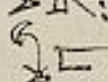
2) — Contare, misurare colla numerazione ; — od anche : contare a migliaia ; — determinare la quantità di un cumulo di persone o di oggetti. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: conto, misura, calcolo, contabilità, ecc.

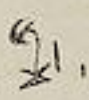

mer-xa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), il capo contabile, il tesoriere.

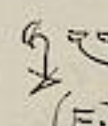

hā xa (ib.), principio del conto, primo capitolo del conto.

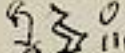
(Roug. Edf. 61, X)
(B. Harr. 500, verso)
, (Cl. Mus.)
 (Ball. I, 4, 11)
 (Harr. I, 27, 12)
xa-n-ta, xa-ta, xa-ta-ui, g. m., propr.: la terra misurata; il terreno o il pezzo di terra misurato: il campo; ⲭⲓ-ⲛ-ⲇⲓ (t) agger demensus.

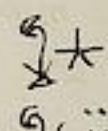
— In Roug. Edfu, 25, X, questa espressione è sinonima di sā, sabbia, arena.

terreno sabbioso, pianura sabbiosa; — terreno di inferior qualità.
3) — Esser numeroso, molto; grande numero, grande quantità; — molti. — usasi (?) moltiplicari.
4) — Equiv. a  , xa.
5) — Equiv. a  , xa.
6) — Equiv. a  , xa.

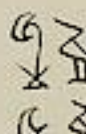
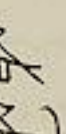
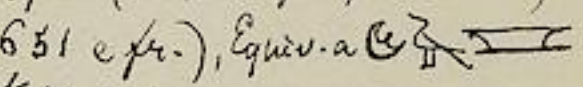
 , xa (Inscr. Pepi I, 592), mille. V. il prec., all. 1, ubi ex..

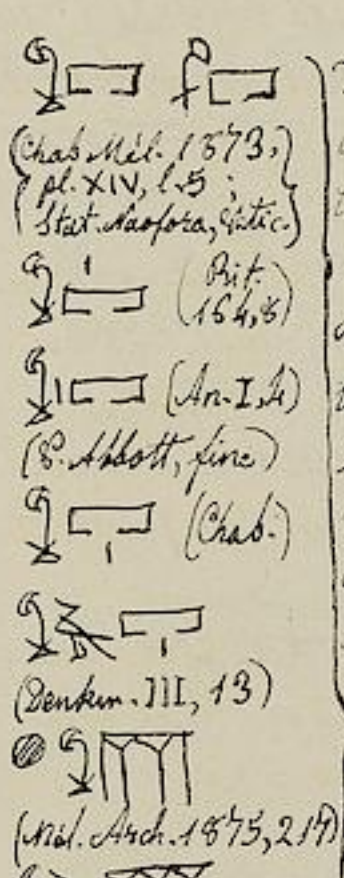


xa, la pianta; detto in particolare delle piante aromatiche  xau dell'Arabia. — Sostanza odorosa, erba odorosa, gli ingredienti odorosi, i profumi, le essenze odorose, che si impiegavano nella preparazione del kyphi.


xa, xa-u, la costellazione, le stelle, la costellazione di molte stelle, χόορ della lista dei Decani (costellazioni) di Stephanion, il 30° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista. (H. Leps. Aegypt. Chronol., p. 69; Brugsch, Astron. Inscr.).

, xa-u (Brit. 89, 2), migliaia, plur. di xa, all. 1 (V. ib. ex)..

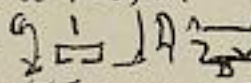

xa, equiv. a  xa in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 603, 615, 651 e fr.), Equiv. a 
xa, altare, ecc.

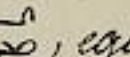


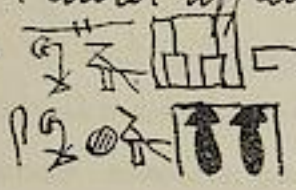
xa, deriv. da xa all. 1; un luogo dove si trova riunito un grande numero di persone o di cose; oppure la grande e spaziosa casa con molte camere; — sala, palazzo. — Dimora, locale; magazzino, fondaco, locale di deposito, deposito. — Archivio, biblioteca.
2) — Detto anche delle persone insieme raccolte od abitanti in un luogo: riunione, adunanza, assemblea, collegio: ugε, synodus; stuolo, adunanza. — Concilio.
, xa n peānx, il collegio dei jerogrammati.

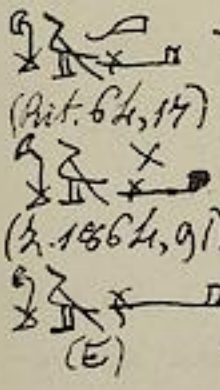
la biblioteca, gli archivii; la sala per la scrittura, lo studio, il banco, la cancelleria.

(Brit. 164, 8), proteggendoli contro la cattiva compagnia degli

spiriti del dio fascinatore; (Pierr.) qui les sauves du lieu funeste pour les âmes où se tient le terrible de face. La stessa espressione uza r xa bàn è ripetuta a 163,6:  , egli è salvo dalla cattiva società; (Brugsch) sie (die Mumie) ist geschützt von der Zahl des Schlechten; (Pierr.) il passera dans le lieu funeste.

3)— (Chab. e Birch) altare, variante di  xa. Onde la frase precedente del Rit. 163,6 è tradotta da Birch: he is sound at the evil altar; da Chabas: il est sauf contre l'autel affreux.

—  s-xa, forme causative, V. al fonetico sxa.

 xa, determinare la quantità colla misura e colla numerazione (V. xa, all. 2); determinare un grande numero di cose (per es. grani di frumento, di biade), determinare una grande quantità con una misura; Misurare, contare, in generale.— Misura, conto, quantità, numero, estensione.

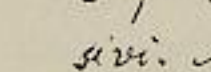
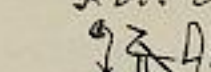
(P. M.) ponderare, appendere, metiri.

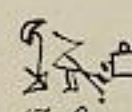
2)— Accumulare, ammassare, ammucchiare.

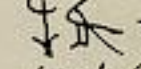
3)— Misurare una località, cioè circondare, chiudere, serrare, rinchiudere, investire, bloccare (Sallier IV, 17, 2).— Esser chiuso, rinchiuso (Rit. l.c.), circondato, cinto, serrato, assediato, bloccato, ecc.

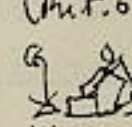
4)— (Chab.) Guardare, custodire.

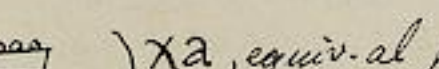
5)— (Stern, E.) offendere, tangere; inspicere, quaerere de morbo.

6)— Abbattere, atterrare; ed i passivi. Affine con  xaī e  xaī, (V.). Ed in questo senso interpreta Pierret il gruppo del Rit. l.c., che egli traduce ceux qui gisent.

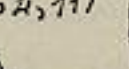
 (Berl. Berl. Bonl. Athenas, 64)

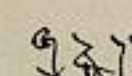
 (Rit. 64, 11)

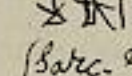
 (Denkm. II, 109, a)

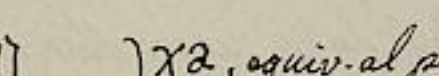
xa, equiv. al prec., all. 1.  (Rit. l.c.), essendo milioni e biliони la sua estensione (nelle cose).

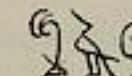
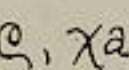
2)— Eqdival. a xa.

3)— Il Pierr. ritiene il 2° gruppo var. di  xa e perciò traduce il passo precedente del Rit.: quatre centaines de mille et quattre millions (de choses,) sont sur son autel.

 (Berl. Wien)

 (Stela Pianxi)

xa, equiv. al prec., all. 1, e rare forme semplici di  e varr., māxa. (V.), con gli stessi significati.

 xa (D. Z. T. I, 50, 3; 89, 2 e 3;— Brugs. Z. 1870, 155), in connes. con  xa; signif.: la corda agrimensoria, la

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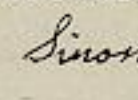
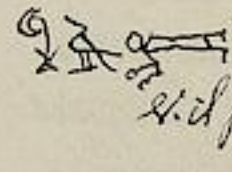
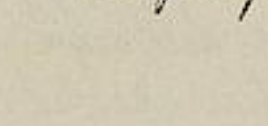
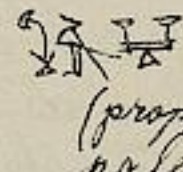
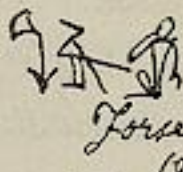
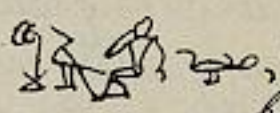
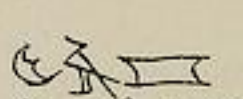
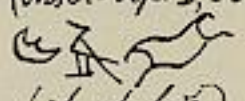
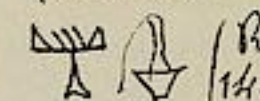
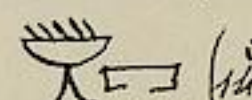
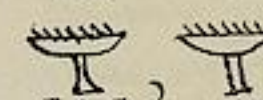
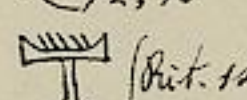
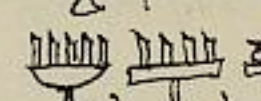
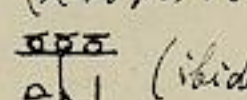
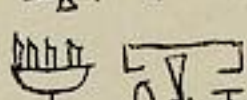
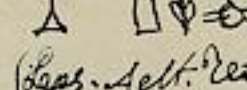
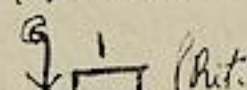
corda servente a misurare.
Sinonimo di  ūar.

 , xa (Mar. Karn. pl. 55),
v. il più freq.  xaī.

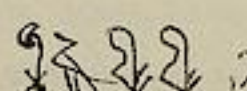
 , xa, propr.: misurare la (propria) strada, pesarla, compassarla; signif.: andare, camminare con passo misurato, compassato (Brugsch).

 , xa (An. I, 8, 6), ?
Forse equiv. al seguente?
— (Brugsch) Forse deve riferirsi al copto ⲱⲥⲉ perjurantis, e tradursi: invocare sotto scongiuro, scongiurare, esorcizzare, incantare.

 , xa (E. 1, 18), essere piccolo, bisognoso, necessitoso, manchevole. mancante; — essere debole, impotente, cagionevole.
— Piccolezza, mancanza, bisogno; debolezza, impotenza, deliquio, in seguito a scemamento o perdita di forza.
ϩaH, ϩaє, ϩaIє, ultimus, novissimus, extremus; ultima, extrema finis; — ultimum, inferiorem, minorem esse: єp-ϩaє indigere, deficere, onde єTєpϩaє indigus, indigens; + ЯЄT=pєqєpϩaє, egestas, defectus, inopia.

 (Inscr. Sépi I, 332)
 (ib. 445)
(ib. 651)
 (Rit. 140, 14)
 (ib. 145, 76)
 (ib. 18, 19; 19, 9; 72, 10)
 (Rit. 149, 3)
 (Z. 1873, 133)
 (ibidem)

 (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10)
 (Rit. 165, 6)

xa, la tavola dell'altare, l'altare; sopratutto l'altare o la tavola dei sacrifizi, l'ara.
ⲱⲛⲟⲩє, ⲱⲛⲟⲩє, ⲱⲛⲟ-ⲩⲓ (M., ⸗, T), altare, ara.
— Anche la tavola delle offerte, nei templi e nelle anticamere delle tombe.
 (Rit. 145, 76), i signori dell'altare, sono gli Dei.
— Il gruppo tradotto altare da Chabas e da Birch, sembra erroneo invece di xa.

 , xa (Leps. Aelt. Text., Taf. 3; Brugsch, Z. 1867, 33, 71, designa il fazzoletto da capo o turbante di questa forma.

2) — v. xaī.
3) — Masp. (Rec. de trav. II, 195), le ritiene una variante di xaīb ombra; e l'espressione (Stela della collezione Belmore) è tradotta da Masp.: all'ombra della tua faccia.

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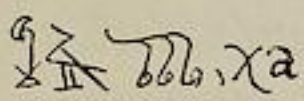
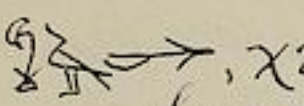
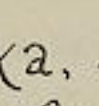
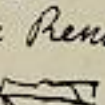
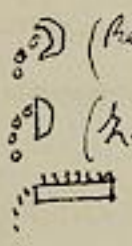
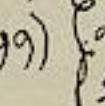
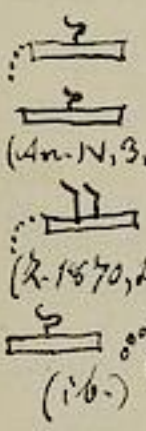
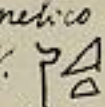
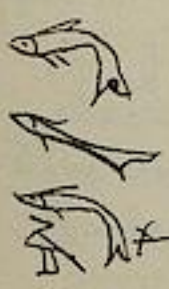
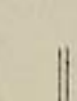
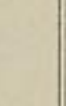

bbb, xa, (Brugsch) la vedova.


, xa, Var. di  xe. — Lepage Renouf lo fa derivare da  xa, e traduce legno caduto.


(Rec. IV, 10, 59; 82, 4)
(Z. 1882, 99)
(fr.)
} xa (?), b.e., Varianti di  xa, all. 1.
2) — Equiv. al seg.


(Ann. IV, 3, 4)
(Z. 1870, 45)
(ib.)
} xa (?) (Alcuni leggono s2[Y.], Masp., Trans. 1880, 28, crede che il fonetico di questi segni sia hq, N.  hq-t), equivalente al prec. all. 1. — Ma più frequentemente designa una determinata misura di capacità per le materie aride (D. H. I., 40, B, freq.), g. f. (Rec. IV, 10, 59; 82, 4). — Secondo Dümichen equivale ad $\frac{1}{3}$ di hn, cioè a centilitri $15+\frac{1}{6}$ (Z. 1882, 99).
2) — (Rec. IV, 82, 4) La misura effettiva, cioè il vaso o il recipiente della stessa capacità.
ϣϫω (M., ⊥) olla.


} xa [secondo Brugsch (Dict. géogr. 1160; Z. 1881, 25), il fonetico primitivo di questo segno era xr (Confr. i vocaboli copti corrispondenti ai seguenti geroglifici).

Ma già sotto la XII dinastia la pronunzia della r era caduta in abbandono, e nelle epoche tolomaiche il segno  è usato come pura variante fonetica di o di  (K. h. l. c. p. 30 e 31). — Onde noi, con Ebers (Z. 1882, 147 e seg.) e con altri egittologi, riteniamo per questo segno la semplice lettura xa].
1) — Il significato primitivo è: fregare, stropicciare, sciogliere, decomporre, scomporre, tritare, disfare, raschiare, levare raschiando (Düm. Rec. IV, 67, 20), dissolvere.
2) — Piagare, ferire; — forare, bucare, perforare, traforare.
χολ (M.) foramen, specus, ϧελϧελ transfigere; ⲟⲓⲛ χολχολ foraminibus pertusum esse.
3) — Esser perforato, traforato, trafitto, bucato; — esser piagato per fregagione; — essere estirpato, distrutto, rovinato, perduto; — essere cambiato da un buono stato in uno cattivo. — Onde
4) — detto per es. degli animali e delle piante: infracidire, imputridire, putrefarsi, corrompersi. — Anche ciò che è levato pel fregamento, come per es. il trasudamento di un albero balsamifero, gomma, resina, ecc. — Detto dei metalli: arrugginire, irrugginirsi; ruggine.
ⲉⲗϩⲁⲗⲉ (B.) putrescere, corrumpi; ⲉⲣϩⲟⲗⲉ rodi a tinea, putrescere, corrumpi, ⲟⲓⲛ ϩⲟⲗⲉ (M.) putridum esse; ϩⲟⲟⲗⲉ (S., T.) tinea; aerugo ϩⲟⲉⲓⲗⲉ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲣⲉ, ϩⲟⲓⲣⲉ, ϩⲁⲓⲣⲉ (S., T.), ϩⲱⲓⲣⲓ,

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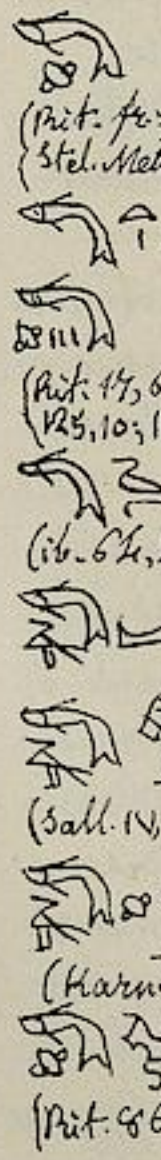
qapi (M., qan), stercus, fimus, excrementa. — E quindi
5) — Equiv. al seg..
— Quanto alle voci semitiche equivalenti, confr. חלא, חלד, חול, fregare, stropicciare, strofinare, togliere fregando, aprire fregando, estirpare, rovinare; — ed i passivi. — חלה, ḥl, idem; vulnerare, piagare, ferire, decomporre, dissolvere, contaminare; rompere. — חר buco, foro, caverna, spelonca, antro, speco; ḥr buco.



xa, sost. g. f., derivato dal precedente: ciò che è scomposto, disfatto e che va in putrefazione, in corruzione, ciò che è in atto di dissoluzione (Rit. 125, 10); e quindi:
1) — Corpo morto, cadavere, carogna.
2) — Sterco, escremento, fimo, letame; — detto anche in senso di disprezzo dei nemici morti (Denkm. III, 130). (Trans. VIII, 222) dejectiones ab alvo.
3) — Corpo in generale; corpo di un animale vivente qualunque, ma specialmente corpo umano. — Quindi non di rado usato come semplice sostegno pronominale (V. Prefazione, p. XVI, a).
(Rit. 113, 7), e siano ancora essi (letti.: i loro corpi) con te.
— Frequente la distinzione fra il corpo e l'anima nel Rituale dei Morti, ove continuamente si fanno invocazioni perchè l'uno sia sempre coll'altra in ogni mummia.
(Rit. 163, 8), è formata l'anima sua (dell'Osiriano) dentro il suo corpo.
(ib. 26, 3 e 6), la mia anima non è separata dal mio corpo alle porte dell'Amenti.
Il Capitolo 89 porta per titolo
Capitolo di congiungere l'anima di lui (Osiriano) col suo corpo nel Neter-xer.
E lo stesso Capitolo termina così:
, (se questo capitolo è conosciuto) non è apprezzato il corpo del defunto, nè è allontanato l'anima sua dal suo corpo, convenientemente in eterno.
— (ib. 154, 10), la confusione dei numerosi corpi viventi per la recisione della vita, è il brulichio dei vermi che si sviluppano nel cadavere appena cessata la vita.
— Il senso di cadavere si trova nei seguenti passi:
(ib. 129, 9), è considerata l'anima sua nell'uscire ed entrare nella barca di Rā; il cadavere starà nel suo luogo.

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(i.46,7), *il mio cadavere è seppellito.*

— 4) — Ebers (Z. 1882,52) e Stern (E. 8,13) ritengono i primi gruppi come designanti *il mal di ventre, il mal di corpo, la colica*. E Stern li connette con xat (Prisse, 10,2). Ma, secondo Brugsch, questi due vocaboli sono radicalmente affatto diversi.

5) — Questi gruppi, specialmente al plurale , e varr., si trovano anche equiv. a xa-t (Y.), in connes. col vocab. prec., all. 2.

6) — Equiv. a xat (Y.), e come questo, legato coi verbi o .

Y. xat.

, xa (Rit. 163,3), g. f., *letteralmente corpo divino* (Y. il prec.), detto specialmente del corpo del dio Osiride. — E quindi anche nome di Osiride, chiamato (Rit. 162,7), *l'anima del grande divino corpo che riposa in Eliopoli*, oppure (ib., 163,1), *la divina anima del grande corpo divino che riposa in Arotha-bu*.

, xa (Rit. 140,7), equivalente al precedente corpo, oppure al prec.: *corpo divino*, nel l. c. detto di Rā.

, xa-u (Rit. 146,c), plur. di xa; *gli altari*.

(Tesor. Sepi I, 701)

(E)

pl. (Tesor. Sepi I, 694)

xaa, equiv. a xa, all. 5 e 6, ed a xa (Y.); specialmente come participio: *abbattuto, atterrato*, ecc. (Sepi I, 701), *tu precipiti atterrate le loro teste*.

2) — Forse a leggere xa-ti, variante di , xatti.

, xaānāu (Burton, Excerpta, 42, col. 46), (Brugsch) secondo ogni verosimiglianza, con vocabolo d'origine straniera ed identico all'ebraico חֵן, חִנָּה, חִנָּם, *grazia, favore, gratuità, cortesia, gentilezza*; חַנּוּן, *grazioso, pietoso, clemente, benigno*; da חָנַן *aggraziare, far grazia, esser benigno*, ecc.

xaāsābu, xaāsābuna, Y. al fonetico xāsābu.

, xaā (P. H. T. II, 35, b. 2, 20; Lepsius, Aussw., Taf. IX; Stela del Louvre), *vocabolo di senso ancor incerto. Pare designi la posizione di uno che è caduto o buttato a terra, che vi è steso, disteso*.

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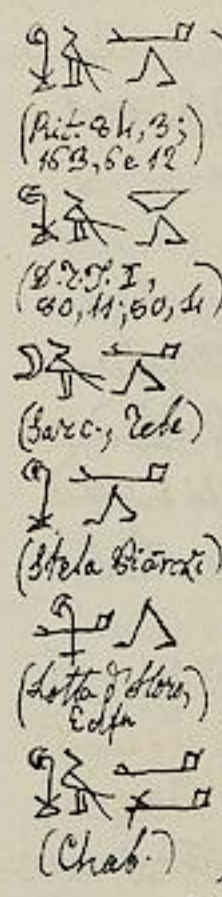
Confr. il seg.


(Rit. 84, 3; 163, 5 e 12)

(B.2.T. I, 80, 11; 60, 4)

(Barc.; Rede)

(Stela Biondi)

(Lotta d'Horo, Edfu)

(Chab.)

xaā, deporre, metter giù, coricare, gettar giù, gettare, collocare, buttare.

2) — Abbandonare, lasciare, lasciare indietro, rigettare, ributtare (Chab., Egyptolog. II, 204).

3) — I passivi corrispondenti ai precedenti attivi.

ḫw (2.), ḫw (M.), ḫꜣ (M), porre, permettere, demettere, derelinquere.

4) — Bandire, proscrivere (Brug., Viaggio alla Grande Oasi, 17, Tav. 22), esser bandito, proscritto, esser in proscrizione (Harr. I, 75, 3); — proscrizione, bando, esilio.

5) — Gettarsi, lanciarsi, ritirarsi, schivarsi; fuggire; — arrestarsi, fermarsi (a…, …). — Cadere, far cadere (Chab. Recherch. 10).

6) — (B.2.T. I, 60, 11), procurare, produrre.

— Ora alcuni esempi.

(B.2.T. I, 50, 4), porre il fondamento, le fondamenta, la pietra fondamentale.

(ib.), secondo Brug., ha lo stesso significato della frase precedente: gettar le fondamenta.

, gettar nell'acqua.

, gettar sulla polvere.

, lasciar sulla via, nel senso di: interrompere, lasciar incompleto (Stela di Kuban; Chab., Les Inscr. des Mines d'Or, p. 25).

(B.2.T. I, 80, 11), procurar le dovizie in derrate.

… (Chab., Egypt. II, 204) laiſser, quitter, abandonner, délaiſser, renoncer à…, laiſser derrière…, rejetter derrière….

, forma causativa, abbandonare, lasciare nell'imbarazzo o nell'impiccio.

(B. 1872, 31), letteralmente: diventare abbandonato o perduto, corrisponde all'ingl. law-term, escheat, lapse, la reversione della proprietà al donatore o venditore, quando vengono meno le condizioni della donazione, della cessione o vendita; la successione del feudatario alle terre o ad altri beni, per confiscazione od alla morte del vassallo o surrogato senza eredi.

(Rit. 163, 12), non abbandonarlo solo, oppure non lasciarlo (poichè) egli è solo.

, xāā, (E) alvi dejectio; l'evacuare, deiezione; in connes. col prec., all. 1 e 2. In parallelismo con pexa-xe e us'es'.

(E, II; b, 18), purgante?

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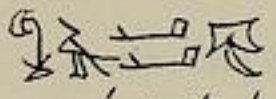
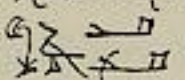
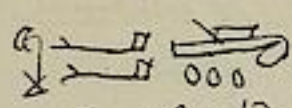
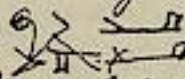
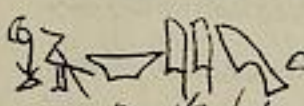
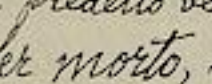
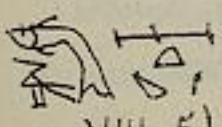
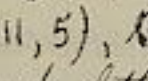
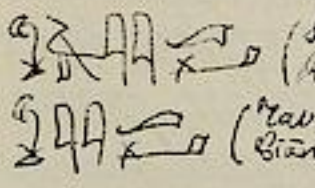
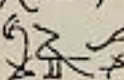
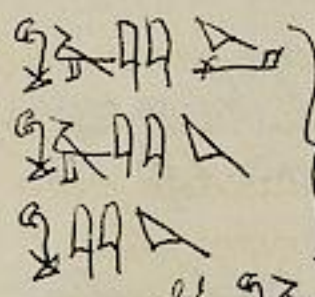
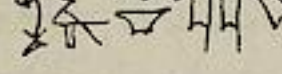
 , xaāā (Inscr. Bianxī, retto, 32), derivato da  xaā, gettare; è il nome di una macchina da guerra, che serviva a lanciar pietre: fionda, frombola, balista, balestra, catapulta, o un qual simile.
Confr. דָּלַע tirar colla fionda, gettar sassi colla fionda; fionda, fromba, frombola.

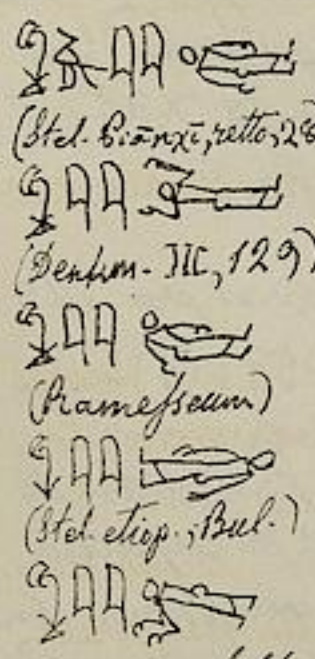
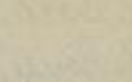
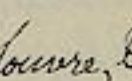
 , xaāā (J. de Rouge', Edfou, I, N. VI, b), derivato da  xaā; propr.: ciò che è gettato in terra; significa la semente delle biade.

 , xaā-īt, sostantivo derivato dal predetto verbo xaā, significa: lo stender morto, lo stender per terra; - disfatta, sconfitta, rotta (dei nemici).
תַּחַת sconfiggere, battere, percuotere, atterrare.
— V.  xaī.

 , xa-ād-t (Louvre, C. Sutimes, VIII, 5), Brugsch (Z. 1881, 35), che dà questa lettura, identifica col copto ϩελλοτ, ϩελλωοτ, τ, φαραγξ, e traduce: paese basso, valle in un dato terreno, il wadi degli Arabi.
— Lepage Renouf (Trans. VIII, 222) legge  xa-set il gruppo del Pap. àtato, dichiara erronea la comparazione e la traduzione di Brugsch, e traduce: la fossa in cui è sotterrata la mummia.
— Ebers (Z. 1882, 54, nota) è dello stesso parere di Lepage Renouf, e traduce: fossa, tomba, sepoltura, necropoli, o simile.

 (Sall. IV, 14, 2); (Rec. IV, 14, 102); (Rav. Statist.; Bianxī, retto, 5) } xaī, Gen. di  xa.
— Ad E. Sallier, l. c., nel senso dell'all. 3.

 xaī, affine col seguente; abbattere, atterrare, stender per terra, sconfiggere.
— V.  xaāīt.

 xaī, cadere, essere abbattuto, atterrato, sconfitto, distrutto, disfatto, rovinato — cadere in rovina, andare in decadenza, in sfacimento, in distruzione, in sfacelo.
2) — I sost. corrispondenti, g. f.; rovina, sconfitta, decadenza, distruzione, sfacimento, sfacelo.
ϩε, ϩει, cadere, decidere; casus, lapsus, plaga, ruina.
— Come sostantivo è sempre legato coi verbi  du o  àr (o loro varr.),

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e costrutto con 𓂋 od 𓎛; onde la frase

oppure 𓂋 } xaï..... { 𓂋 — opp. 𓎛 .....

significa fare o dare una sconfitta di.... sotto...., cioè sconfiggere, disfare....

Brugsch confr. questo ȧr-xaï col copto ⲡⲱϩⲧ, ⲡⲁϩⲧ, ⲡⲉϩⲧ (M.), ⲡⲱⲕⲧ, ⲡⲁⲕⲧ (S.), evertere, dejicere, percutiendo dejicere, percutere, prostrare, rumpere, frangere; eversio, destructio.

— Confr. 𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓐍 xaā-ït.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓈖 (P. Med. 16,4; Ball. IV, 23, ult.)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓈖 (P. Bul. N. 3, 24)

xaï, g.f. (Rec. IV, 10,59; 62,4), equiv. a 𓂋𓈖 xa, all. 1 e 2.

2) — (P. Med. l.c., nella forma pl. 𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓈖𓏏𓏏𓏏) designa una parte del corpo animale; (ⲱⲥⲥⲟⲓ (M.,t) sinus, pudenda); opp. 3) — Varr. di 𓂋𓏏𓎛𓈖 xa-t.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓈖𓏏𓏏, xaï, equiv. al prec., all. 3.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓈖𓏛, xaï (An. V, 13,4), vaso di pelle, misura di capacità di pelle, otre; — in connessione con 𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓈖 xaï, all. 1.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓏏𓏏, xï (S. di Bul. N. 3, 27), v. 𓂋𓏏𓏏𓏏 xa.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓏏, xaï (Stela Dongola, l. 5), g.m., il diadema, la corona reale. — v. 𓂋𓏏𓏏 xa.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓏏𓅱, xaïu (Ball. IV, 16, 6), s. 𓂋𓏏𓏏 xa.

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (Stela etiop. Nastasenen)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (Rit. 91,2; 92,2. e 5; 125,17; De Rouge, I. H. 1877, pl. 35)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (I. 1871, 131)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (Rit. 92,7; 125,17) (Rit. 64,4; Harpe, E. I. I, 40, 41)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (Harpe, l.c.)

𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀 (Mar. d. Karn.; Masp. Rec. de Trav. IV, 38)

pl.

xaïb, xaïb-t, g.f., ombra. rezzo.

ϩⲏⲓⲃ (M.,t), ϥⲏⲓⲃ (S.), umbra, σκιά.

Nella Stela etiopica Nastasenen si trova il gruppo 𓂋𓏏𓎛𓏏𓃀𓊪, letter.: ombra della penna, ombra del flabello, nella frase: sedersi sul trono d'oro all'ombra del flabello. — Il grande ventaglio di piume era in Etiopia, come in Egitto e in tutto l'Oriente, l'insegna della sovranità.

2) — Anche ombra degli spiriti qa, dei Ka e degli Dei (De Rougé, l.c.). L'ombra supponevasi forse il leggiero inviluppo dell'anima, visibile ma non tangibile; ed è spesso menzionata in connessione coll'anima (ba) (Rein. Mir. p. 70). L'ombra attaccata all'anima e al qa, sotto la forma di un'ombra o parasole 𓐍, appare nei testi collocata sopra od accanto a rappresentazioni dell'anima. — L'anima si supponeva vagasse sulla terra, andando alla tomba, visitando coloro che le appartenevano, godendo le offerte dei suoi parenti, e

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quindi sparendo entro il corpo nella tomba.
Il seguente passo dimostra che l'ombra era pure uno degli elementi del defunto:
(Sarc. Ross, Louvre). Purificazione, bis, al tuo q2, al tuo corpo, alla tua anima, alla tua ombra, alla tua mummia. (Rit. 64,18) le ombre dei mâni.
Capitolo di aprire la tomba all'anima e alla (sua) ombra, titolo del Cap. 92 del Rit.; (Pierret) ..... all'anima dell'ombra.
Ma il passo seguente dello stesso Capitolo (col. 5) dimostra che l'anima e l'ombra sono considerate distintamente.
) non rinchiudete l'anima mia, non impacciate la mia ombra; aperta è la via all'anima mia ed alla mia ombra.
Uno dei quarantadue giudici od assessori del Tribunale di Osiride porta il nome di (125.17) divoratore di ombre.
I custodi e portinai del regno d'Osiride sono chiamati
(92,4) custodi delle anime, carcerieri delle ombre dei dannati.

— 3) — Equiv. a qb.

4) — Difendere, proteggere, חבב; — difesa, protezione, appoggio. חפה, חפא, coprire, celare, occultare, proteggere.

(Leps. Aelt. Texte 26, 8)
(Rit. 149, 19, 39)
(Berc.-Next-Horbeh, Brit. Museum)
xaīb-u, xaīb-ti, xaīb-ut-u, equiv. al prec., all. 2; gli ultimi due in senso cattivo: ombre di dannati, opp. (Birch, Trans. VIII, 394) ombre disgraziate, miserabili.
Gli spiriti che sono nella 5ª edicola a 2 (⊔) del Duat (149, 19) si nutrono delle ombre degli stanchi (opp. dei dannati).

, xaibsī-u (Esne), variante delle b. e. del plur. di xabs.

, xa-īt (obelisco di Costantinopoli) var. del seg.

, xa-īt (Edfu), sostantivo equival. a e , xaī.

, xa-īt (Stela di Dongola, 10, 11). equiv. a xa, all. 2, una misura, un vaso per misurare per es. il latte.

, xa-īt-u (L. 1871, 62), forma plur. di xa-t.

, xa-īt-u, forma plurale di xa-t.

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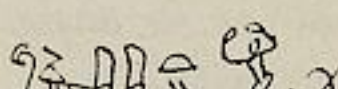
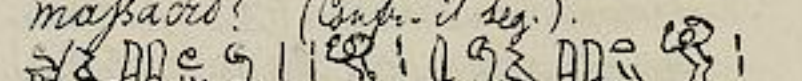
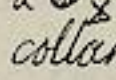
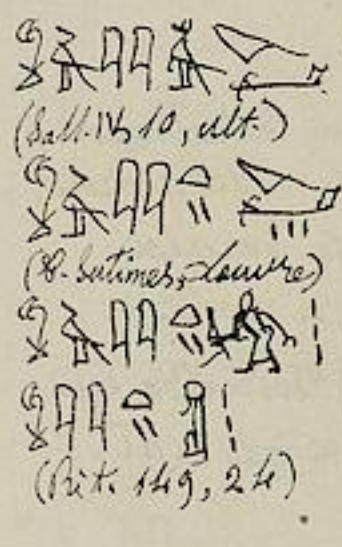
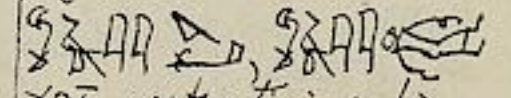
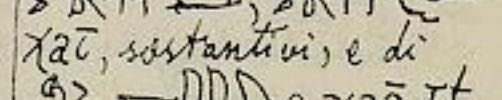
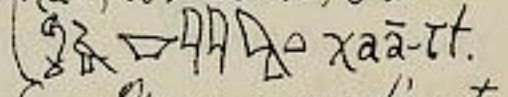
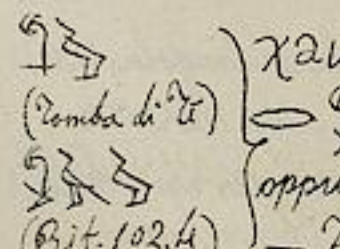
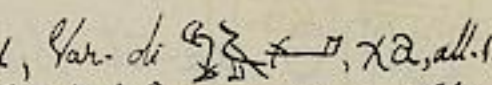
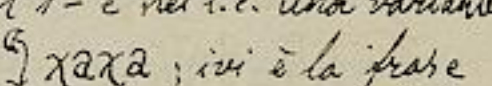
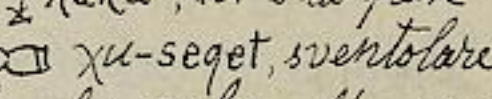
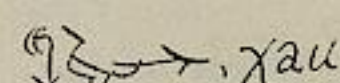
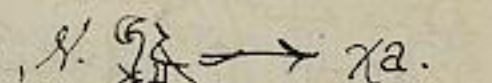
Golenischeff (Conte égypt., p. 6) traduce: ciò che resta di un uomo bruciato, cioè: le ceneri, mucchio di cenere.

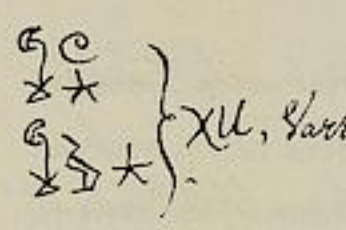
 , xaiti (Med.-Abu, 2ª corte), (Chab., Antiq. préhist., 237) sconfitta? massacro? (Confr. il seg.).

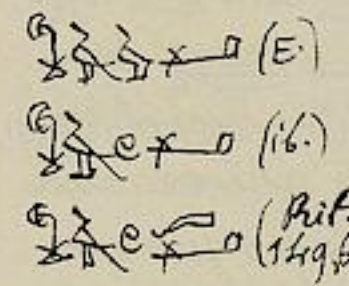
 (l.c.), la forza loro (degli Egiziani) sul nemico e di farlo curvare come la sconfitta (?) (che appresta) Sexet. — Brugsch dà questo vocabolo come affine a  xa-t, e traduce: debole, barcollante.

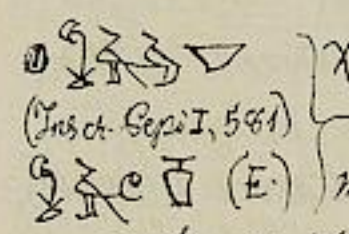
 xaī-ti, Varianti di  ,  xaī, sostantivi; e di  xaā-tt. — Propr. nome d'agente; distruttori, abbattitori, ecc. (Rit. l.c.). — (Chab.) Var. del prec.

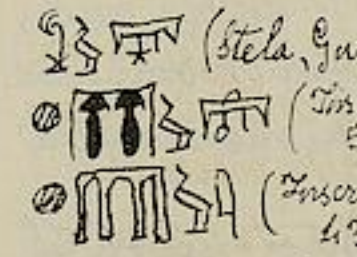
 xau, Var. di  , xa, all. 1. (Rit. l.c.) nella (oppure per la) mia misura — Il 1° è nel l.c. una variante antiquata di  xaxa; ivi è la frase  xu-seget, sventolare il bertovello o la nassa nella pesca.

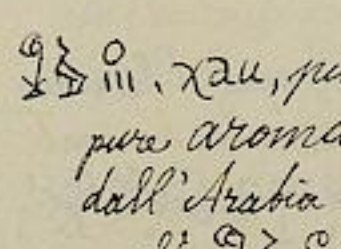
 , xau, v.  xa.

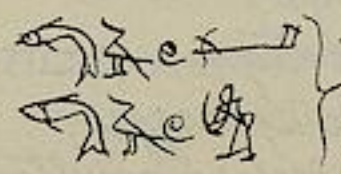
 xu, Varr. di xa.

 xau, v. c, xa; misurare, ecc. (Stern, E.) colligere, miscere.

 xau, (Stern, E.) uvico, olla. — (Brugsch) Giesskellen (?), mesciroba, cucchiaio; e confr. con ugoro fluere, defluere. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VIII, 89), vaso dell'altare (Confr. xaut). — v. xaīt.

 xau, sera; (Masp.) notte. Varr. di xaui. — v. anche xu.

 xau, pianta aromatica; - oppure aroma o profumo, importato dall'Arabia. — v. xaui.

 xau, v. xa.

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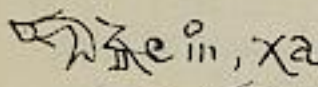
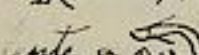
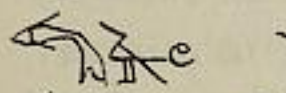
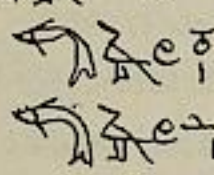
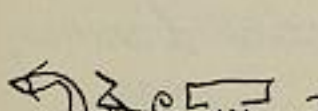
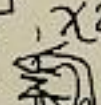
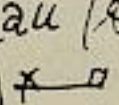
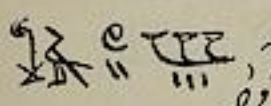
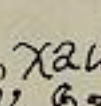
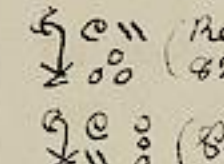
 , xau, probabilmente equivalente a  xaui.
— Brugsch lo fa derivare dal preced., all. 4, e lo identifica col copto ϥοολε (S, T), ebr. חֵלֶד, aerugo, ruggine.
— Ebers però (Z. 1882, 51), mentre contesta questo significato della voce copta, nega qualsiasi relazione fra essa e la geroglifica.

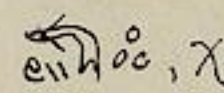
 xau, equiv. a xa; ed al prec. nei gruppi  xau-nu-xemet, dati da Brugsch, che li traduce: ruggine di rame, cioè verderame.

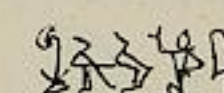
 , xau (P. Harr. I, 78, 2), deriv. da  xa, all. 2. bucare, forare, ecc., significa: grotte, caverne, ecc. di metalli, cioè cave, miniere, mine. — V.  xat.
Confr. le voci copte e semitiche sotto il predetto xa.

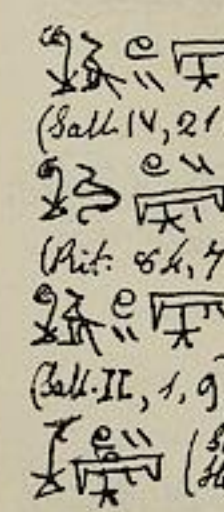
xaui, Varianti di xa.

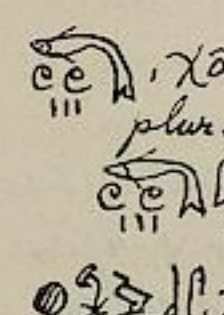
 , xaui (Sall. III, 2, 8), V.  xa.

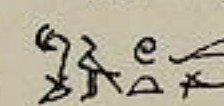
 xaui, 1) xau.
2) — (Brugsch) Var. delle b.e. del seg.

 , xaui (Edfu; D. E. T. 3, 75, 1), etimologicamente deriv. da xa, all. 1: fregato, stropicciato, raschiato, raso, levato via raschiando, nettato; detto specialmente di diverse sorta di balsami.
— I grani staccati dagli alberi balsamiferi (Confr. il prec., all. 1).

 , xaui-u (Rit. 102, 4), (Pierret) i vegetali.

 xaui, il fine del giorno, la sera, la serata.
— (Masp.) la notte.
Confr. xu

 , xauu (J. de Rougé, Edfou, 27, XVI), plur. di xat (V.), nel gruppo , le secche, le basse di Natho.

 , xaubes (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVIII, 18), Var. di xbs.

 xaut, V. xa.

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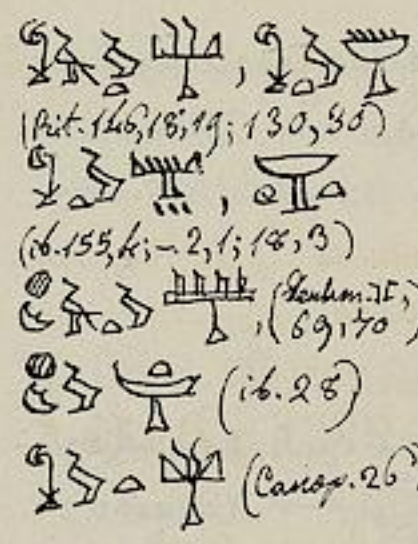

(Pit. 146, 18, 19; 130, 35)

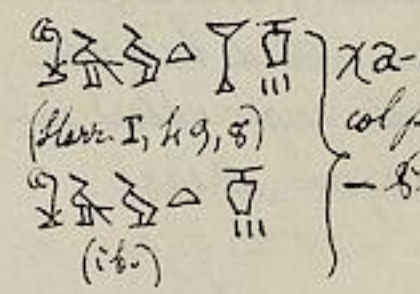
(ib. 155, 4; – 2, 1; 18, 3)

(Leps. Denkm. II, 69, 70)

(ib. 28)

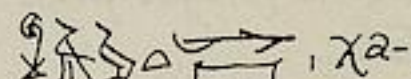
(Canop. 26)

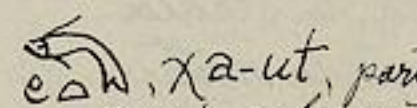
xa-ut, v. xa.

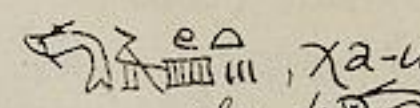

(Harr. I, 49, 8)

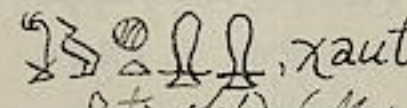
(ib.)

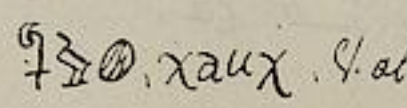
xa-ut-u, in connessione col prec.: vasi di altare. – Plur. di xau.

 , xa-ut (Harr. I, 27, 1), affine col prec., designa il guscio o piattello della bilancia.

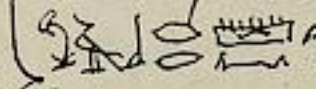
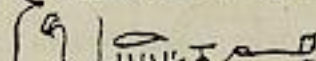
 , xa-ut, participio di xa (v.); ciò che è fregato, stropicciato, raschiato, ecc.

 , xa-ut-u (Denkm. III, 240, 6), plur. di xa-t.

 , xaut (opp. xauxet?) (Inscr. Tetà 1414), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 18) due vasi (Confr. xaut) pel sangue?

 , xaux. V. al fonetico xux.

(Brisse, 13, 12)
(G. Blind, 29, 5)
(Stel. v. 43, Leyd.)
(Mar. Dend.)
(ib.)

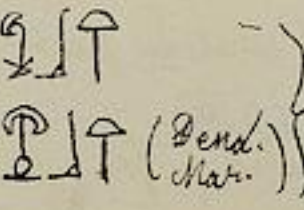
xab, piegare, curvare, incurvare; detto freq. delle braccia nell'abbassarsi per saluto, venerazione, rispetto, ecc. Onde la frase:  lettar. curvare, abbassare le braccia (), significa fare un saluto, una riverenza (a qualcuno), salutare, onorare, riverire, rispettare, ecc. (qualcuno).

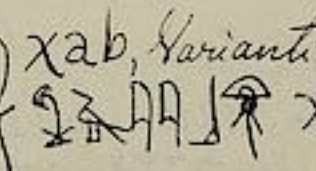
2) – Curvarsi, incurvarsi, storcersi, piegarsi, ripiegarsi, inchinarsi, umiliarsi, abbassarsi.

3) – Lasciar cader le braccia, perder coraggio, perdersi d'animo, avvilirsi, prostrarsi.

4) – Gli aggettivi corrisp.: curvo, piegato, storto, ripiegato, incurvato, inclinato, inchinato, umiliato, abbassato, chino, prostrato; avvilito, abbattuto, scoraggiato, disanimato.

– Confr. le equivalenti radici אכף, כפף, קבב, גבב, גב, גוב, גפף, כפה, כף, חבא, e i vocaboli derivati; arab. ثفّ, indo-germ. ku, kvi, essere cavo, concavo; pers. كفتن inclinare; greco κάμπτω, κύβη.


(Bend. Mar.)

xab, Varianti di  xāib.

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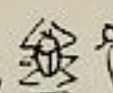
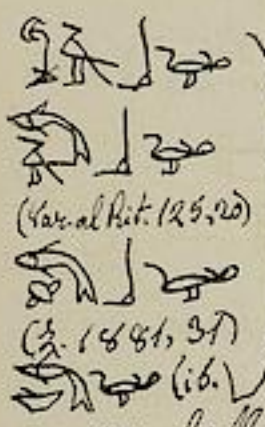
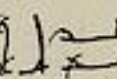
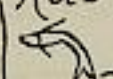
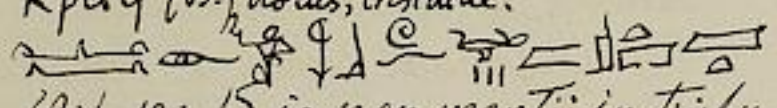
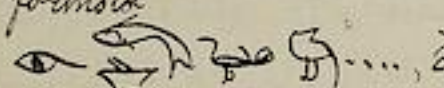
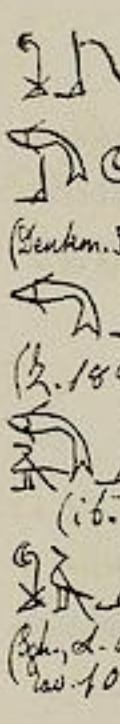
(Edfu)

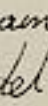
xab, variante di xb.

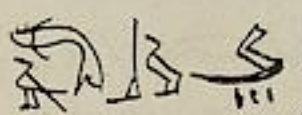
antico  xpr, con eguale significato.

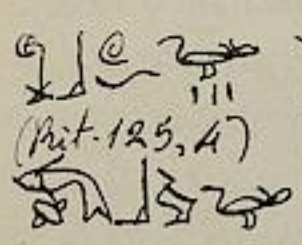

(Var. al Rit. 125,20)
(Z. 1881, 31)
(ib.)

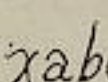
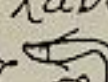
xab, deriv. da  e da  , xab; propr.: il curvo, il torto, l'obliquo, lo sbieco, lo storto, la curvatura, la tortuosità, la storzezza, ecc. in senso morale; — quindi: peccato, colpa, fallo, errore, mancamento, malizia, malignità, malvagità, male.
Confr. עקב sedurre, ingannare, frodare, onde עֵקֶב insidia, inganno, frode.
Brugsch confr. con xpoq (M.), kpoq (Z.), kpaq (B.) dolus, insidiae.

(Rit. 125, 4) io non mentii in tribunale.
2) — (Brugsch, Z. l. c.) i tre ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. al copto χερεϩ (M.), qpϩ (Z.) Lezzi l'osservazione in principio dell'articolo , figura, simulacrum.
Non trova nei testi delle epoche tolomaiche la formola

che Brugsch traduce: prendere, assumere la forma, la figura di...; cambiarsi, trasformarsi in....
Detto però costantemente in relazione alla trasformazione di demoni cattivi e nocivi (onde il determinativo). Quindi è che anche il copto qpϩ è preso pure nel senso del greco φάντασμα.
Secondo Brugsch questo vocabolo fu formato relativamente tardi, ed è provenuto dal più


(Denkm. III, 53)
(Z. 1881, 31)
(ib.)
(Sph., l. d. Tb., cap. 10 e 66)

xab, xabu, il significato fondamentale è lo stesso di xab; essere incurvato, curvo, torto, storto, contorto, piegato.
2) — l'uncino curvo, nome dell'ornamento sulla corona  del Basso Egitto.


, xabu, deriv. dal prec., significato fondam.; lo strumento incurvato, contorto, per tagliare; la falce, il falcetto, la falciuola.
Brugsch (Z. 1881, 31) confr. xpoβi (M., ϯ) falx, kopβi (M.ϯ) scalprum, alter.
Confr. חֶרֶב coltello tagliente, scalpello, spada.


(Rit. 125, 4)

xabu, v.  ,  , xab.

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(Rec. de trav. XI, 220) (Ann. 1930, 95) (An. III, 5, 11) (An. I, 15, 1; V, 14, 7)

xabu, 1) — Var. di xab.
2) — (l. c.) designa una parte del carro egizio, letter. la piegatura, la curvatura, l'incurvatura del carro, oppure la parte curva, curvata, ecc. del carro.
3) — Il 1° (Rec. l. c.) è var. del seg.

(Inscr. Hamm. 302) (Sarc. a Stoccolma)

xabu, Var. di xab.

, xabu (S. Mor. de Bul., 9, 13), secondo Brugsch, derivato da xab, signif. propr. andar curvo, piegato; essere o diventar curvo, storto; incurvare, ecc. per calore; — onde seccare, inaridire; essere seccato, secco, inaridito; ugo Bq. arescere, exsicari.

— Chab. invece lo considera come una var. di xaīb, ombra. Nel l. c. si legge

(traduzione di Chabas, che traduce) Il legno rotto (morto), restato nel campo e colpito dal sole e dall'ombra [(Brugsch) lo colpisce il calore e lo inaridisce], lo raccoglie l'artista e lo fa diritto. = Brugsch si appoggia appunto sull'opposizione fra e per tradurre esser incurvato, contorto, pel calore.

, xabusa, Var. di xbs.

, xabusa (An. II, 5, 6), Var. di . xbs.
2) — Anche equiv. a xbs

, xab-ut, Var. al Rit. 123, 20, invece di xb-ti-u, ed equival. a xab, all. 1.

, xabu-tt (Schiap., A. d. F., Tav. 10 e 66), Variante di xab.

, xabeb (Medin. Abu, 2ª corte), v. xbb.

, xabes, g. f. (Rec. IV, 25, 149), derivato da xbs (f.); propr.: la torta, contorta, incurvata, arricciata; designa la barba, e precisamente la treccia della barba al mento, la quale usavano gli Egiziani apporsi come barba posticcia in certe solennità.

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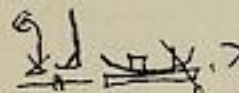
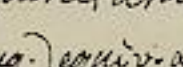
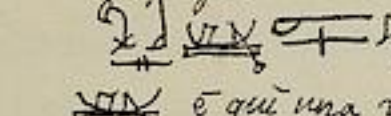
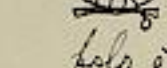
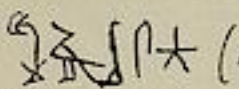
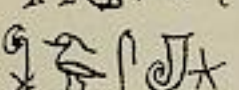
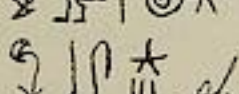
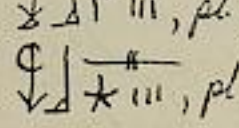
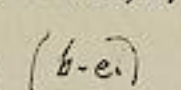
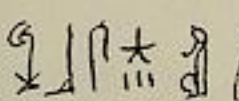
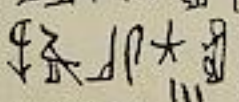
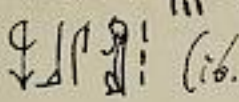
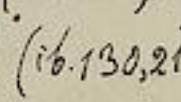
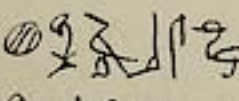
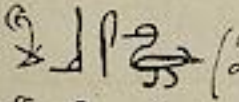
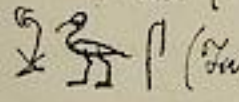
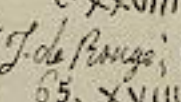
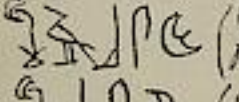
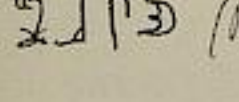
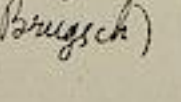
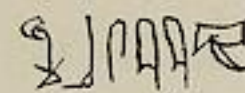
 , xabes (Rit. 130,5), (Brug.) padiglione, tenda della nave.
2) — (Brug.) equiv. a  xatb; confr. ⲦⲀⲂⲈ obumbrare.
— Forse è il nome di una barca?
— L'espressione del Rituale l.c.  pare indichi che  è qui una var. di , e che il vocabolo è una var. di , di cui abbiamo la forma xabsī (f.).
— Pierret non traduce questo vocabolo, e Birch non fa che trascriverlo come nome proprio.

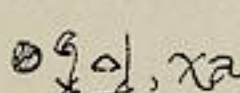
 (Rit. 130,21)
 (b-e.)
 , pl. (Rit. 136,1)
 , pl. (ib. 130,5)
} xabes, f.  xbs.

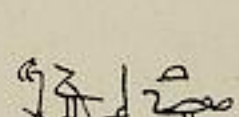
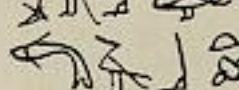
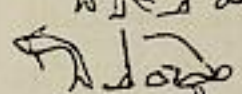
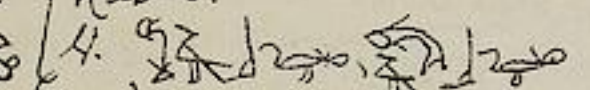
 (Rit. 109,8)
 (ib. 130,21)
 (ib. 127,6)
} xabes-u, forme plur. di  xbs.

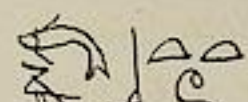
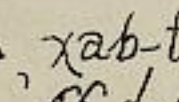
 (Birch, Coffin of Ptahmose, XXVIII, 4)
 (J. de Rouge, Edfou, 65, XVIII)
 (Inscr. Sepi I, 565)
} xabes, f.  xbs.

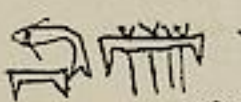
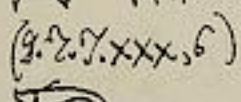
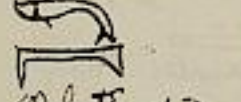
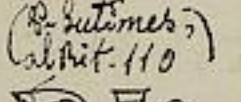
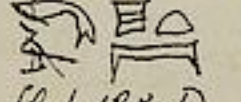
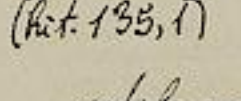
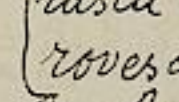
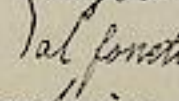
 (Tomba di Ramesse III)
 (Brugsch)
} xabes, f.  xbs.

 , xabesī (Champoll., Not. descr. 185), nome di un animale.
Forse, in composs. con xabs (f.), l'animale barbuto?
— Oppure, forma deriv. da xab, l'ippopotamo?

 , xab-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 596), v. f. xab.
2) — Var. di xab.
3) — Var. di xbt.
4) — Equiv. al seg.




} xab-t. f.  xab.

 , xab-tt (Schiap. d. d. F., tav. 66, d, 4), f.  xab.


 (g. 2. 7. XXX, 6)

 (P. Lutômes; cf. Rit. 110)

 (Rit. 135,1)
} xa-pe, tuono, temporale, tempesta, procella o burrasca tempestosa; nembo, rovescio, pioggia.
— Brugsch, ritenendo la lettura xr del segno  (v. osservazione sotto questo geroglifico. al fonetico xa), fa questi vocaboli omofoni e sinonimi di  , xeru-m-pe-t, qpoσ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉ, qpoⲙⲡⲉ, letteralmente: vox coeli, vox e coelo; tonitru; — qoⲣⲉⲡⲉ pluvia. — Confr. anche

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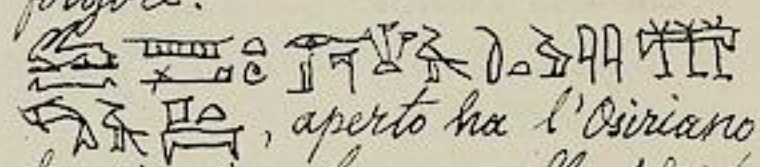
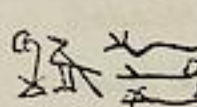
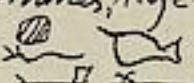
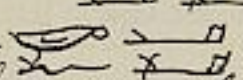
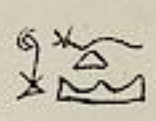
con ϥporBai (2.), ϩapaBai (M.), tonitru (A.Z.1882, 49 e 74). — (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 53), fulmine, folgore.



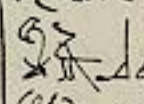
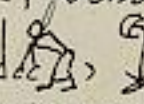
, aperto ha l'Osiriano la pioggia e la procella del cielo; (Brugsch) es öffnet sich dem (secondo altre redazioni) Osiris Regen und Sturm; — (Pierr.) Osiris ouvre la nuée qui est le corps du ciel; (Birch) the Osiris has opened the wound (in) the body of the heaven.



, xafā (Tomb. d'Ahmes, l. 9 e 10), antica scrittura invece di  xfā (A.), ed affine con  kfā (Y.); far operare il pugno, essere forte di pugno. — Il pugno.



, xaf-t (Dict. géogr. 1279), usage, πε, il deserto.

xam, forma affine con  ,  , xab (A.); piegare, curvare, per es. il braccio (ϥiωmeϩoc, ϥiomeneiϩ, articulus manus, πηχυς, cubitus, brachium); lasciar pender giù, lasciar pendere le braccia, le mani, per es. per saluto; abbassare, abbassarsi, prendere, inchinarsi in segno di sommessione; esser nell'umile posizione dell'adorazione; essere sottomesso, umiliato, vinto, domato, represso. — Quindi designazione del nemico e dell'avversario (Pierr. l. c.). 2) — Accasciamento, abbattimento, prostrazione, depressione, ecc., che cagionano le sciagure. 3) — Lasciar cascar le braccia; essere inoperoso, ozioso, pigro; non far nulla; esser negligente, trascurato; riposare, riposarsi (Sall. III, 6, 9, Chabas). 4) — Inchinare, curvare, piegare, abbassare, ecc., in generale. 5) — Muovere (specialmente il braccio); muoversi, agitare, smuovere, dimenare, rimescolare, maneggiare, toccare, tastare. — Mostrarsi od esser mobile, muoversi, dimenarsi, agitarsi (Harr. I, 57, 5).

(Brit. 15, 42)

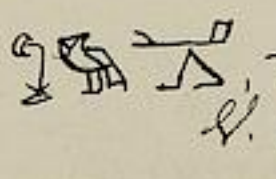
(Harr.)

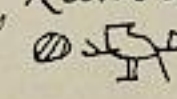
(Pierr. Ét. I, 18)

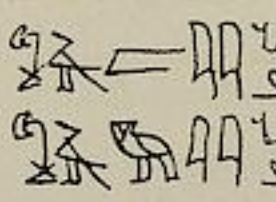
(Harr. I, 57, 5)

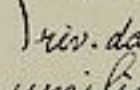
(P. Grifo, V)

kiie movere, commovere, movere se; et passiva; - tangere, percutere; kiieNGIϩ manu innuere, kiieNBaλ nutus oculi.



, xamā (Brit. 163, 6), v.  xmā.



xamī-u (Pierr. D. d. L., I, 17 e seg.), deriv. da  xam (A.); propr. gli umiliati, i vinti, cioè i nemici; — (Brugsch) coloro che si

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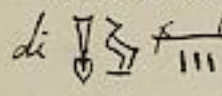
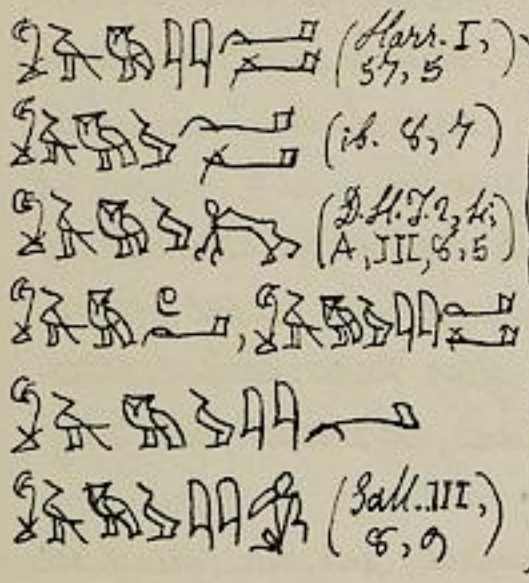
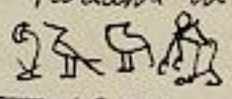
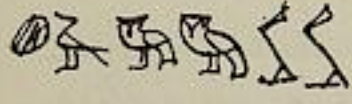
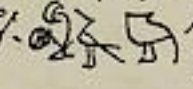
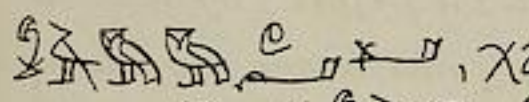
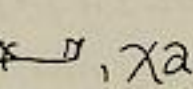
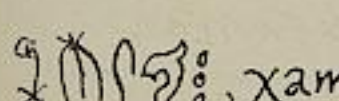
agitano, cioè i ribelli, i sediziosi, i faziosi, il popolo tumultuante. — Nel Poema di Pentaur è sinonimo di  xrw, i nemici, ecc. (V.).

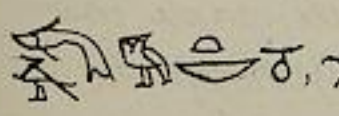
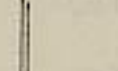
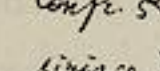
 (Hars. I, 57, 5) (id. 6, 7) (D.H.I. 72, 4; A, III, 6, 5) (Sall. III, 6, 9) xamī, xamu, xamū, Varianti di  xam. 2) — Equiv. al prec.

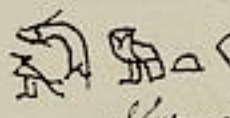
 , xamem (Inscr. Sepi I, 474), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) agile,  xam, all. 5.

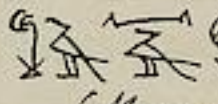
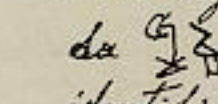
 , xamemu (Chab.), Var. di  xamu.

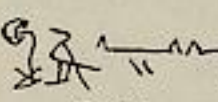
, xa-mer (?), titolo di un funzionario civile e religioso

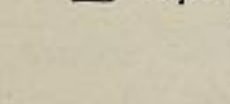
 , xames (D.H.I. 94, 14), (Brug.) nome di una sostanza, che, mescolata coll'acqua, serviva per purificare, per ripulire il tempio.

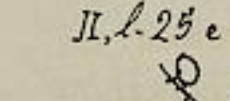
 , xam-t, cacio, formaggio. Confr.  esser coagulato, onde  , siriaco , latte coagulato, butirro, cacio, formaggio. Brugsch (Z. 1881, 32) confr. con qalom (ר, π) caseus.

 , xam-t (Stela 94, Bul.), Var. del prec.

 , xanaxi (An. II, 7, 1), (Masp., Genr. épist., 34) forse il vincastro, la verga o il bastone dei pastori egiziani. — Brugsch fa derivare questo vocabolo da  xax, xaxa, e lo identifica col copto ϣⲱϣ, † vannus quo ventilatur frumentum, il ventilabro per mondare il grano.

 , xanini (Sall. I, 8, 4), (Masp., Genr. épist. 27) pulpe, per es. nell'interno di un cocco. — V. xann-t.

 , xanen (Z. 1870, Rav. II, l. 25 e seg.), Variante rara di xnnu.

 , xanen (Geog. I, 184), Var. di xn. 2) — ḫbṯ (cald.) scavare, incavare; — ḫελλοτ, qελλοτ, vadum, torrens.

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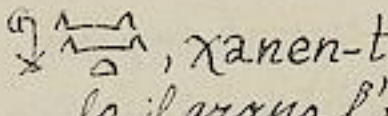
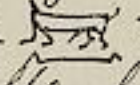
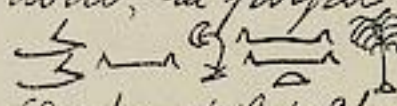
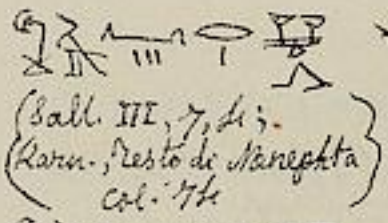
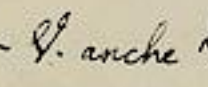
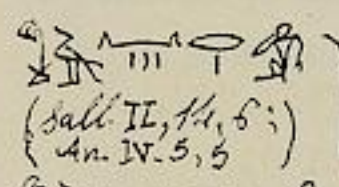
 , xanen-t (Rec. I,36), il nocciuolo, il grano, l'interno (confr. il radic.  xn) di un frutto, il midollo, la polpa.
 , mem-n-xanen-t (Goodw., Mél. di Chab., II,240) la palma della noce del cocco, l'albero del cocco.

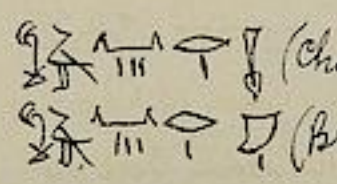

(Sall. III, 7, 4; Karn., Resto di Nenephta col. 7l.)
(D. Sh. T. 6, 74)
(ib. 23)

xañuro, signif. fondament.: essere perduto, smarrito; perdersi, smarrirsi; fallire, mancare, sparire.
2) — Rimuovere, scostare; fare che qualche cosa sia allontanata, rimossa dal suo luogo; riuscire a buttarlo a terra; — togliere, torre, levar per forza (Sall. I, 11, 3), far sparire. — Allontanare, scartare, rilasciare. — Ed i passivi corrispondenti: essere rimosso, scostato, allontanato, scartato, rilasciato, disperso, sparso, separato, disunito; sparito, scomparso; paralizzato; tolto, levato, strappato via (An. IV, 5, 5).
Con questo vocabolo è designata la sparizione della paglia portata via dal vento (Rec. I, p. 52, l. 1, Brugsch); la caduta della freccia che s'arresta impotente prima di raggiungere la mira (Sall. l. c.).
ⲩϫⲱⲗ (P. M.) auferre, diripere, depredari, spoliari, evacuare; ⲡ- praeda, spolia, manubiae.
3) — (D. Sh. T. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

— V. anche  xnr.


(Sall. II, 11, 5; An. IV, 5, 5)
(An. I, 11, 3)

xañuro, equiv. al prec., ma specialmente nel senso generale di: perdersi, deperire, secondo Chab. (Voy. 46; 154), verbo che denota uno stato di estrema infermità, facente ostacolo al funzionamento degli organi; quindi: lo stato della voce che non può articolare le parole, onde: esser fioco, rauco, roco (ϩⲱⲗ raucescere), ed anche muto (Voy. 154); — la paralisia, l'impotenza della mano che non può più servire alla difesa (D. Sh. T. 6, 74); — ma anche lo stato dell'uomo agghiacciato, paralizzato dal terrore, dallo spavento, dalla paura (An. I, 11, 4).
ⲩϩⲗ paralyticum esse, ⲩⲟⲛⲉ infirmitas. — זחל, זחי, essere infermo o dolente, tremare; זחל, זחלה, זחלת, dolore, tremore, timore; זחלל tormentare, addolorare, far tremare. — זחלח ammalare, ammalarsi; esser inferme, debole; indebolirsi, indebolire; זחלח languido, ammalato; זחלח affliggere, rendere ammalato, זחלח divenir debole, esser fiaccato; זחל, זחלי, infermità, malattia, languore, dolore, affanno, doglia. — כלא vietare, impedire, chiudere; כלה o כלא (calcd.) venir meno.


(Chab.)
(Brug.)

xañuro, secondo Chabas, designa uno strumento di agricoltura.

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Confr. ḫ? strumento, arnese, arnae.
— Brugsch lo identifica con xnr.

, xañur (Z. 1879, 57).
Var. di xnr.

, xañuroza (An. I, 22, 6), Chab. (Voy. 201) inclina ad identificarlo con חֲרֹשֶׁת הַגּוֹיִם, la città di Sisara generale di Jabin re di Azor (Giudici, 4, 1); חֲרֹשֶׁת קִיר città Moabitica.

, xansa (P. Mor. di Bul. 23, 10), (Chab.) désagréable, sâle, dégoutant, répugnant.
— Confr. xns-it-u.

, xa-n-ta (Dend. Mar.; J. de Rouge', Edfou, 61, X), A. xa-ta.

xar, g.m., ḫrp, qrp, ππ, bivium, via, platea, vicus.
(Sall. I, 9, 10; An. IV, 11, 9)
(Dict. géo. 557)

xar, la Siria.
Stern (Z. 1883, 26) veda in questo gruppo i זֹרִים Coriti della Bibbia (Genesi 14, 6), i quali abitavano sul monte Seir, nel Sud, finchè ne furono scacciati dai figli di Esaù (Deuter. 2, 12, 22).

(Rit. 136, 2) nella espressione , che è forse a leggere n-xar-tepu-f e tradurre: fra un migliaio dei suoi capi.
Nè Birch nè Pierret non trodu cono questa espressione.

, xar, (E) ḫrн, cibus, pulv.
— Var. di xr.

(Rit. 107, 2)
(ib. 109, 1)
(ib. 149, 6)
} xaro, una specie di oca.
— Oppure xa-ro, mille oche.

(Stela in Miramar)
} xar, (Brugsch, Z. 1881, 30) identico al copto χнρa (M., ϯ), ϩ χήρa, la vedova.
— Anche affine con ḫελλο (M.), qλλo (?). ππ, senex, f. ḫελλω (M.), qελλω (?) ϩt. — Molto probabilmente, osserva Brugsch a questo proposito, la vedova è chiamata dagli Egiziani la vecchia per eccellenza, per figura rettorica.
— Si noti che il vocabolo omofono ebraico אַלְמָנָה significa sposa.

, xar (?), Erman (Z. 1882, 174) traduce Rost? gratella?

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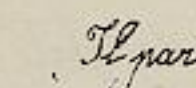
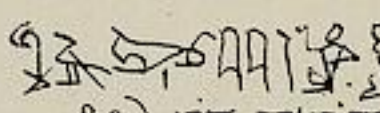
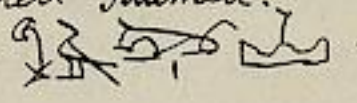
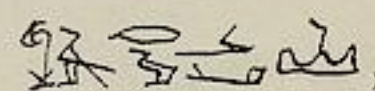
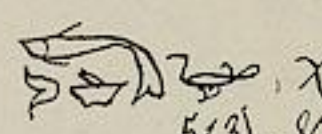
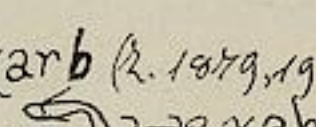
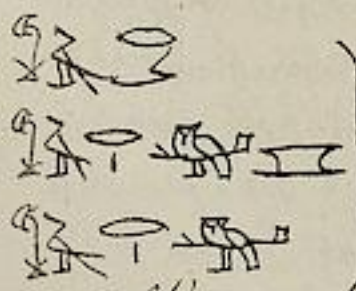
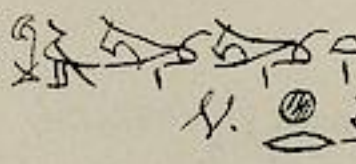
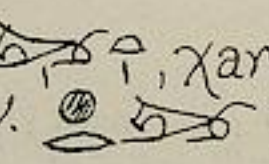
Il parallelismo con  uha-t, caldaia, mostra che il vocabolo in questione deve designare un apparecchio per arrostire.
Il determinativo è un piccolo forno od una stufa con due anelli metallici, cui erano attaccati i pezzi di carne da arrostire.

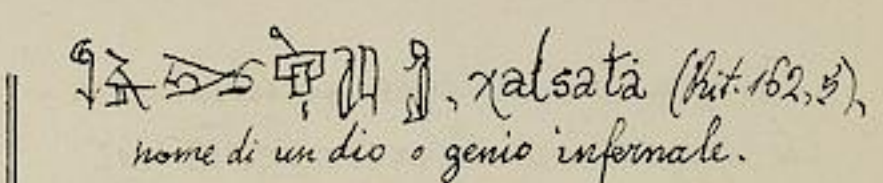
 , xarī-u (Z. 1875, 29), חֹרִים, חוֹר, regione montuosa ai confini dell'Idumea.
— V.  xar.

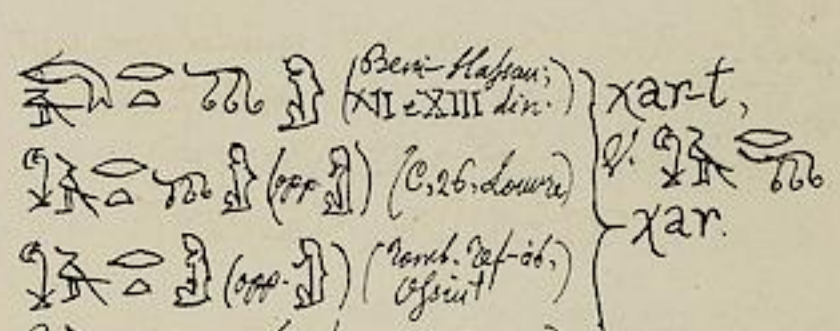
 , xarumā, חֲרֻמָּה, nome di una città cananitica.

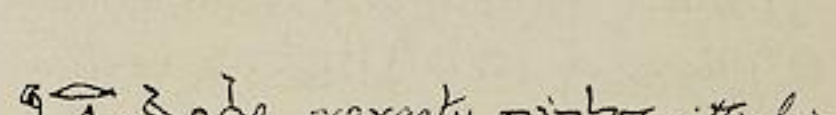
 , xarb (Z. 1879, 19; Dict. geo. 513), V.  xab, e confr. il copto corrispondente e l'osservazione di Brugsch sul fonetico di .

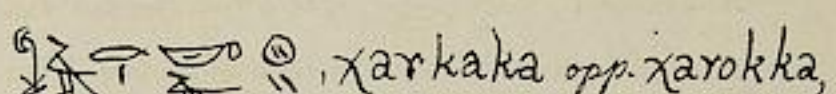
 xarm, xarmā (Z. 1876, 127), designazione del coccodrillo.
2) — Nome di un canale nell'VIII Nòmo del Basso Egitto, detto anche il lago dei coccodrilli.

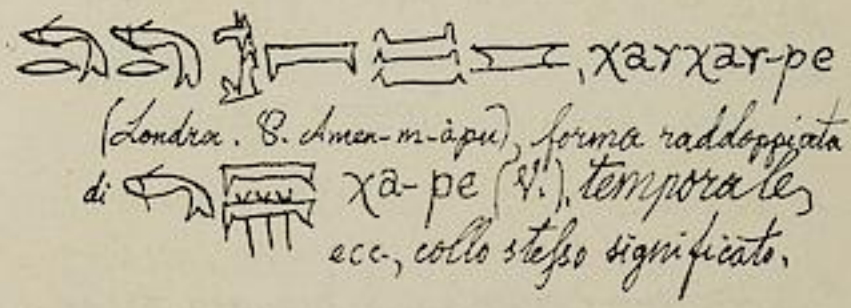
 , xarer (Denkm. III, 229), V.  xrr.

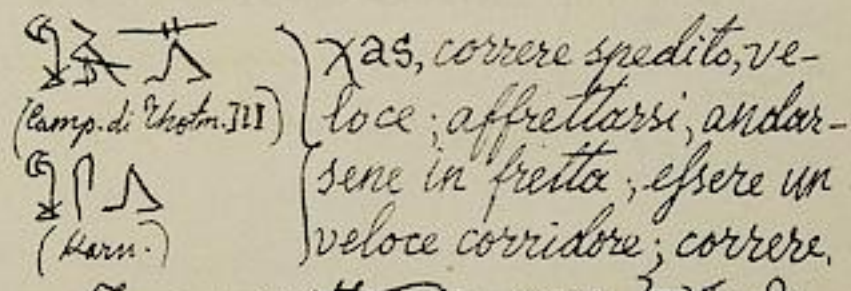
 , xalsatā (Rit. 162, 5), nome di un dio o genio infernale.

 (Beni-Hassan; XI e XIII din.) (pp.) (C. 26, Louvre) (opp.) (Varsh. Zef-ób, Ofsiut) (Dict. geo. 139 0, 20, 3) } xar-t, V. xar.

 , xarqetu, חֲרָקוֹת, città levitica della tribù di Asher.
— Oppure (חֲרָקוֹת (הַצָּרִים presso Gitta.

 , xarkaka opp. xarokka, Maspero (Z. 1879, 55) lo identifica con חלך nome della Cilicia Orsana.

 , xarxar-pe (Londra. 8. Amen-m-àpu), forma raddoppiata di xa-pe (V.), temporale, ecc., collo stesso significato.

 (Camp. di Thotm. III) (Harn.) } xas, correre speditamente, velocemente; affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta; essere un veloce corridore; correre.
In opposiz. a xs e ard.
שׂוּשׂ, שׂישׂ, sollecitare, affrettare, affrettarsi; שׂשׂ prontamente, sollecitamente, subito.
ⲩⲥⲛⲉ (?) repente, subito, continuo.

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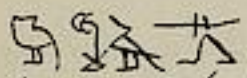
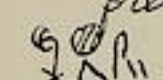
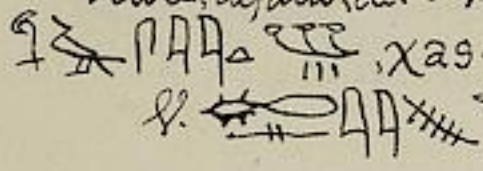
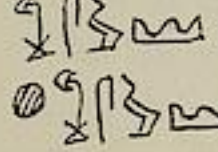
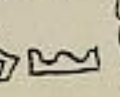
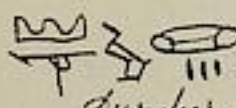
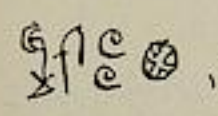
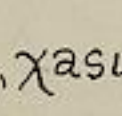
 , m-xas, frettolosamente, speditamente, velocemente, in fretta, presto, subito.

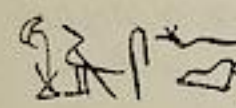
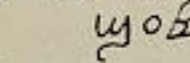
 , xasi (Chab. Voy. 300) equiv. al prec. aggett. veloce, rapido, ecc. - V. al fonetico xaxsi.

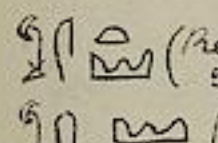
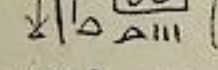
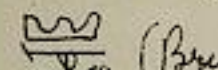
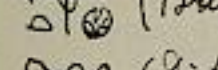
 , xas-īt-u (E.), V. xsī.

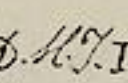
 , xasu (D.H.T. II, 35, d, 5), V.  xas-t.

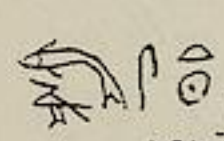
 , xasu (?) (Bergm., Buch von Durchv. d. Ewigk., 21), ricchezze. Sinonimo di ḫu (H.), con cui ha probabilmente comune anche il valore fonetico.

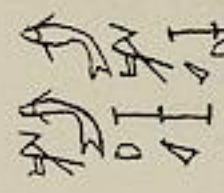
 , xasuu, V.  xas-t.

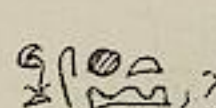
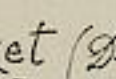
 , xasef (E. 99, 21), uscire, uscire, tumescere, onde  maeruoše, ὀιδήματα, tumores. Dal determinativo si dovrebbe presupporre un significato in legame coll'idea di respirazione, fiato, alito, respiro.

 (Rec. IV, 58)  (Dict. géo. 629)  (Brug. Dict.)  (Dict. géo. 1247) xas-t, terra, terra straniera; deserto (?); - e i suoi abitanti: gli stranieri 2) - Suolo, terreno, in genere (Rec. l.c.).

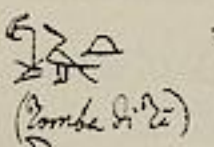
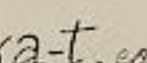
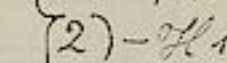
3) - (D.H.T. II, 36, d, 3) la città dei morti, la regione delle tombe, la regione funeraria; necropoli, ipogeo, tomba. - Il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, l'inferno, l'Ades; sinonimo di  neter-xer.

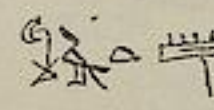
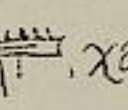
 , xa-set (Parigi, S. III C, 93), equiv. al seg.

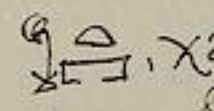
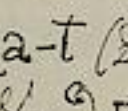
 (Trans. VIII, 222) (Z. 1881, 35) xa-set (?), V. xa-ād-t.

 , xasxet (Dict. géo. 1288), var. di  xas-t

, V. xs'iarsa.

 (Tombe di Ti) (Champ. Mon. 390) xa-t, equiv. a xa, alleanza 2, 3, 4. 2) - Il 1° var. di  xaz, nell'espressione  xat-bes, farina subacta? 3) - Il 2° nel l.c. var. del seg.

 , xa-t, V.  xa.

 , xa-t (Dict. géo. 1135), V.  xa.

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, xa-t (P. Prisse, X, 2), più frequente nelle forme plurali xa-ī-u, xa-īt-u (Y.); la diminuzione, lo scemamento, il venir meno delle forze, l'abbandono delle forze, la crescente debolezza; debolezza di malattia od in seguito di malattia. — La malattia, nelle sue diverse forme; in oppos. a snb, salute.

— Ebers (Z. 1882, 52) ritiene questo vocabolo identico a xa-t, nel senso di mal di ventre, colica.

xa-t. varianti di xa.

(Trans. 1880, 22)

(Abido)

(Denkm. II, 129, a)

(16. II. 92)

(Mar. Karn., pl. 22)

(Denkm. III, 130)

xa-t, sost. corrispondente a xa.

(P. Ebers, 8, 13)

(Rit. 17, 11)

(16. 113, 7) pl.

(Bul. Stel. 58; Z. Z. V. I, 9, 3)

(Stel. 53, Bull.)

xa-t, V. xa.

2) — I primi quattro gruppi, spec. al plur., si trovano equiv. a .

3) — Equivalenti a xa-t.

4) — Golenischeff (Conte égypt. p. 6) traduce il plur. dei primi gruppi: ciò che resta di un uomo bruciato, cioè: le ceneri, mucchio di cenere.

, xa-t-u (Denkm. III, 130), plur. del prec., all. 1 e 3.

xa-t, fem. di xa, ma spec. nel senso dell'all. 1 ed in quello dell'all. 4, sinonimo di xaī. e di xaī (Y.). — Anche come verbo: abbattere, atterrare, ecc.; — ed i passivi.

(El-Kab)

xa-t [al plur. anche xaww, xat-ut], derivati da xa (Y.); caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, ecc. di una petriera; petriera, cava di pietre; cava, mina, miniera.

— Buca, buco, foro, fossa, cavità, scavo, in generale.

— Apertura di una sorgente, buca profonda.

— La bassa, il basso fondo.

2) — Le forme plur. significano: le basse, le secche, i bassifondi; Le bocche del Nilo versanti nel mare, specialmente al lato orientale del Delta.

(Z. 1867, 91)

(Silsilis)

(ib.)

pl.

Brugsch confr. con תְּהוֹת, خور, bassa, affondatura, scavamento, profondità, valle, terreno basso, sbocco, bocca di un

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fiume, seno di mare, golfo; valle profonda, le secche, le bafse di Natho, l'imboccatura delle secche di Natho.

, xat (Rit. 162,7,11; 163,1), f. xa.

, xa-t-pe (Rec. de trav. III, 53), f. xa-pe.

} xa-ta, errore, f. sotto xa.

, xa-ti (An. VI, 3, 8), var. di xa.
— (Brugsch) Equiv. a xad.

, xa-ti (Rit. 112,1), nome di una località, residenza del dio omonimo (v. il seg., all. 1); — (Birch) Oxyrincopolis.

} xa-ti, nome di un dio, residente nella località omonima (v. il prec.). (2) — Uno dei nomi di Osiride. Equiv. a xa.
(Rit. 112, 1)
(Z. 1874, 38)

, xa-ti, f. xa-pe.

, xa-ti (Masp., Trans. 1880, 22) piedestallo.
— Probabilmente var. di xa-t, altare.

, xa-t-ut (Dict. géo. 95, 98), variante di xa-t-u.

, xa-tt, f. xa-ti.

, xat-ke-àb (?), var. di xak-àb.

, xad (P. Rhind 3, 8), consumare, consumarsi, calare, declinare, venir meno, svanire.
— Consumarsi, struggersi di affanno, dimagrare, emaciarsi, affievolirsi.
— Essere affannoso, mesto.
— Gramezza, affanno, cordoglio, pena, angoscia, desolazione.
— Sinonimo di ūrd e xesi.
Confr. חדה essere fiaccato, rotto in pezzi; essere spaventato, spaventarsi; terrore, spavento, rovina. חת, חתת, rotto, costernato; costernazione, spavento, paura, terrore; כתית rovina, danno, esterminio, disgrazia.
— Forse affine con ḥat (M.) escoriare,

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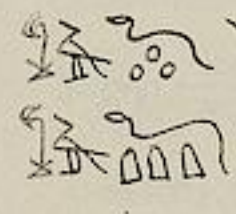
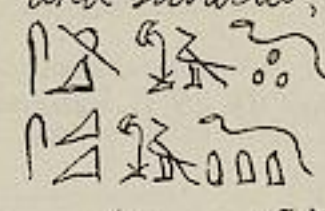
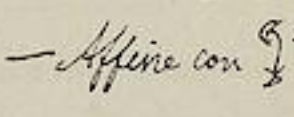
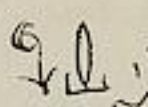
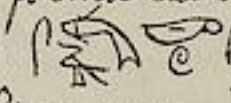
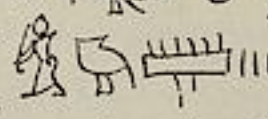
ḫit (M.), qeti, qite (L.), detrahere pellem, πτξ staccare.

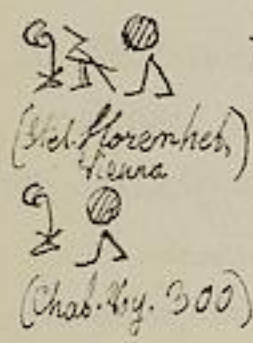

xaz (Denkm. II, 96, a; 105, b), pasta.
uaḥ, πι, massa, farina, farina subacta; uaḥte fermentum.

(l. cc.) impastare la pasta.
— Affine con  xazaxaza.

 , xaza (Rit. 146, 37), ?
Forse affine al prec. ed al seg., significa comprimere? opprimere?

, xazaxaza (Edfou), spremere, comprimere, stivare, stringere insieme.
qoχqeχ, qoχqχ (L. M.), premere, comprimere, ardere.

xak, xaku, (Stern, P. Es. Glossar., p. 60) ḫcoн, cingere, obvolvere; onde la forma causativa  nella frase  , che Stern traduce: inviluppare in stoffe.
— Ma secondo Brugsch (Z. 1881, 32), il quale rifiuta la trascrizione e la comparazione copta di Stern, l'azione indicata da s-xak si riferisce a certe sostanze, che formano una ricetta completa e sono per lo più ridotte in una massa liquida per mezzo di cottura o per unione con elementi liquidi, e perciò sono passate per lo staccio, colate, filtrate. — E Brugsch traduce precisamente la precedente frase: far passare attraverso un setaccio (oppure) una massa poltigliosa composta di parecchi ingredienti. — Quindi il verbo xak significa, secondo Brugsch, premere, spremere, comprimere; opprimere (in senso morale), onde è derivato il vocabolo seguente.

(P. del Duca, Lanzoni; Rav. II, 4.)
xak-àb, derivato dal prec., designa uno, il cui cuore è oppresso, spremuto, premuto. — un detestabile scellerato, un malvagio.
— Anche soprannome di disprezzo del nemico.
— (Birch al Rit. l. c.) cowards (?); (Pierr.) les réprouvés.
(Rit. 145, 20)
, b. c. (Edfu)
, plur. (Karn.)
, plur. (St. Biörx.)
(Stela di Thotm., Bul.)
(Schiap. d. d. L. IX, 5), pl.
(Lib. 65, b, 1)


(Dict. Florentines, Vienna)

(Chab. Voy. 300)

xax, signif. fondamentale: allargare, stendere, distendere, allungare, detto sopratutto dello stendersi del braccio nella pugna e dei piedi nel correre.

ⲱⲉⲱⲥ, ⲱⲁⲱⲥ, ⲱⲁⲱⲥ (P.M.), spargere, dissipare; ⲉⲧⲱⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ (M.) sparsus, porrectus, se extendens. —— Orde

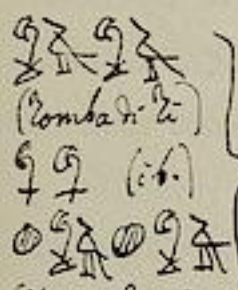
2) — Affrettarsi a, correre a ( ), affrettarsi, aver fretta, andar in fretta; esser veloce, presto, rapido, spedito, pronto.

— L'avverbio corrisp.: presto, subito, prontamente, rapidamente, velocemente, speditamente, in fretta.

— Il sost. corrisp.: fretta, velocità, rapidità, speditezza, prontezza.

3) — Nome di uno dei sette dèi: Xàs (Y. Z. 1872, 6).

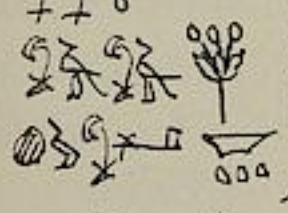
Y. xx.


(Tomba di Ti)

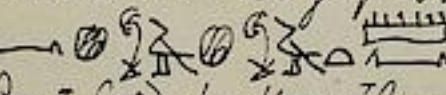
(ib.)

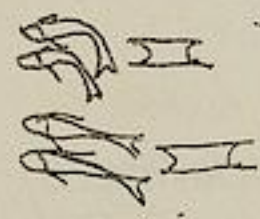
(Inscr. Sepi I, 502)

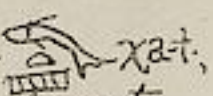
xaxa (Y. Z. 1866, 133; 1869, 27), affine col signif. fondamentale del prec. e del copto ivi citato; detto particolarmente delle biade trebbiate, le quali sono mondate dalla pula e da altra lordura per mezzo dello spargimento e dello sventamento (Confr. ⲱⲁⲱⲥ cf. vannus); onde



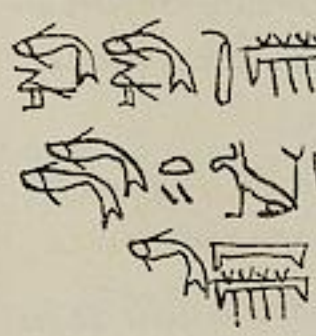
xaxa-àt (Tomba di Ti; Z. 1869, 27), sventare, ventolare l'orzo.

— Ma anche nel significato generale, come  (Inscr. Sepi I, 502), che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 92) traduce: aux mamelles ballantes, letter. dalle mammelle allungate, cascanti per soverchia lunghezza.

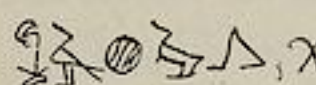


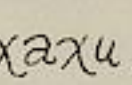
xaxa, derivato da  xa-t, terreno traforato, scavato, sconvolto; regione scavata, regione bassa, terra; — letto di un fiume con buche, scavi, bassi fondi, secche.

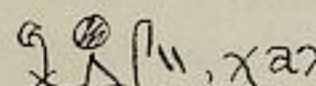
Brugsch (Z. 1881, 30; Dict. géo. p. 621, 630) confr. con ⲟⲓⲛ ϧⲟⲗϧⲟⲗ perforatum esse, ⲫⲉⲗⲫⲱⲗ transfigere, ⲫⲟⲗⲫⲉⲗ transfixio.

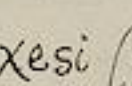


xaxa-t, xaxa-ti (Dict. géo. 1116), forme raddoppiate di xa-pe, collo stesso significato.

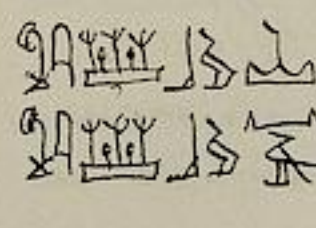


xaxu, v.  xax.



xaxesi (Chab. Voy. 300), variante di  xas, nel senso di aggettivo: veloce, rapido, ecc.

, più veloce che il vento.



xàs'abu, xàs'abuna, קְעִבוֹן, città dei Moabiti, capitale

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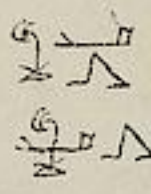
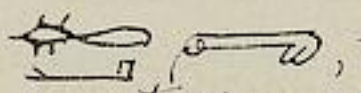
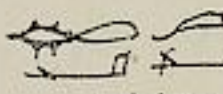
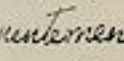
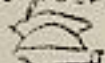
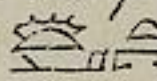
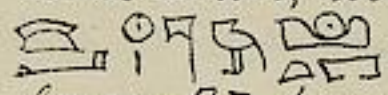
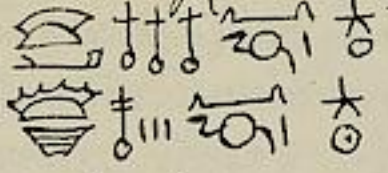
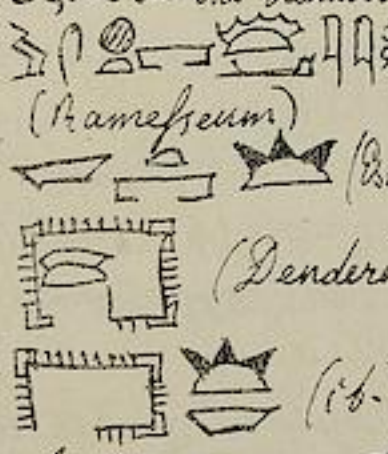
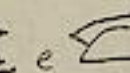
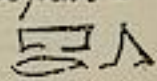
degli Amorrei ai tempi di Mosè.

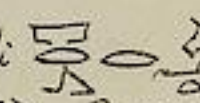
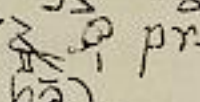

xā opp. xaā,
v. al fonetico xaā.

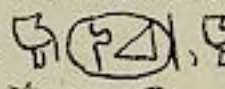
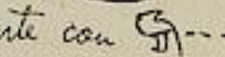

, xā (Mit. di Chas. 11, 335), stuprare, violar una donna, stuprar con violenza, violare; — sedurre, traviare, prostituire, contaminare, profanare, polluere; render immondo, polluto.
— E i passivi corrispondenti.

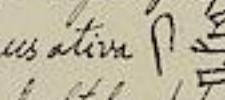
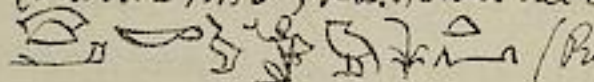

, xā, probabilmente affine col prec., nel senso di violentare, fare violenza; violenza.

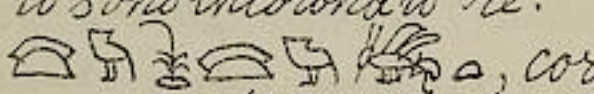
xā [Nelle b. e. questo segno probabilmente si leggeva ṯā, lettura adottata da Champollion e dai primi suoi discepoli, a cagione dell'omofonia delle voci copte equivalenti a tutti i vocaboli formati con questo geroglifico. Gli Egittologi odierni preferiscono la lettura xā, sia perchè frequentemente si trova  vicino a  , sia perchè non di rado nelle b. e. è variante della lettera].
Il valore ideografico di questo geroglifico è quello del vocabolo seguente in tutti i suoi significati.
— Si trova pure questo segno come variante di  xā-t.

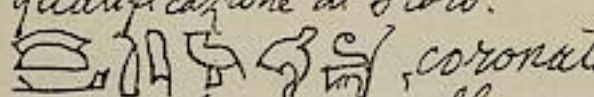
xā, signif. fondam.: andar su splendendo, salire immergendo nella luce, apparire con splendore. — Onde
2) — Levarsi (dei pianeti), spuntare, nascere, sorgere, comparire, apparire, manifestarsi, emergere.
3) — La levata del sole, il levar del sole; levante, oriente.

(Rit. 133, 1), Sorge Rā (opp. spunta il Sole) dal suo orizzonte.

xā-nefer-u-n-rā, l'apparire della magnificenza del sole, una delle designazioni della prima ora del giorno (Ḫ. 1865, 6).
— ugа (Ḫ.), ugаi (M.), nasci, oriri (de sole dicitur), λάμπειν, splendere, περιλαμπτειν, circumfulgere, ortus (solis).
— 3) — L'apparire pieno di splendore, il presentarsi splendente delle immagini delle divinità fuori delle loro cappelle nelle processioni; esodo, processione, uscita, apparizione, manifestazione della divinità, ἡ ἔξοδος dei traduttori greci.

usex-xā, la sala della processione, nome della 2ª sala del tempio.
(Ramesseum) (Bubastis) (Dendera) (ib.)
4) —  e sono frequentemente usati come sinonimi di 

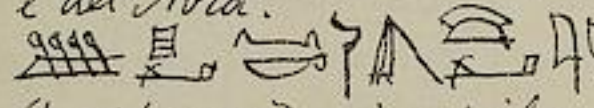
pr, a talvolta anche di  pr-r-ḥā e di  pr-r-ḥa (V. sotto pr, ḥa e ḥā).

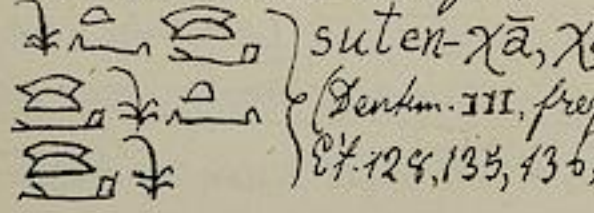
5) — Frequentissimamente nel senso di: esser re, presentarsi od apparire come re; giunger al trono, salire al trono, arrivar al regno, esser fregiato del diadema di re, esser incoronato re. — Dominare (P. 1874, 58 e 59); — dominante, dominatore — Ed anche nel senso attivo: coronare, incoronare (Rit. 91,1), ornare della corona, fregiare del diadema di re; costrutto con  , od anche semplicemente con  .

Nel senso attivo è però più propriamente usata la forma causativa  9-xā (Mayer. I, 57, 5; Bul., Stela del Sogno),  (Rit. 44, 4) io sono incoronato re.

 , coronato (o fregiato) del diadema del Sud, coronato del diadema del Nord, qualificazione di Horo.

 , coronato colla corona bianca e colla corona rossa, cioè coronato colle due corone dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, del Sud e del Nord.

 (P. 1374, 3 4 e 5 9), ricevi il pedum (? ḥ 9) ed il flagrum (nxx), e domina con essi (oppure forse splendi o sii ornato di essi).

 suten-xā, xā-suten (Denkm. III, freg.; De Roug. Pl. 124, 135, 136, 137),

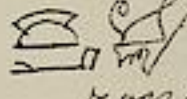
lett.: apparizione reale, opp. incoronazione reale, ascensione al trono; nome di una festa speciale.

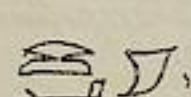
6) — In generale: ornare, fregiare (di...,), ed i passivi; splender di..., — Brillare, esser luminoso, splendente; splendore (Rit. 82, 6).

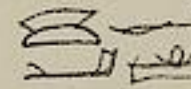
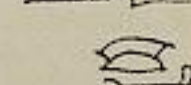
wsa splendere.

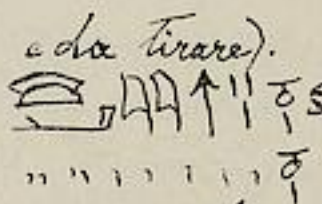
7) — Equiv. al copto ⲱⲥϩ (P.), ⲱⲥϩⲓ (M.), ⲡⲓ, dies festus, festivitas; epuja (P.), epujaⲓ (M.), diem festum agere, celebrare. Ma specialmente festa ad esodo, festa di processione (Rit. 142, 21).

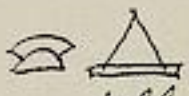
8) — Equiv. al seg. In questo senso Lepsius, Birch e Pierr. traducono al Rit. 142, 21.

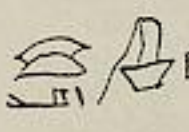
 , xā, g.m., diadema, corona, ciò che orna il capo del re; elmo.

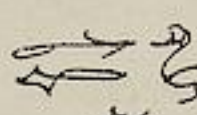
 , xā (Cav. Stat.), designa o lo stesso che il prec., o le armi in generale, quasi le lucenti, le splendenti.

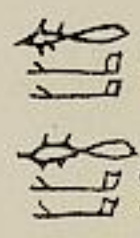
xā (Leps. Ausw. 16, 10, 11) [plur.  (P. di Torino; Dict. géo. 1134) e  , ogni sorta di masserizie, strumenti, arnesi, utensili, siano per lavorare, siano per combattere (detto soprattutto delle armi da percuotere

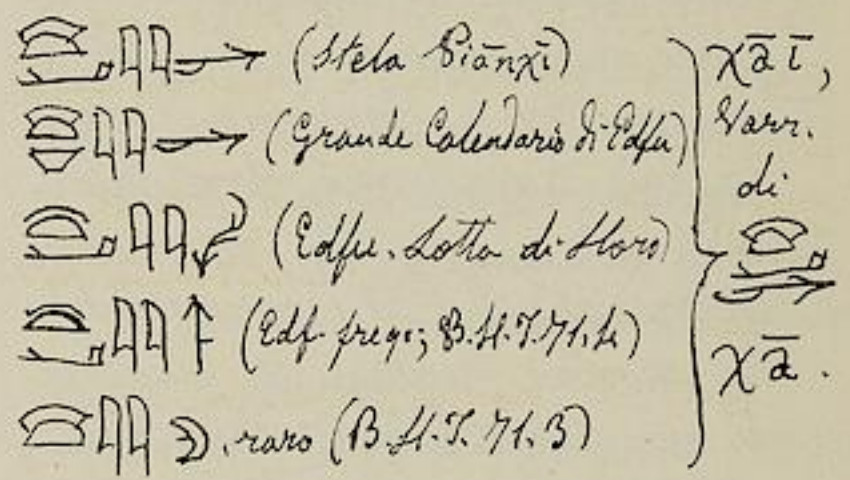
e da tirare).

arnesi di armatura, oppure strumenti od utensili del lavoro, del mestiere.

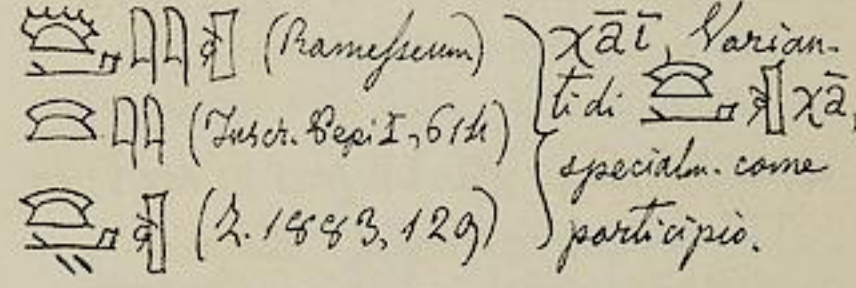

, xā, la splendente, nome della piramide di Osortesen II.

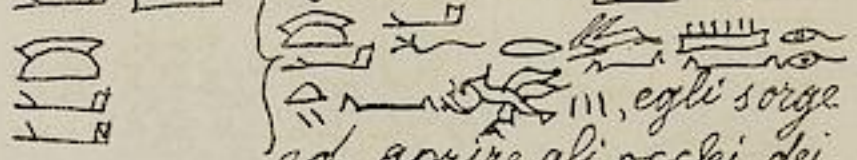

, xā (?), (Chab. Mél. 1873, 196) caldaia.
– (Masp., Genr. ép. 41) rogo pei delinquenti.

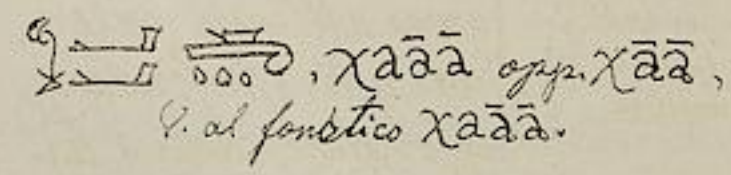

, xe-āa (opp. xāa) (Z. 1873, 71; Harr. I, 20, b. 2), una specie di uccello; (Birch, Z. l. c.) oca.

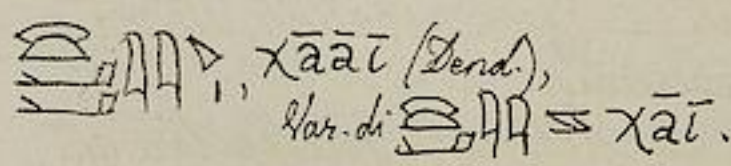

xāāu, ciò che è raschiato, fregato di un oggetto, cioè: dei metalli, la ruggine (E. 74, 17); – delle cose di terra, la raschiatura (ib. 64, 6).

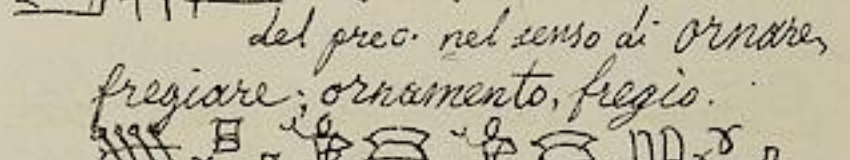

xāī, Varr. di xā.


xāī, Varianti di xā, specialm. come participio.


xāā, Var. di xā.
, egli sorge ad aprire gli occhi dei mortali.


, xaāā opp. xāā, v. al fonetico xaāā.


, xāāī (Dend.), Var. di xāī.


, xāī (Rit. 145, 84), Var. del prec. nel senso di ornare, fregiare; ornamento, fregio.

(Rit. 145, 84), io ricevetti la mia corona d'ornamento e mi collocai sul mio trono al posto di mio padre; (Birch) I have taken my crown when crowned, I place myself on my throne of my father; (Pierr.) Je reçois à mon lever le diadème et m'en couronne sur mon trône, dans la demeure de mon père.

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, xāī (Sall. IV, 12,3), nome di un quadrupede.
Brugsch confr. ugar (M., III) felis.

(Bul., Sarc. 53)
(D.-J. I, 100,5)
xāī, xā-īt, territorio, proprietà, terreno, su cui si trova un tempio od un'altra costruzione.
2) — Busto, tronco, colonna, puntello, appoggio, sostegno.
ugar (Ph.) truncus, columna.

, xā-īt, s. xā-t.

, xā-īt (Rec. IV, 100,3). casa, abitazione, tempio.
secondo ogni apparenza è scrittura erronea invece di āa-īt.

, xāu (P. Brisse, XV, 5), piccolo, minuto, vile.
ḫaḳe in epḫaḳe inferiorem, minorem esse.

, xāu (Harr. I, 63, c, 7), equival. od affine a xāī (N.): nel l. c. usato come sost.: pregio, ornamento.
— Var. del seg.
— (Brugsch) Bündel?, fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo?

(Mar. Abyd. pl. 14)
(Stat. di Horus, Torino)
(L. 18 1/2, 59)
xāu, varianti di xā; diadema, corona reale fregiata dell'uraeus.

, xāu (An. II, 6,7)
v. xā.

, xā-ba letter. apparizione (opp. splendore) dell'anima, nome della piramide di Saḥurā, faraone della V dinastia.

, xām (E.), spalla, cervice, nuca, collo.
— Affine od in connes. col seg.

(Sall. I, 3, 9; Lepsius, Denkmäler, col. 84)
(P. di Berl. I, l. 53)
(Mosp. Gen. ép. 22; Abyd., Gioventù di Ramesse II)
xām, xāmu, affine con xab, e xam, significa: incurvarsi, curvarsi, piegarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, piegarsi all'ingiù, calare, dar giù, sprofondarsi, affondare. cader a terra, precipitar a terra, precipitar giù. — Essere abbattuto, atterrato, rovesciato.
2) — Atterrare, precipitare giù, far cadere, piombare addosso; precipitarsi su, verso. — (a - - -).

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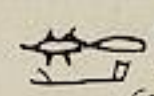
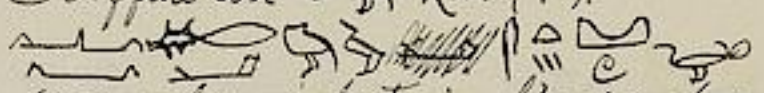
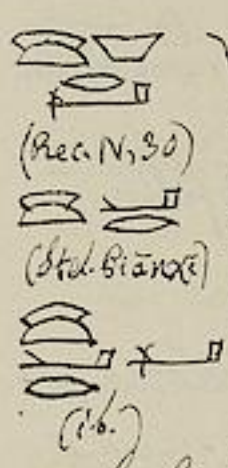
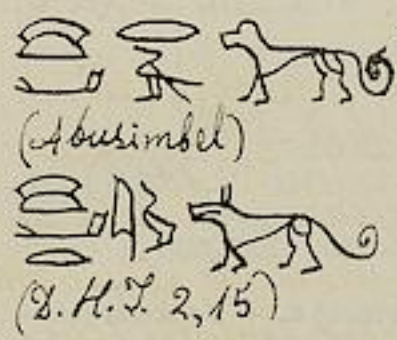
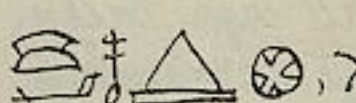
fondre sur. —
Confr. ⲩⲱⲱⲙⲉ, ⲩⲱⲱⲙⲉ (?), praecipitium. — שׁמם, שׁמד, שׁמם, atterrare, distruggere, rovinare, gettare a basso, precipitare.
— Confr. il seg.

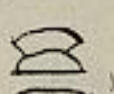

, xāmu (Harr. I, 77, 10). (Brugsch) חרם, خرم, tagliare, segare, trafiggere, trafiorare, trapassare, fendere, spaccare, distruggere; ⲭⲱⲙⲉ (M.) rumpere, frangere; ϩⲉⲙϩⲱⲙⲉ, ϩⲉⲙⲉϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲱⲙⲉϩⲉⲙ, frangere, confringere, conterere.
— Affine con xm (?).

(l. c.) nessun infortunio l'avea danneggiata.
— Probab. Var. del prec.

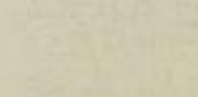
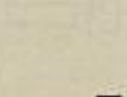

xār, designa l'improvviso arrivo di una sventura, di un male, di uno stato infelice, miserabile, di uno stato anormale e cattivo qualunque.
2) — Sbuffare di furore, di stizza; essere infuriato, in sulle furie, nelle smanie; essere in furore, furibondo. — Adirarsi (contro..., per..., ... e più raro ... [Stele Metter.]); esser in collera o in furore, esser infuriato (per..., di...) (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 53). — Furore, smania, stizza, collera, ira, sdegno, ecc.

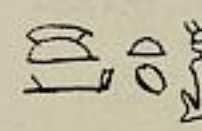
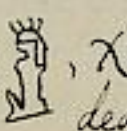

xāra, xāraw, Varianti del precedente, nel senso dell'all. 2.

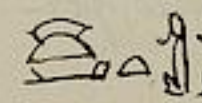
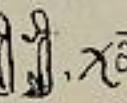
, xā-nefer, la bella apparizione, nome della piramide di Rā-mer-n (VI din.), vicina a quella di Pepi I, il qual nome ha probabilmente dato origine al seg.


, xā-nefer (Confr. il prec.), uno dei nomi della città di Menfi.


, xār, oppure xer, variante delle l. c. della particella xr, preposizione ed avverbio.


, xā-t (B. Sutimes, al Rit. 79, 7), sost. corrisp. a  xā.


, xā-t (Rit. 11, 3), nome di una dea.
— Brugsch lo considera come femminile di  xā, all. 3, e traduce regina.
— Pierret, appoggiandosi ad una variante del N. 3082 del Louvre, traduce orné de l'uræus.


, xā-t, equiv. a  xā, all. 3,

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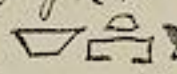
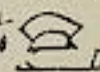
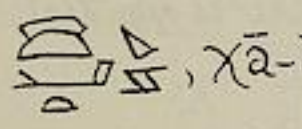
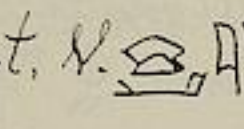
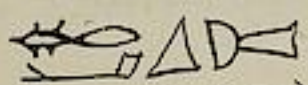
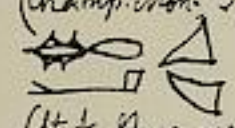
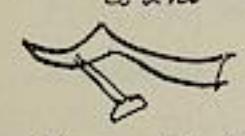
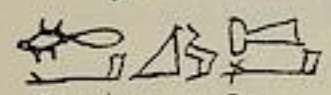
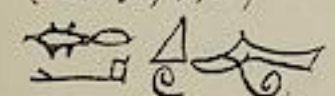
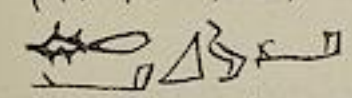
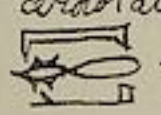
procefsione, uscita, manifestazione della divinità ; all. 7; festa ad esodo, festa della procefsione. — Ed anche all. 2. lo spuntare del sole.

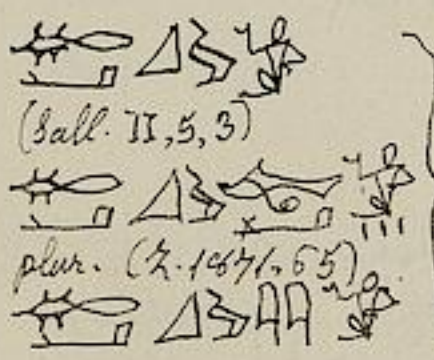
xā-t, la sala della procefsione, la seconda sala dei templi egizi, chiamata anche  usex-t-xā, con molte varr. V. sotto  xā, all. 3.

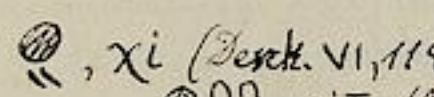
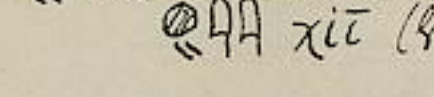
 , xā-t, V.  xāī.


(Champ. Mon. 365)

(Stat. Bxr-xensu, Torino


(Sall. II, 5, 3)

(L. 1871, 16, 65).

(An. I, 29.5; Chab. Voy. 2 Ag)

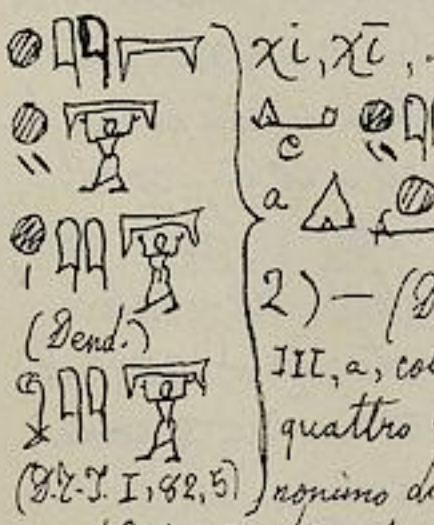
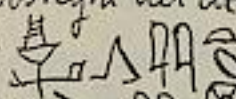
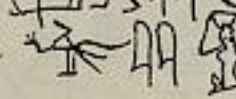
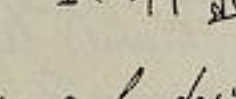
xāq, xāqu, grattare, raschiare, raspare. Tagliare, troncare con uno strumento affilato, rintozzare, togliere, levar via, far sparire affilando — Consumare, usare. — Tosare, radere, tondere, fare la barba. 2) — Rasoio, coltello da radere, da tosare, — arma tagliente, — raschiatoio, grattoir. 3) — Equiv. al seg., per es. nel titolo sacerdotale  , her-xāq (Torino, l.c.), mastro tosatore, capo-barbiere.

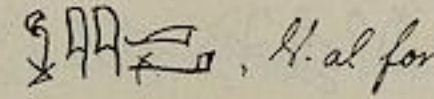
ḫwk, ḫek, ḫwkq (M.), qwk (?), radere, tondere (ovem, caput), tonsio.
ⲡⲣⲡ incidere, scolpire, intagliare,
ⲣⲟⲗⲕ, خلف, lisciare, lustrare.


(Sall. II, 5, 3)
plur. (L. 1871, 65)
xāqu, xāquī, deriv. dal preced.: tosatore, barbiere; ertḫwk, tonsor.

 , xi (Denk. VI, 118, 28), Variante di  xiī (V. ib. l'es.).

(Dend.)
xi, xī, Varr. di x.


(Dend.)
(B.-L. I, 82, 5)
xi, xī, V. x.
, frase equival. a (V. ibidem)
2) — (Dend.; Lauth, Zodiac., Taf. III, a, col. 1) nome di uno dei quattro sostegni del cielo, e sinonimo di  hā-īt,  dūa-t e  fa-īt. — g. f.
3) — Il 1° gruppo, g. f., designa l'altezza per eccellenza, cioè l'altezza del cielo, il cielo.

 , V. al fonetico xaī.

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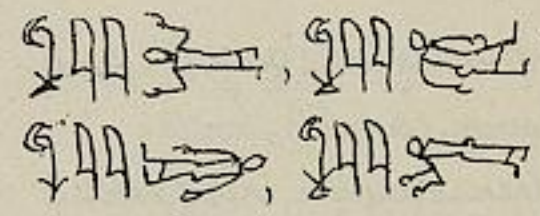
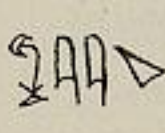
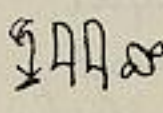
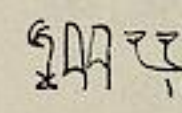
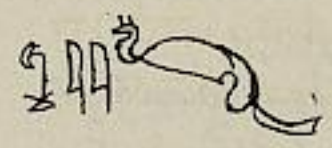
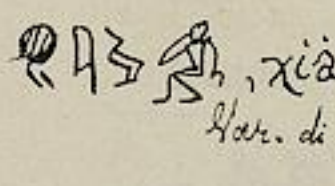

xī opp. xaī, v. al fonet. xaī.

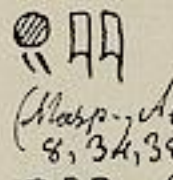

, v. al fonetico xaī.

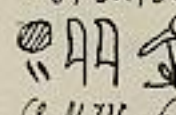

, v. ibidem.


, v. ibidem.


, v. ibidem.

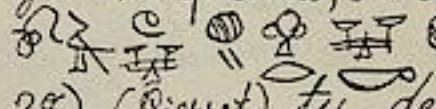

, xiàu (Stela Piānxī, verso, l. 41), Var. di x.

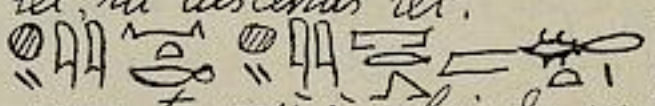

(Masp., Abyd., 8, 34, 38)

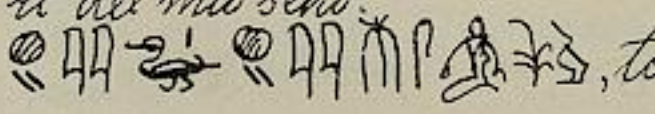

(Sall. III, 6, 8)

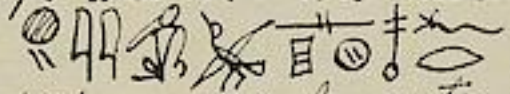
xit oppure xī (v. anche An IV, 10, 10; Sall. III, 6, 9; 8, 1), posto due volte di seguito in una frase, significa così... come..., come... così..., tale... quale..., quale... tale..., tale... tale... .

ḫe (M.) sicut, sic, ita; ḫe, ⲧ, qe (S., B.), modus, ratio. — ⲛⲓⲧ così, ⲉⲣ come; afsiro ki quando, siccome.

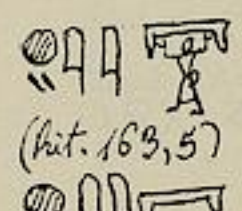

(Denkm. VI, 116, 28), (Pierret) tu descends tel que tu es monté, litter.: tu es monté tel, tu descends tel.

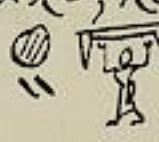

, come tu, così è colui che uscì fuori del mio seno.


, tale il figlio, quale colui che l'ha generato, cioè: tale il figlio quale il padre.

— In Sallier III, 6, 8 si trova il 2° gruppo una volta sola nella frase  , che Brugsch traduce così è la virtù compita.

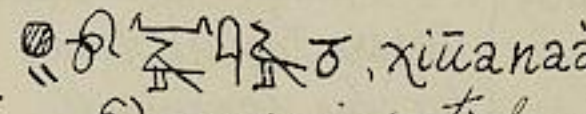
— 2) — Brugsch dà al 2° gruppo anche il significato di parlar alto (in connes. con il seg.), cioè parlar forte, parlare ad alta voce.

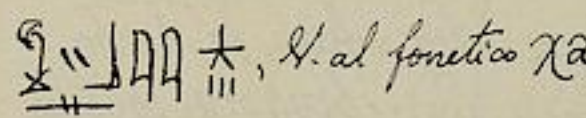

(Bit. 163, 5)

xiī opp. xī, xi-īt opp. xī-t, Var. di  xi

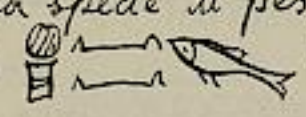
(S. Z. I, 2, A, 3)

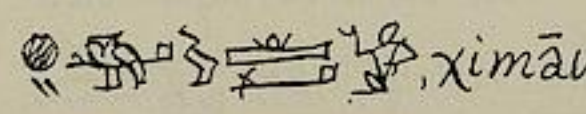
— Il 3° nel senso dell'all. 3 (S. Z. l. c.).


, xiūanaàa (An. III, 3, 6), una specie particolare di bevanda. Confr. חֶבְיֹנָה latte coagulato.


, v. al fonetico xaibsī.

xipenpennu oppure xipedpennu (An. IV, 15, 9), nome di una specie di pesce.

Confr.  xpnn.


, ximāu (Chab.),

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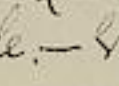
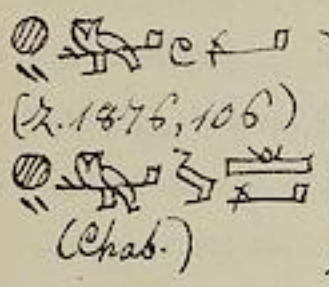
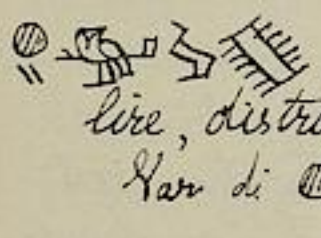
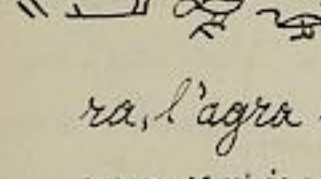
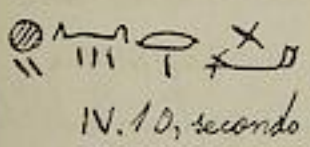
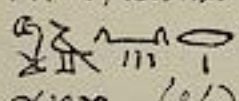
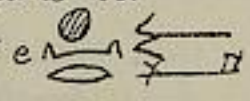
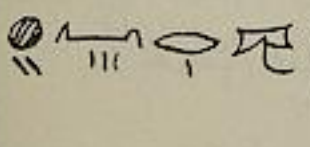
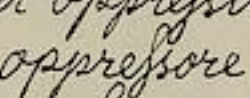
deriv. dal seg., propr.: il demolitore; designa il garzone del muratore, il manovale. — V.  xmā.

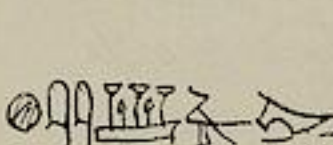

ximāu, Varianti di xmā. — Chab. le fa equiv. al seg.

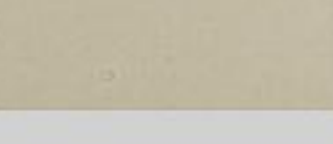

, ximā, (Chab.) demolire, distruggere, ecc.
Var di xm.

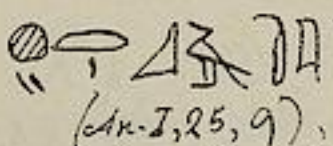

, ximāza (P.H.T. 23, 27), g.m., (Brug.) l'amara, l'agra sorte di una persona o di una nazione.
Identico a זמץ essere o divenir acido, fermentare, essere inasprito, irritato, esacerbato; inasprire, irritare, esacerbare, inacidire; — opprimere, violentare; esser oppresso, violentato. — זומֵץ oppressore, violento, זָמוּץ oppresso.
— Confr. anche geez acidus.

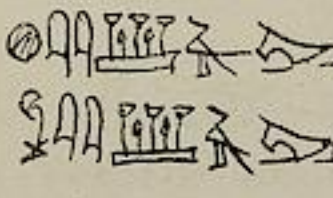

, xiñur (P. Mor. di Bul. IV.10, secondo Chab.), Variante di  xanr e  xnr (V.).

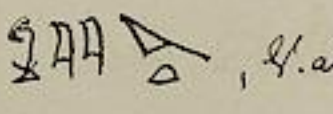

, xiñur, (Chab.) porta speciale dei fornimenti della pariglia di cavalli, forse le redini. In generale finimenti, bardature. — V.  xnr.
Confr. דֶּרֶ bardella, basto, sella, harnais; חַלְאִי, plur. חַלְאִים, ornamenti, finimenti.


, חֶלְבּוֹן, حلب, Χαλυβών, Aleppo.
Nöldeke (Z. 1876, 10) assimila a חִירְבּוֹ. — Erman (ib. p. 40, nota) assimila a חָרְבָה deserto, solitudine; onde חוֹרֵב seno desolato, nome di un giogo del Sinai, l'Horeb della Bibbia; — ed all'arabo خَرِبَ esser devastato, desolato.


, xirroba (Stela Dongola), specie di vaso metallico.


, girqatāta, g.f. (Ar. I, 25, 9), Chab. (Voy. 262 e seq.) lo assimila all'ebr. חֲלַקּוֹת, variante חֲלַקְלַקּוֹת, luoghi levigati, sdrucciolevoli, lubrici; sentiers glissants sur lesquels il est facile de tomber.


xīs'ars'a, Xerse.


, V. al fonetico xāit.

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, xī-t (D. R. T. 112, 4), v. xī, all. 2 e 3.

, v. al fonetico xaīti.

, xizana (Harr. I, 19, a, 13), pare designi una specie di frutto a grappoli.

, xīx (Inscr. Sepi I, 826), v. xaxa.

, xixi (Z. 1868, 133), Var. di xaxa.
2) — Var. del seg.
3) — Equivalente a xx, equilibrio, eguaglianza, parità, ecc. (v.) (Stela Rā-hotep, Bul.).

(Burt., Excerp. 45, col. 59) } xixi, v. xax e xx.
(Rosell. Mon. Stor. 112) }

, v. al fonetico xau.

, v. ibidem.

, v. ibidem.

(Stele in Gurnah) } v. al fonet. xau.
(Inscr. Hamm. 512) }

xu, ritenere, impedire, distorre, מנע. — Riparare, proteggere, difendere, guardare, preservare, guarentire, scampare, conservare [da..., contro..., ...; ..... (D. H. I. II, 35. 6; Stel. Hudson; Rit. 125, 63)]. — Guardarsi.....

b-c. (D. I. I. I, 72, 3)

(Rec. III, 103)

nt-xu, ntixu, protettore, difensore, titolo frequente nei cartelli degli imperatori romani. — In un cartello di Nerva si trova semplicemente

(Cartello di Traiano)

(Cart. di Antonino)

(Cart. di Caracalla)

(Cart. di Antonino)

(Cast. di Pitti)

: Nerva protettore (Brit. 15, 19), mettendo in festa le provincie e le città tutte e tutti i templi protetti da te; (Birch) making festive all countries, gates and houses daily supported by thy goodness; (Brugsch) es feiern Freudenfeste alle Städte und alle Tempel, welche unter dem Schutze deiner Herrlichkeit stehen; (Lefeb.) (toi qui) mets en fête les nomes, toutes les villes et tous les temples, bienfaisant par tes bontés; (Pierr.) tu mets en

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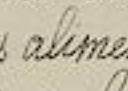
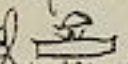
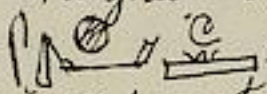
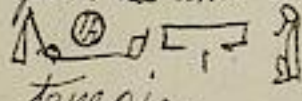
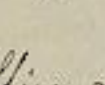
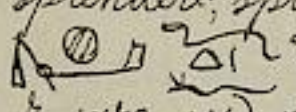
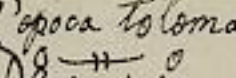
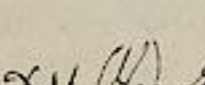
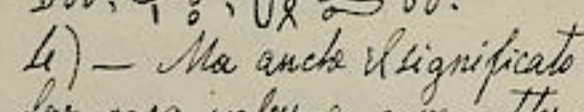
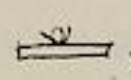
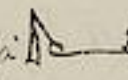
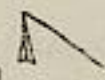
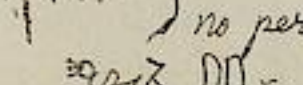
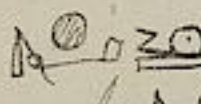
fête la totalité des nomes, des villes et des temples; ton éclat favorise (la préparation des aliments, ).
2) — Curare, fovere, salvare; dirigere, prender cura di; governare, reggere; — Governo.
3) — Consacrare (Rit. 12,4,6), benedire, per es. doni  (P. 1876,92); far cosa sacra, venerabile, degna. — Anche sotto la forma caus.  S-XU (Schiap. l.c.). — Ciò che è consacrato, sacro, santificato, benedetto, elevato, distinto; ragguardevole, notabile, nobile. Detto dell'autorità, del credito, della stima, della riputazione, ecc., non da degli animali, degli alberi, ecc. annessi ad un tempio o ad una divinità. Come per es.  XU-pe, sacra casa, tempio.
— Quindi affine a  XU (4), risplendere, splendere, rilucere, ecc.;  , XU-ze-f (Dümich., Z. 1872, 101), metallo il cui corpo risplende, riluce, cioè il rame o il bronzo; espressione dell'epoca tolomaica sinonima di  .
4) — Ma anche il significato opposto: far cosa infame, commetter peccato; — infamia, impurità, sozzura, ecc.; e quindi equiv. a  XU (Vedi Schiap. l.c.)
5) — Ricovero, propr. luogo dove uno è guarentito, difeso, protetto, ecc.:  , letteralm.: il ricovero del fico, designa il faraone, il re.
6) — I gruppi senza i determinativi o  , e i geroglifici  ,  e varr., rappresentano e designano il flagrum, il flagello, lo scudiscio, la disciplina, la frusta, lo staffile. — Quindi il titolo nti-XU e varr., dato all'all. 1, può anche significare letter.: colui che ha il flagrum, che tiene (in mano) il flagello, cioè il faraone.

XU, Varianti dell'epoca romana del prec., freq. nei cartelli degli imperatori nel titolo nti-XU e varr. (V. all. 1). V. anche De Rougé Ét. p. 96.
2) — Il ventaglio di penne, portato da ufficiali d'ordine elevato nella gerarchia egizia, i quali erano perciò chiamati (Jord. fr.)
 , zaï-XU (Champ. Gramm., p. 358), porta-ventaglio, ptero-foro.
— V. al fonetico mḥ.

XU (Rougé Ét., p. 96), Var. del prec., all. 1° (b.e.).

 , XU (Descr. V, 40), derivato da XU, all. 2; colui che governa, che regge, che dirige la barca solare; il direttore, la guida, il pilota della barca del sole.

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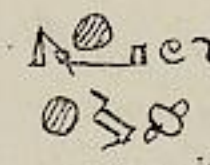
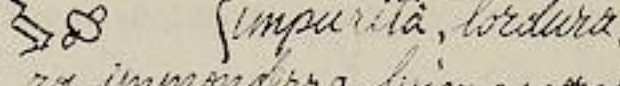


XU [plur. e varr. XUU], impurità, lordura, sozzura, immondezza fisica e morale; peccato, colpa, male, iniquità.

Si osservi l'allitterazione



XUU xet r- XU-t-k, i mali sono tenuti lontani dalla tua dimora.

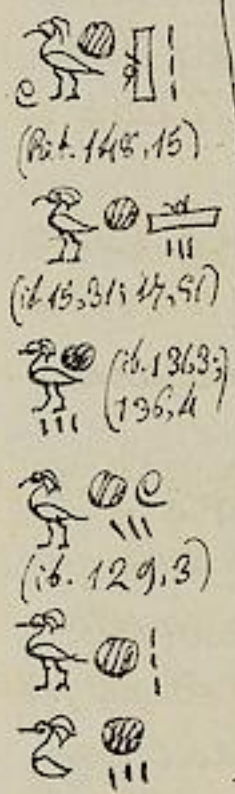
XU. Estesissimo è l'impiego di questa radice nel significato fondamentale di splendere, lucere, ribucere, risplendere; esser chiaro, luminoso, lucente. — Illuminare (Rit. 15,20), rischiarare (ib. 41,1).

2) — Quindi anche in senso morale: esser buono, bello, eccellente, squisito, distinto, segnalato (Rit. 149,26,37); virtuoso, degno; — esser utile, profittare.

— Questi significati principali sono modificati da gradazioni, sia pei determinativi, sia pei vocaboli cui questo XU è unito. I più frequenti significati secondarii sono:

3) — L'alore, merito, gloria, splendore, onori, felicità, beneficio, utile, vantaggio, bene, bontà, bellezza; favori, benefizii, beni; tutto ciò che è buono, bello, favorevole, profittevole, salutare, piacevole, illustre, luminoso, risplendente; - tutto ciò che diletta i sensi e lo spirito (D.H.I.66,a). — (P.1870,63) intelligenza, intelligenza pura, virtù.

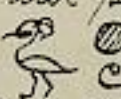
(Continuazione)

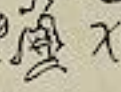


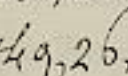
4) — Potenza, forza o virtù magica, potere magico; operazione magica, magìa, formola magica, sentenza magica.

5) — Gli aggettivi corrispondenti ai sostantivi dei due allin. prec.

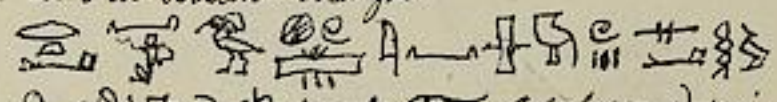
6) — Anche in generale: onorare, beneficare, render felice (Lepsius al Rit. 15,20), piacere, compiacere, dar piacere.

7) — Varr. di  XU.

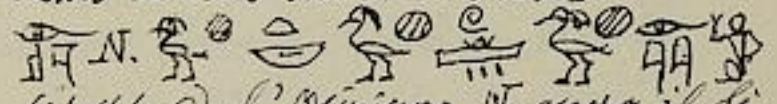
8) — Varr. di  XU (Rit. 13,1; 30,4; 73,3; 145,15).

9) — (De Rougé Et. 90), non di rado nelle b.e. Varr. di  XU, specialmente nel senso dell'all. 6.

— Ed ora alcuni esempi.



(Rit. 118,1), mi sono dati onori da quelli che sono fra le mummie nello stanza della purificazione di Osiride; (Pierret) ceux qui sont parmi les momies me donnent des incantations favorables dans le lieu saint d'Osiris.



(ib. 124,6), l'Osiriano N. onora il Signore dell'intelligenza, onorando ciò che io faccio; (Birch) the Osiris N adores the Lord of Light he adores what I do; — Pierret non traduce questo passo.

(ib. 124,34), pertanto ciò è un merito pel XU che l'ha fatto;

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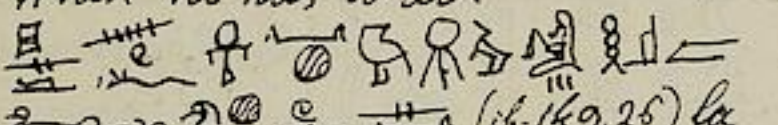
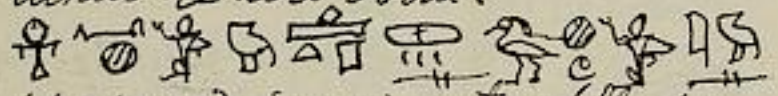
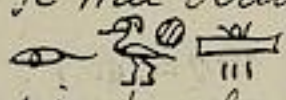
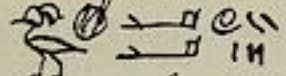
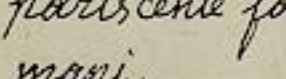
(Pierr.) car il sera favorisé des faveurs qu'on lui a faites; (Birch) while the Spirit has attended to what he has to do.

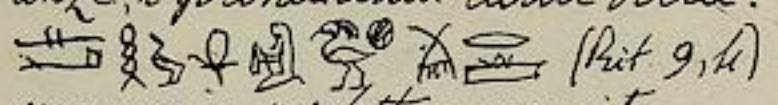
 (ib. 149, 25) la sua schiena si nutre di Xu, annientando le loro virtù.

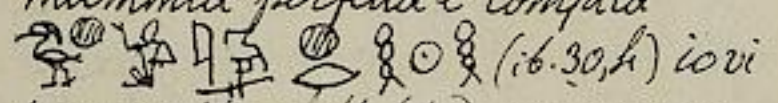
 (ib. 149, 37), io mi nutro delle sue offerte ed io sono felice in essa; (Pierr.) je vis de ses pains et j'y puise ma vertu magique.

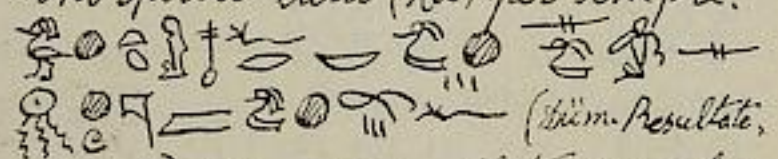
 (ib. 83, 4), far la gloria di qualcuno, cioè glorificarlo; (Pierret) faire les choses favorables à....

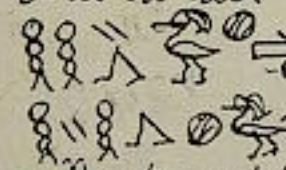
 , Xu dod-ui (Brugsch) designa la particolar diligenza, l'apparìscente forza o attività delle mani.

 , Xu-ro, (Brug) le sentenze, i pronunciati della bocca.

 (Rit 9, 4) mummia perfetta e compita

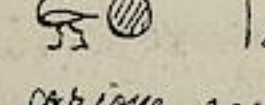
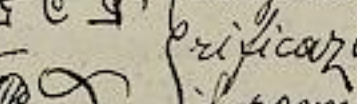
 (ib. 30, 4) io vi sono spirito eletto (Xu) per sempre.

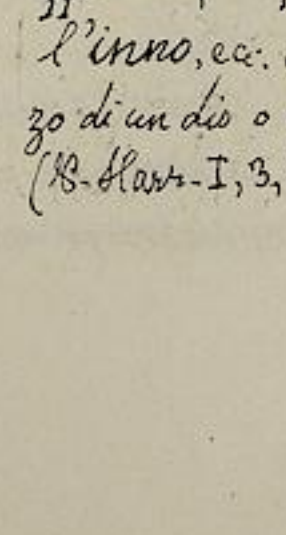
 (Thém. Resultate, pl. 22, 12), una curiosa alliterazione che designa perifrasticamente la dea Hathor: Xu-t nefer neb Xu s-Xu-s Xu m Xu-f, la benefica bella, signora dei beni, che favorisce il defunto nella felicità di lui.

 V. sotto ḥḥ.

— Questo vocabolo Xu, più freq. nella forma plur., è usato sostantivamente per designare le gesta segnalate e le azioni degne di fama di un re (S. Herr. I) o di una divinità (Stela Metternich).

— Si considerino ancora le seguenti espressioni:

 , Xu-ât-Xe-u (S. di Berl. I, l. 147) secondo la lettura di Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. II, 75), che traduce la direzione degli affari? — Brugsch però legge nel l. c.  uu-âât (V. sotto questo fonetico).

 Xui-meḥ, Xu-meḥ, il braccio o cubito sacro, misura di lunghezza impiegata nella costruzione dei templi e degli altri monumenti consacrati agli Dei.
(Brit. géo. 1393)
(ib. 1396, c)
(ib. 1393)
(Edfu)

, Xu-nexex, nome di una costellazione-decano, che viene rappresentata dietro la costellazione ḥer-âbuâ.

— e molte varianti, di cui parecchie si trovano segnate al fonetico SXU (V.), forme causative col senso generale di glorificare, glorificazione, ecc. (V. al fonetico SXU).

Di queste forme causative le seguenti designano propr.: la glorificazione letteraria, il poema laudatorio, l'inno, ecc., che è rivolto all'indirizzo di un dio o di una persona eminente (S. Harr. I, 3, 2).

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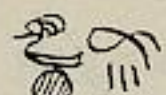
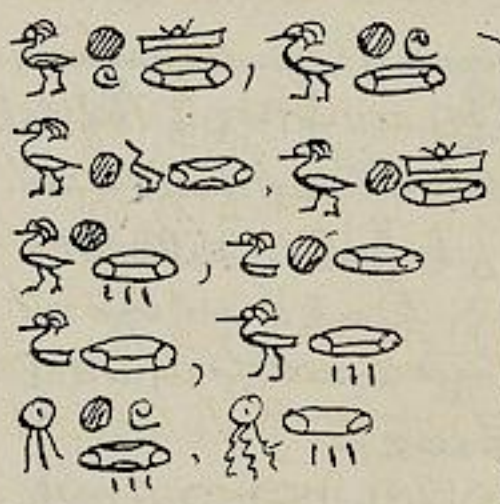
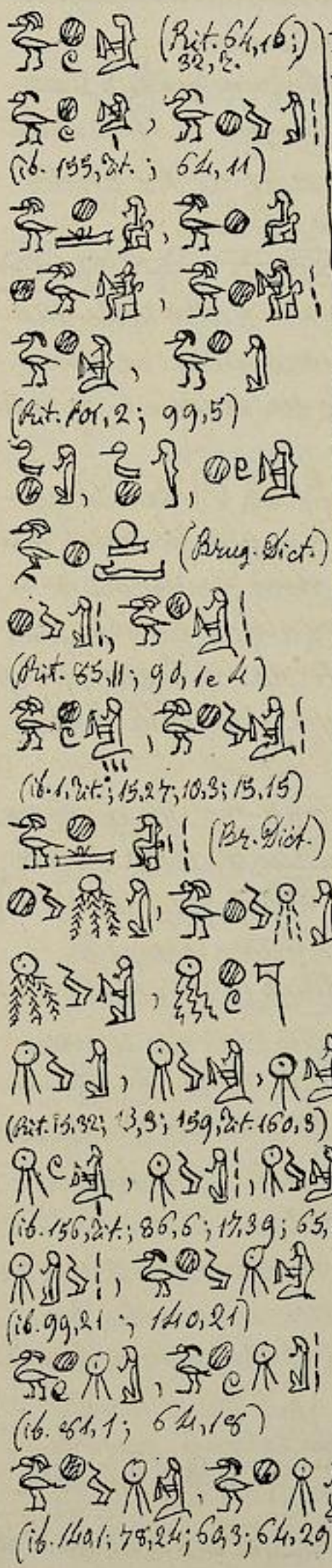
 , XU, forma plur. del prec., nel senso degli all. 3 e 4. — V. es. pag. prec., col. 1.

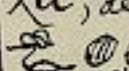
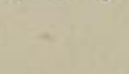

XU, equivalente al precedente e varr., all. 3, specialmente nel senso di utile, benefizio, favore, vantaggio, bene, ecc.; e i loro plurali.

XU, varr. di , XU, in tutti i suoi significati.

(Rit. 53,2; 55,1; 74,2)
XU, equiv. al precedente, specialmente nel senso di brillare, splendere, risplendere, lucere, rilucere, scintillare; essere chiaro, luminoso, lucente; illuminare, rischiarare.
— Gli aggettivi corrispondenti: brillante, scintillante, risplendente, raggiante, splendido, lucente, chiaro, luminoso, —
— Ed anche illustre, bello.
— I sost. corrispond.: luce, splendore, raggio di luce, chiarore, ecc.;
— il disco solare, lo splendore per eccellenza.

2) — (Rit. 15,34) equiv. al seg.


(Rit. 64,16; 32,2. ib. 155, 2t.; 64,11) (Rit. 101,2; 99,5) (Brug. Dict.) (Rit. 65,11; 99,1 e 4) (ib. 1, 2t.; 15,27; 10,3; 15,15) (Br. Dict.) (ib. 15,32; 13,3; 159, 2t. 160,3) (ib. 156, 2t.; 86,6; 17,39; 65,1) (ib. 99,21; 140,21) (ib. 61,1; 64,18) (ib. 140,1; 78,24; 69,3; 64,29)

XU, derivato da  XU e dal preced.; propriam.: il risplendente, il luminoso, l'illuminato, l'illustre, l'eletto, ecc. (Brugsch) der Verklärte; (Pierr.) le devenu lumineux, denominazione speciale del defunto.
— Defunto o mane resivificato, giustificato (mā-xrw).
— Antenato.
— Le forme plurali designano i defunti, i mani, gli spiriti, i genii (Rit. 17,38-40).
— Gli antenati.
— Dovria tradurre le forme singolari anche: la partie immatérielle de l'être, l'intelligence; il quale ultimo senso è pure ammesso da Pierret (V. 2. 1870, 63).
Confr.  XU, all. 3.

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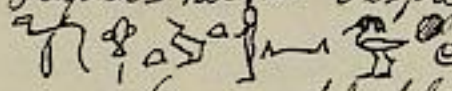
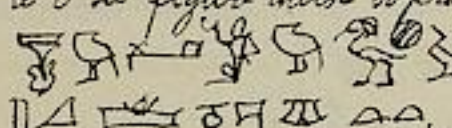
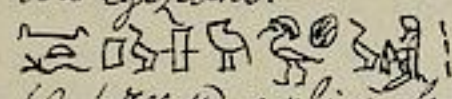
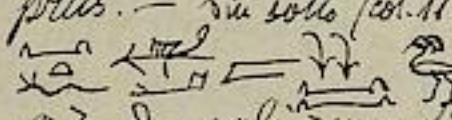
Frequente nel Rit. l'espressione  , detto su una figura del defunto, espressione che si riferisce a certe preghiera e invocazioni particolari, che si dovevano fare su figure dipinte su tela o su papiro o sopra statuette o su figure incise sopra pietre preziose.  (Rit. 15,15) che io mi riunisca coi mâni augusti e perfetti della divina Regione Inferiore, aspirazione costante di ogni devoto egiziano.  (Rit. 74,11), egli è fra gli spiriti che sono fra gli illustri; (Birch) he is among the Spirits attached to Light; (Lefébure) il est parmi les esprits qui sont dans l'esprit; (Pierr.) il est celui qui est parmi les mânes et les purs esprits. — Più sotto (col. 11 e 12) la stessa espr.:  , egli è uno di quegli spiriti che sono cogli illustri; (Lever.) Il est (pour je suis) l'une de ces intelligences qui sont dans la lumière; (Brugsch) er ist einer von diesen Dämonen welche sind bei dem leuchtenden Gotte; (Lefébure) je suis un bienheureux lumineux. — Alla col. 10 s'ha la stessa espressione cominciante però con io (ua m. acc.).

Al Cap. 17 (col. 38, 39 e 40) sono chiamati (38), (39) i sette Genii protettori del Sarcofago. Questi sette Xu sono Amset e Hapi, , Duamutef e Qebhsenuf, Matefef, Xerbegef e Horxentân. Tquali Xu, posti da Anubi a custodia del sarcofago di Osiride (ib. 38 e 39), sono altrimenti chiamati (col. 39 e 40) Hezheż, Qedqed, Ża-ân-rtê-nf-nbât-xent-heh-f-âq-ḥr-âm-unnut-f, Deśer-àrti, Amu-xet-ḥat-âns, Asêb-her-per-m-xetxet Ma-m-gerḥ-ânen-f-m-hrw; i quali genii sono chiamati principi di Anrutef.

xu-àger, xu-āper, con molte varr. (P. Kit. 10,1; 60,3; 73,3; 104,2e3; 124,10; 124,9; 136,13; 146,44). Xu perfetto, compito; (Pierr. Ét. 5,74) una mummia perfetta, en état, cioè imbalsamata nelle condizioni prescritte e munita di tutte le salvaguardie necessarie per l'altra vita, sia in talismani, amuleti, ecc., sia in preghiere su tela o su papiro, ecc. — Onde i titoli dei capitoli 133, 141, 142 e 144 del Rituale dei Morti, comincianti con (opp.) Libro di render perfetto il Xu. (opp. perfetti i Xu), cioè il defunto, il suo spirito.

— Nel senso di morto, si osservino le denominazioni

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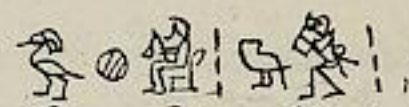
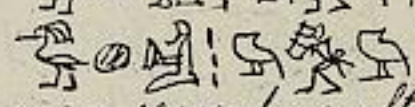
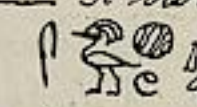
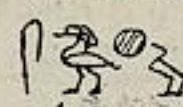
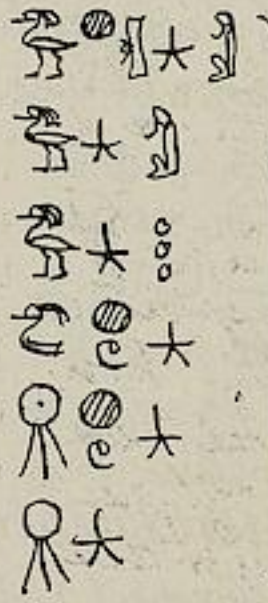
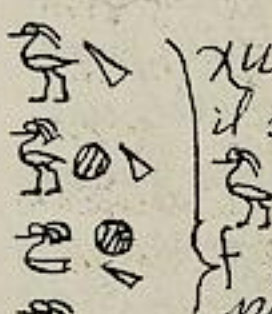
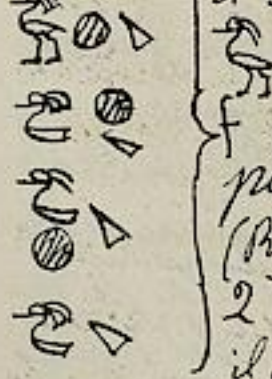
 , morti dannati;  i morti una seconda volta, i morti dannati.

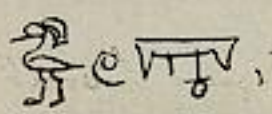
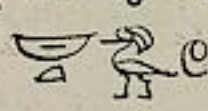
— Si trovano le forme causative  (Rit. I, 2it.)  (it. 17, 2it.) s-XU, cogli stessi significati: i mâni, gli spiriti, i defunti, ecc.

 XU, XEV, XV della lista dei Decani di Hephaestion, nome del 22° dei 36 Decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista. (Leps. Aeg. Chron. p. 69). Secondo Brugsch, questo decano è costituito di due stelle o di una stella doppia. cf. XUXU.

 XU, g. m., la terra, il terreno, il suolo.

 XU r-uu-f, la terra nella sua ampiezza, cioè tutta la terra (Rec. I, 77, 1).

2) — (B. R. H. II, 47, e, 7), g. f., il Nilo.

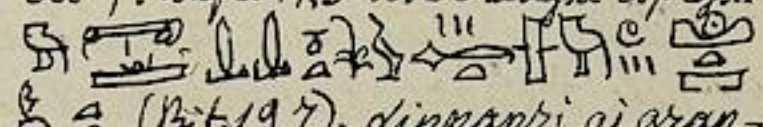
 XU, la notte, nel gruppo  neb-t-XU, letteralm.: signora della notte, rara designazione dell'8ª ora della notte.

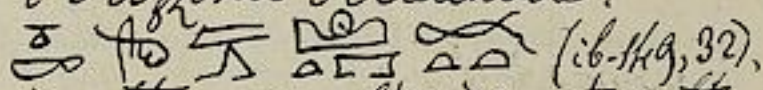
XU, g. f., propriamente, secondo Brugsch, la sfera di luce del mondo sublunare illuminata dal sole (Rit. 17, 50; 78, 33). — Il punto del cielo nel quale il sole sorge, ed il punto dove il sole tramonta, onde le frequenti forme duali XU-ti (V. quì sotto).

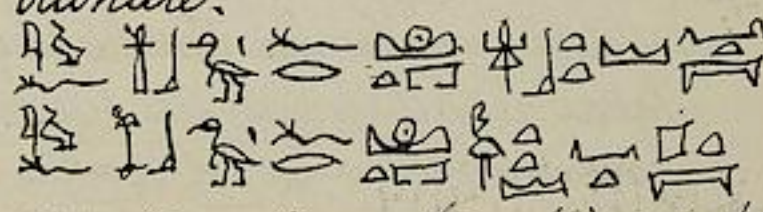
— L'Orizzonte (Rit. fr.).

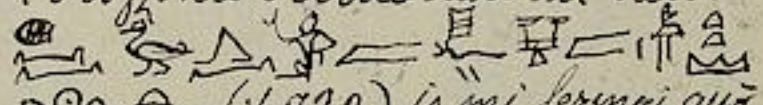
— Il firmamento (Rit. 17, 50; 78, 33; 108, 9).

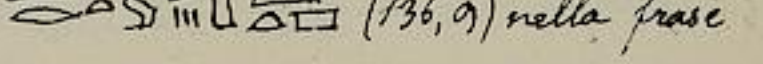
2) — Ogni fabbricato splendente, sia tempio, sia tomba (Brug., Dict. géo. g. 314, 1, 5 inf.).

— (Rit. 13, 2it.) Adorazione di Rā Hor-XU-ti, che spunta dall'orizzonte orientale del cielo (opp. quando splende sull'orizzonte ecc.). Confr. 17, 5 dove è la stessa espress..  (Rit. 19, 7), dinnanzi ai grandi di principi che sono nell'orizzonte occidentale.

 (ib. 149, 32), io attraverso l'orizzonte settentrionale.

 (ib. 72, 4), egli penetra all'orizzonte orientale del cielo, egli penetra all'orizzonte occidentale del cielo.

 (ib. 82, 2) io mi fermai quà nel lato occidentale dell'orizzonte.

 (136, 9) nella frase

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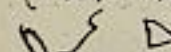
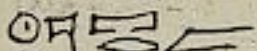
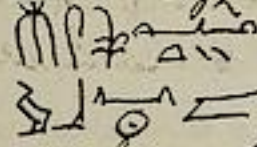
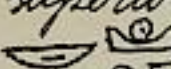
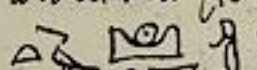
, egli ha disposto Rā sulle torri dell'orizzonte; (Birch) he has put asides the Sun in the corner halls of the horizon; (Pierr.) dirigeant Ra vers les stations de l'horizon. (Al Cap. 144, 15 v'ha la stessa frase, in cui ad è sostituito il vocabolo).

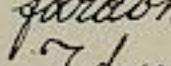
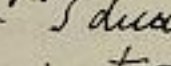
(Rit. 144, 15)
 (ib. 136, 13) } distenditore [(Birch) preserver, or the rock; (Pierr.) préparateur, préparation, disposition] dell'orizzonte del cielo, titolo di Horo.

 (Rit. 11, 2 e freq.), il Sole esce dall'orizzonte, spunta dall'orizzonte o dell'orizzonte.

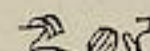
 (ib. 15, 14) generando se stesso senza esser generato nell'orizzonte, spuntando nel cielo superiore.

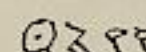
 , signore dell'orizzonte, titolo di Rā (ib. 139, 14).

 (S. Abbott), l'orizzonte eterno (opp. dell'eternità), designa l'ipogeo, la tomba di un faraone.

— I duali  , , e varianti, xu-ti, i due orizzonti, sono usati come singolari femminili, cioè coll'art.  , v. al fonetico xu-ti. Frequente l'unione di ḥor con questo duale (v. all'art. ḥr).

} xu, cibo, alimento, nutrimento, pasto.

 , xu (epoca greco-romana), il cuore (D. 16/5.11?), la camera del cuore, designazione di una determinata sala del tempio di Edfu.

 , xu (P. Rhind, 26, 3), ḥ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ

(G.-L.-T. I, 73, 1) (Rec. IV, 82, 4) (Philae) } xui, Varianti della bassa epoca di xaui. – Equiv. a χ ed a xaui (V.).

, xuī (Rit. 110, 13), aggettivo corrisp. a xu (V.), felice, ecc...

, xuī (An. IV, 1, 7). V. xu e xut.

, xuī, V. xa. — Rara designazione dell' 8ª ora della notte.

, V. al fonetico xaui.

(Rit. 124, 6) (Stela di Kuban, 2) } xui, Var. di xu, specialmente come aggettivo (Rit. l. c.); ma anche come verbo (Rit. 125, 39).

, xui (Stel. 1107, Berl.). Dal contesto pare significhi: pianto, doglianza, lamento, rammarico, duolo, lutto; — o alcunchè di simile.

, xuī. V. xu.

, xui (Rit. 159, 1), sost. equival. a xu, specialmente nel senso dell' all. 4.

, xui-u (?) (G.-L.-T. II, 52, c, 6), volatili.

, V. al fonetico xaui.

(Mast. de Chab. II, 141) } xuīu, V. xu. , il porta-ventaglio, il pteroforo.

} xui-meh, V. sotto xu.

, xuu (Tomb. Nekhotep, Ebe), (Masp., Journ. As. 1880, 367) lamentazione, lamento.

, (G.-L.-T. I, 47, c) , (G.-L.-T. II, 35, b, 3) , (Pierr. T. M. I, 33) , (Rit. 125, bt., 37 e 63) } xuu, Varianti di xu.

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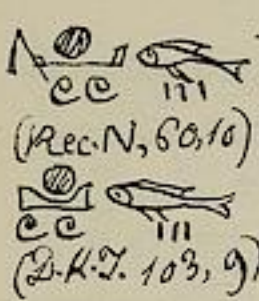
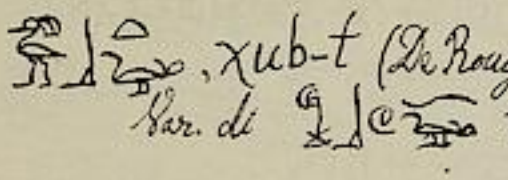
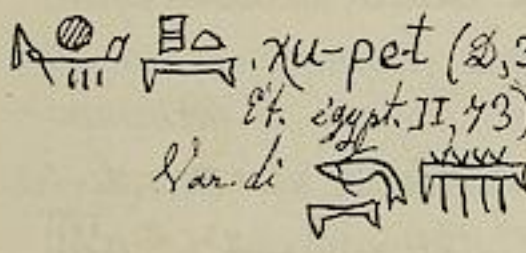
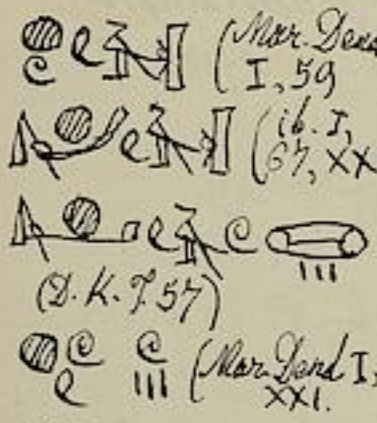

(Rec. N, 60, 10)

(D. K. T. 103, 9)

xuu, pesci, il pesce in generale. (Brug.). — Probabilmente varianti del prec..


, xub-t (De Rougé, Ét. 95), Var. di xabu.

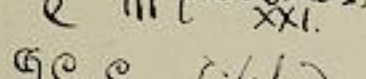

, xu-pe-t (D, 37, Louvre; Pierret, Ét. égypt. II, 73), Var. di xa-pe.


(Mar. Dend. I, 59)

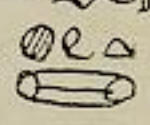
(ib. I, 67, XXI)

(D. K. T. 57)

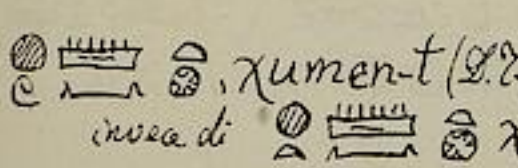
(Mar. Dend. I, 38, XXI.)


(ibidem)

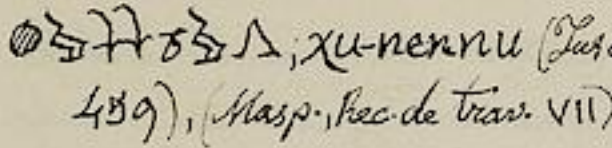
xufa, xufau, xufu, Varianti delle b. e. invece di xfa

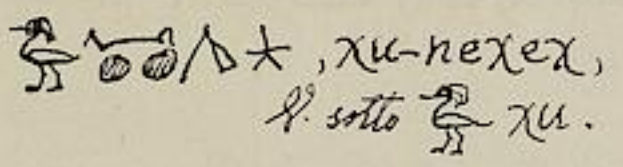

xft.

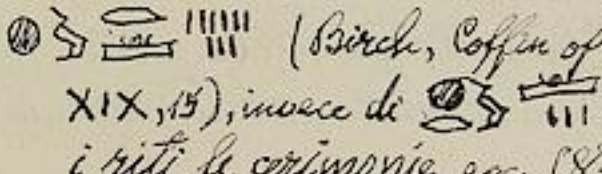
xufu, Χεόψ, Σοῦφις della lista di Manetone, Cheope, il 2° faraone della IV Dinastia (Menfitica), il quale fece costruire la maggiore delle tre grandi piramidi di Gizèh.

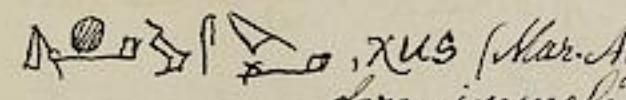
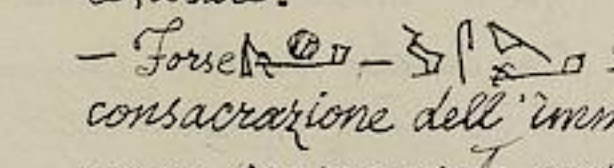

, xumen-t (D. T. 2, 38, 12), invece di xtmn-t.

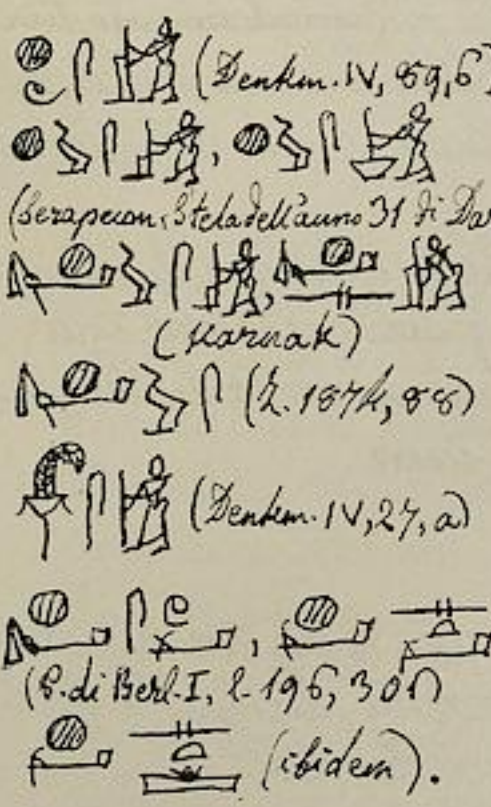
xu-meh, V. sotto xu.

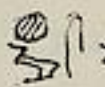

, xu-nennu (Tus. Sepi I, 459), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) malato.

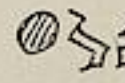
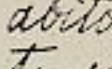

, xu-nexex, V. sotto xu.

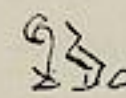
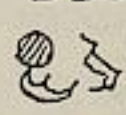

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX, 15), invece di xeru, i riti, le cerimonie, ecc (V.).

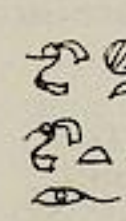
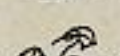
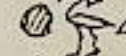
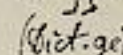
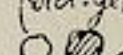
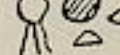
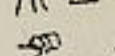

, xus (Mar. Abyd.), uccidere, immolare, scannare, ammazzare (gli olocausti). Confr. ⲕⲟⲥ tagliare, recidere; ⲧⲣⲥ, ⲧⲥ, ⲥⲣⲥ, segare, separare, tagliare, recidere, tosare. — Forse  xu-us, consacrazione dell'immolazione, ovvero sgozzamento sacro, consacrato.

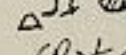
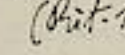
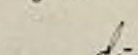

xus, significato fondamentale: pestare, stritolare, sgretolare in un mortaio. — Quindi comunemente: fabbricare, edificare, costruire.

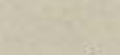
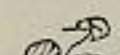
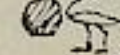
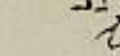
 , xusxus (De Rougé, Mél. d'Arch. I, 39), forma raddoppiata del precedente, collo stesso significato: (De Rougé) fare lavori, lavorare.

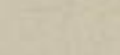
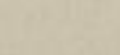
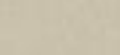
 , xu-t (D.Z.T. I, 47, 6), propriam. abitazione, dimora splendida, sontuosa (Confr.  xu, all. 3). — Ma poi: dimora, abitazione, in genere.

 (Canopo 26)
 (Denkm. II, 28) } 4. al fonetico xaut.

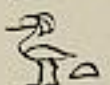
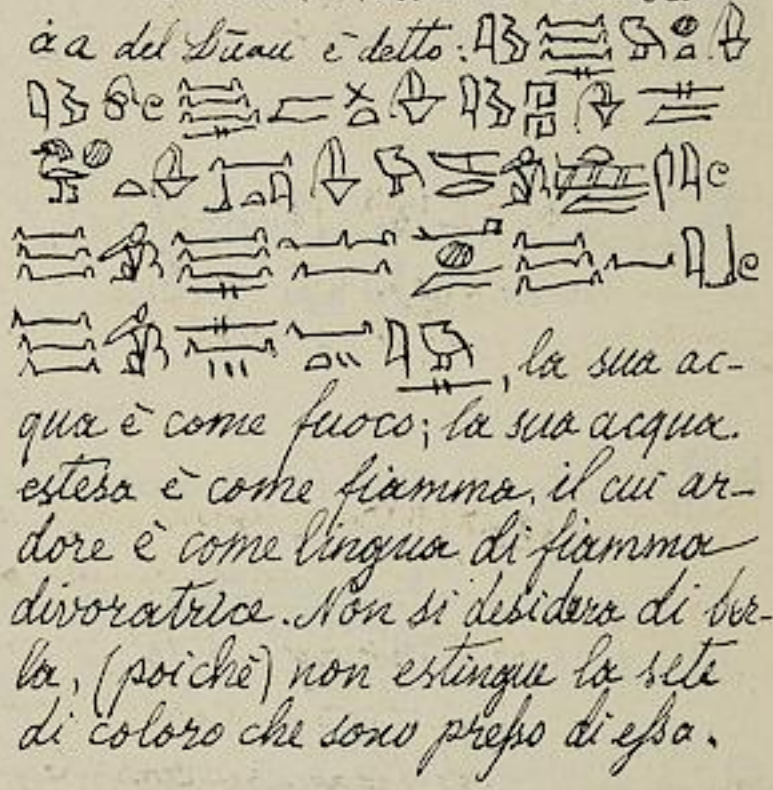





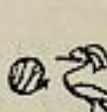
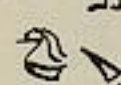




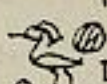
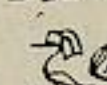
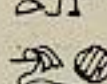
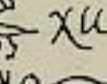
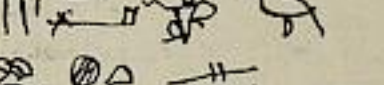
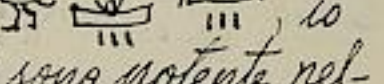
(Brit. ges. 1444)

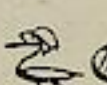
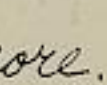
(Brit. 1240, 4)
(Edfu e Dendera), duale; i due occhi del sole, oppure gli occhi del sole e della luna.

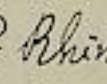
, xu-t, letter. la rilucente, la splendente, designa la brillante corona del Sole.

 } xu-t (Rit. 149, 55), raggio di luce, luce; fiamma, fuoco. Al Rit. l.c., della 13ª dimora à a del Dīau è detto:  , la sua acqua è come fuoco; la sua acqua estesa è come fiamma, il cui ardore è come lingua di fiamma divoratrice. Non si desidera di berla, (poichè) non estingue la sete di coloro che sono presso di essa.


 } xu-t, v. xu.

(Brit. 103, 3)
 (ib. 110, 12)
 (ib. 1240, 4)
 (L. 1871, 131) } xu-t, sostantivo di  xu, all. 3 e 4.   , io sono potente nella loro gloria.

 , xu-t, cuore.
v.  xu.

, xu-t (L. Rhind 26, 3),
v.  xu

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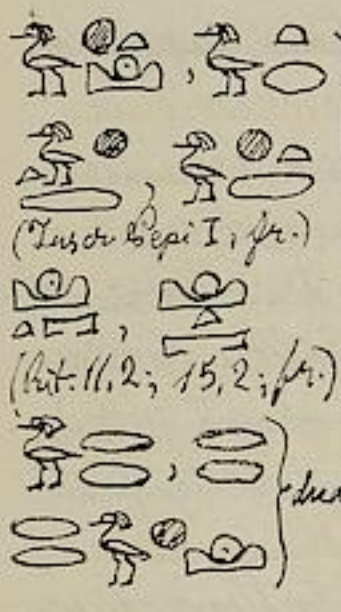
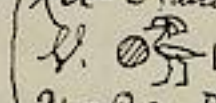
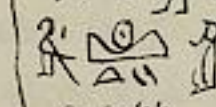
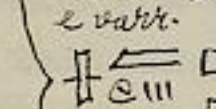
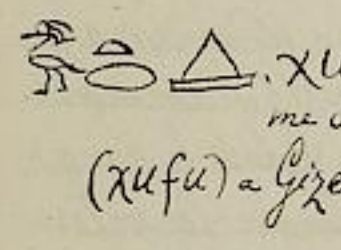
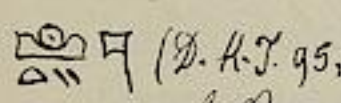
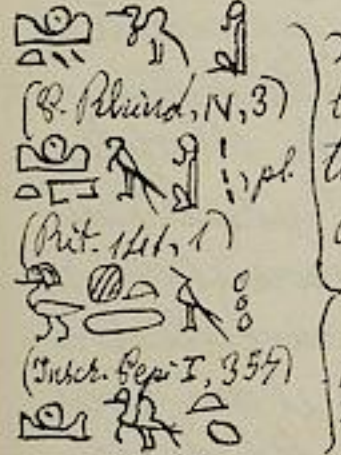

(Tusor Sepi I, fr.)
(Rit. 11,2; 15,2; fr.)
duali

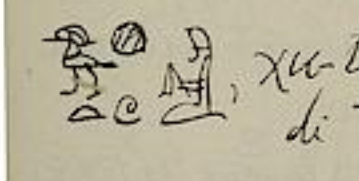
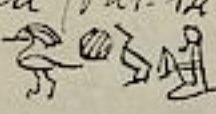
xu-t, duale xu-ti, v.  xu.
 hor-xu-ti
e varr. v. sotto hr.
 (Rit. 71,14),
quelli che sono all'orizzonte, gli abitanti dell'orizzonte.

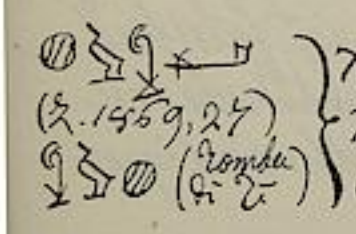

xu-t, derivato dal prec., nome della piramide di Cheope (Xufu) a Gizeh.

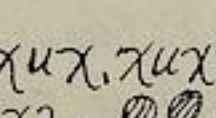
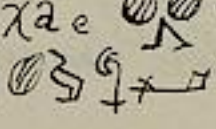
 (D. A.-T. 95,23) xu-ti, g.-f., designa secondo Brugsch, il sole del mattino.


(B. Rhind, IV, 3)
(Rit. 141, 1) pl.
(Inscr. Sepi I, 357)

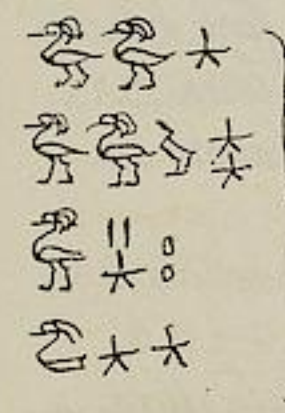
xu-ti, l'abitante dell'orizzonte, gli abitanti dell'orizzonte o degli orizzonti (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 158, all'Inscr. Sepi I, l.c.). Al Rit. l.c. detto di certi dei (???).
— Il 1° ed il 2° gruppo, secondo Brug, sono equiv. al prec..

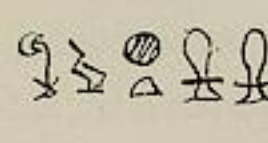

xu-tu (Rit. 148,1), variante di  xu.

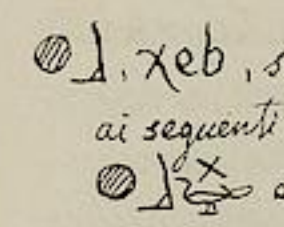

(Z. 1569, 27)
(rondu)

xux, xuxa, v.  xxa=xa e xx.
 (z. l. c.).

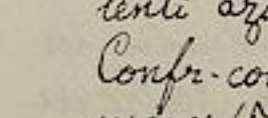
una specie di misura pel grano.


xuxu, oppp. xu-sen (II), la doppia stella xu, oppure le due stelle xu, o la costellazione xu di due stelle.
v. xu.

 , v. al fonetico xauxt.

 , xeb, si trova usato come equivalente ai seguenti , , , e .

(B. 6, Leida)
(Ball. IV, 15, 6; 22, 1 e 11)
(Rav. Stat.)

xeb, significato fondamentale: staccare, scollare, sciogliere, amputare, disgiungere, separare, disunire, dividere, tagliare, recidere, troncare. — Togliere, levare, spogliare.
2) — Guastare, rovinare, corrompere, distruggere, corrodere, intaccare, ledere, offendere, violare, annientare; acciaccare, ammaccare, pestare; — desolare, devastare, battere, percuotere, abbattere, atterrare; — ed altre violenti azioni.
Confr. con  s'b e col copto ⲩⲥⲱⲕ (P. M. B.), ⲩⲥⲉⲕ (P.), ⲩⲥⲏⲕ (pass.), destruere, evertere, desolare, vastare; —

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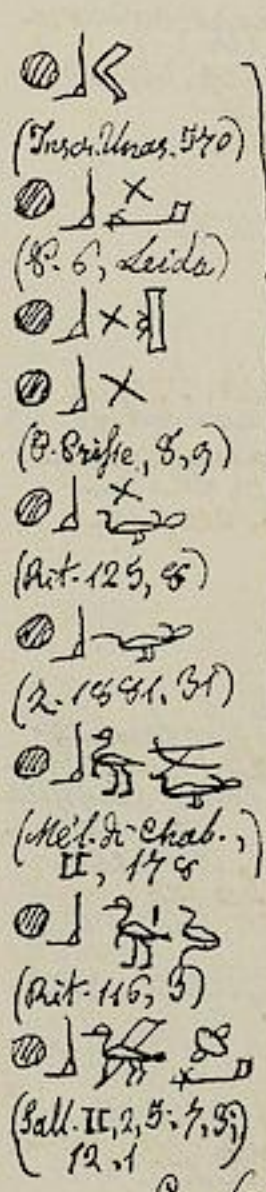
et passiva; — desolatio, vastatio.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
4) — Zappare la terra, arare, solcar coll'aratro la terra, fare il lavoro campestre, scavare la terra, זבב, חפר. — Agricoltura, lavoro dei campi, labourage.


(Inscr. Unas. 570)

(Sp. 6, Leida)

(B. Brisse, 8, 9)

(Rit. 125, 8)

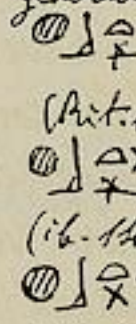
(2. 1541, 31)

(Mél. d'Arch., II, 178)

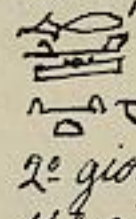
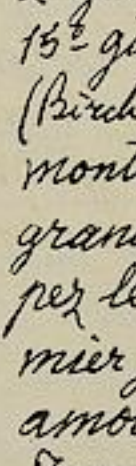
(Rit. 116, 5)

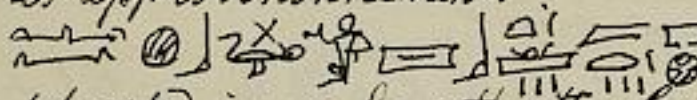
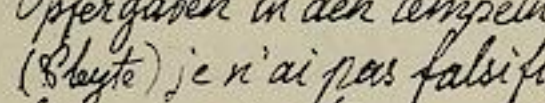
(Ball. II, 2, 5; 7, 35; 12, 1)

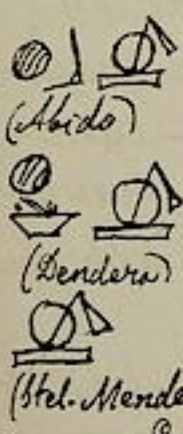
xeb, deriv. dal prec., all. 1; quindi propr.: diminuire, scemare, impiccolire, menomare, restringere; — avvilire, mutilare, umiliare.
— E i sost. corrisp.: depravazione, corruzione, abbiezione, meschinità, diminuzione, sottrazione, mutilazione, detrimento, rovina, danno, scapito. — percossa. — Malvagità, immoralità, bassezza, viltà; — menzogna, falsità, falsificazione, frode. — Mancanza, penuria. — Cattivo stato. cattiva qualità di una cosa.
— E gli aggettivi corrispondenti.
— Quindi anche equiv. al prec. all. 2, e Varr. di
xab,
xab-t,
xab,
xabu (v. questi vocaboli).
— Il 2°, il 3° ed il 4° gruppo, specialmente il 3° e 4°, si trovano frequentemente impiegati nel P. Matematico di Londra per indicare le operazioni aritmetiche sottrarre e dividere, sottrazione e divisione; sopratutto nel 1° senso trovasi spesso la formola imperativa:

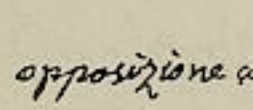
xeb xer-k, togli, leva, sottrai (V. Z. 1874, 128; 1875, 27).
— Del resto questo senso di sottrarre, sottrazione ed anche sottrattore, diminutore (che si è conservato nel copto ⲩⲓⲃ, ⲧ, differentia, discrimen) nel suo significato generale trovasi anche altrove.

(Rit. 145, 54)

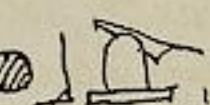
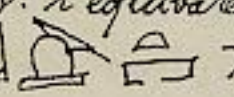
(ib. 146, 0)

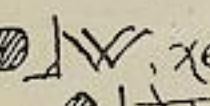
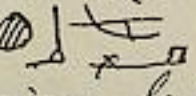
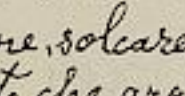
(ib. 143, 60)
sottrattrice di sangue; (Pierr.) massacrant (ou immolateur) dans le sang; (Brugsch) Verminder des Blutes, or: welcher raubt das Blut; (Birch) trampling in blood (or in gore).

(ib. 116, 3), ingranditi al 2° giorno del mese, impiccoliti al 15° giorno (detto degli Dei di Hermopoli); (Birch) greatest on the 1st of the month, less on 15th; (Lefeb.) qui grandissez le 2 du mois et qui frappez le 15; (Pierr.) grands le premier jour du mois, et qui vous amoindrissez à la fête du 15.
— Trasformare; trasformarsi, passare da uno stato ad un altro; — cambiare, alterare, falsificare, frodare; detto nel Rit. specialmente delle preghiere e delle offerte sacre.

(ib. 125, 8), io non ho frodate le cose necessarie; (Birch) I have not falsified measures; (Brug.) nicht habe ich geschmälert die nothwendigen

Opfer ; (Reinisch) ich änderte nicht ab die Gebete ; (Bleyte) je n'ai pas falsifié les mesures de grains ; (Chab.) je n'ai rien changé aux prières ; (Maspero) je n'ai pas altéré les mesures de grain ; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas diminué les approvisionnements  (ib. 125,7) io non ho sottratto le provigioni nei templi ; (Birch) I have not changed the measures of the country ; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich aufgezehrt Was dem Tempel geweiht war ; (Reinisch) ich habe nicht vertauscht (ihre) Opfergaben in den Tempeln der Städte ; (Bleyte) je n'ai pas falsifié (fraudé) les pains des temples ; (Masp.) je n'ai point detourné les pains des temples ; (Pierr.) je n'ai point pillé les provisions des temples.  (ib. 125,20). io non commisi frode ; (Birch) I have not played the hypocrite ; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas causé de dommage.

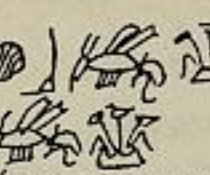


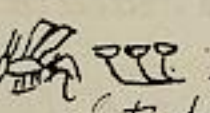
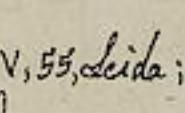
xeb, equiv. ai due precedenti nel senso di diminuire, scemare, appiccolire, accorciare ; scucire ; tagliare, sventrare, amputare, sottrarre, togliere, torre via.
— Ed i passivi corrisp.-.
— Detto relativamente al decrescere del disco lunare.
— (Diun.-Baugesch.-v.-Dend.-, Taf. 31) in opposizione a  szf.

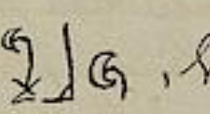
 xeb, s. l'equivalente e più comune  xbt.

 xeb (Rap. Stat.), derivato da  xb arare, solcare, ex- ; propriam. lo strumento che ara, che solca, cioè il vomere, l'aratro.
Confr.  hb.

xeb, ape, pecchia, vespa.
 ḫ3ḳ locusta, scarafaggio, bruco.
qabiooi (Z.) crabrones, vespae.
2) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

 xeb, il Nord, il Settentrione (Rit. l.c.)
(Rit. 148,12,30) ♀ il 2° al fonetico sxt.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

 xeb (Stel V, 55, Leida ; Serapeum ; Liste dei Nômi) ?
(Brugsch) pianta mellifera ? μελιλωτος ? (Plut. De Iside et de Osiride, c. 14 ; Athen. III, 73).
Confr.  xbu.

 s. al fonetico xab.

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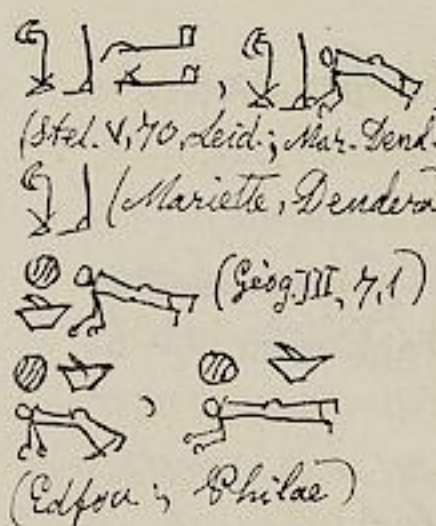
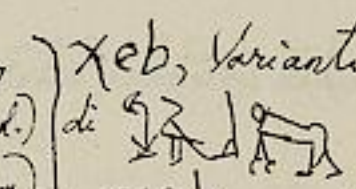
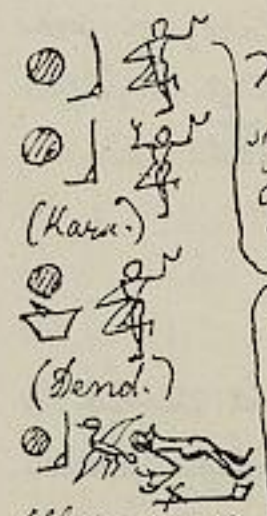
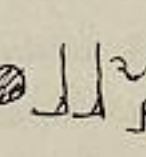
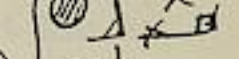

(Stel. V, 70, Leid.; Mar. Dend.)
(Mariette, Dendera)
(Geog. III, 7, 1)
(Edfou; Philae)

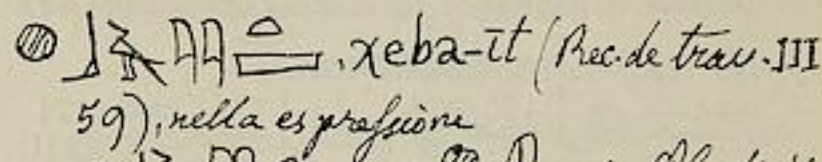
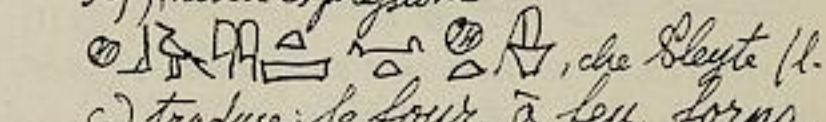
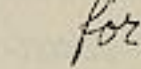
xeb, Varianti di  xab, con gli stessi significati.

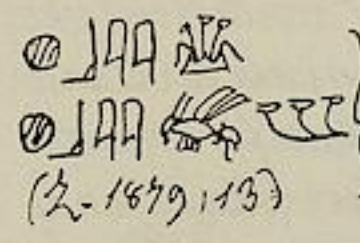

(Karn.)
(Dend.)
(Statt. I, 22, 10)

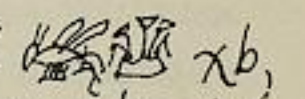
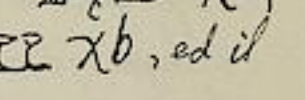
xeb, derivato dal precedente, significa: danzare, ballare; fare giuochi di ginnastica o di agilità o di forza; fare il ballerino, il buffone, il pagliaccio; e questi stessi sost.. Confr.  xbb.

(Rosell. Mon. III, 1)
(Rit. 116, 3)
(Mél. Chab., II, 178)

xeba, Varianti di  xb.

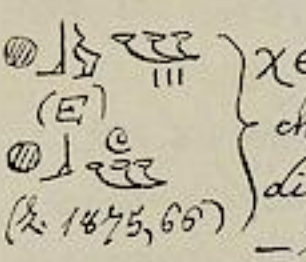

xeba-it (Rec. de trav. III, 59), nella espressione  , che Sleyte (l. c.) traduce: le four à feu, forno, fornace.
— Var. di  xb-t.


(Z. 1879, 13)

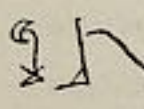
xebi, v.  xb,  xb, ed il seg..

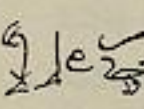
(Edfu)
(Champ. Not. Descr. 5(5))

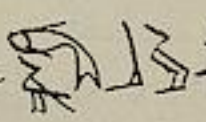
xeb, propr. derivato da xb; l'animale incurvato; designa l'ippopotamo.
— Ma anche Tifone, il dio del male, frequentemente rappresentato sotto la figura di questo animale.

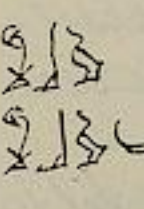

(Z. 1875, 66)

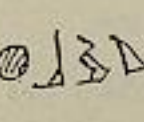
xebu, nome di una pianta che era impiegata a scopi medicinali.
— Verosimilmente identica alla prec. (v. Brugsch, Dict. Geog. 563).
— Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 23) crede che questa pianta sia il tamarisco, tamarice.

 , v. al fonetico xab.

 , v. al fonetico xabu.

, xeb, propr. lo strumento ricurvo, incurvato, designa la falce, la falcinola per mietere, il falcetto.
V. la forma più antica  xabu.


v. ibidem.

 , xebu, v. xb.

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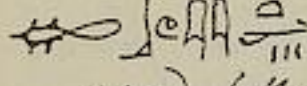
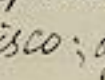
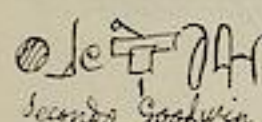
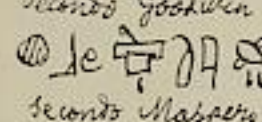
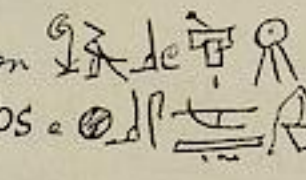
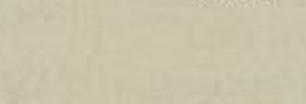
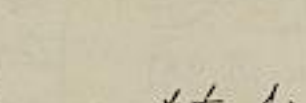
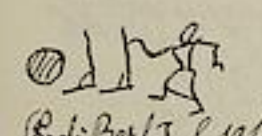
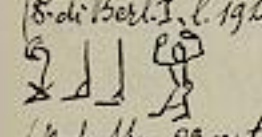
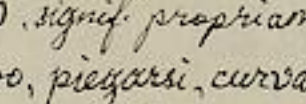
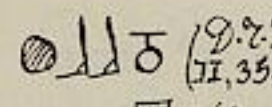
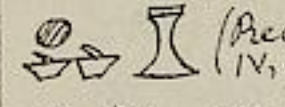
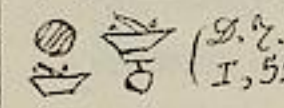
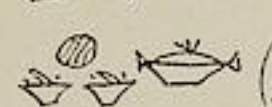
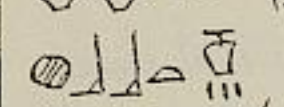
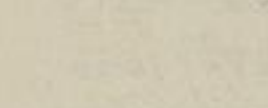
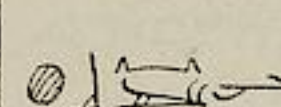
—Chas. lo fa equiv. a xb.

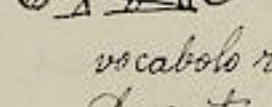
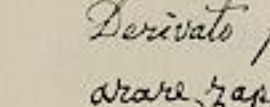
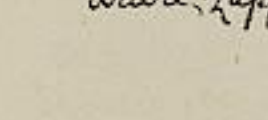
 , xebu-it-u (P. Harris 500, verso), (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 23) rami di tamarisco; oppure var. di  xbu.

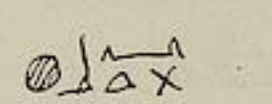
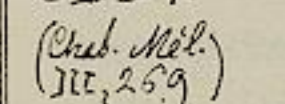
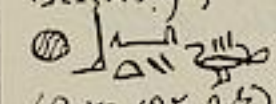
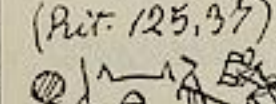
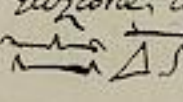
 secondo Goodwin
 secondo Maspero
xebusatà, g. f., (Goodw., Trans. 1874, 346) vessel or bundle, vaso o fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo, pacco, fastello.
Confr. חבש legare, fasciare, attaccare, cingere, ecc.
— (Masp., Journ. As. 1878, 105) grande jarre en terre.
— (Brugsch) identico con  xabusa,  xabs e  xbs-ta.

 (B. di Berl. I, l. 194)
 (Med. Abu, 2ª corte)
xebeb, forma aumentata di  xb, signif. propriam.: farsi curvo, piegarsi, curvarsi, incurvarsi, storcersi; nelle danze, nelle rappresentazioni ginnastiche, negli esercizi di ginnastica. — Quindi: fare giuochi od esercizi di ginnastica, danzare, ballare. — Ed i corrispondenti sost.: danza, ballo, ginnastica.
2) — Far incurvare alcuno, farlo piegare, cioè sposarlo; — La forza di curvare, abbassare, atterrare qualcuno.

 (D. d. T. II, 35, 5)
 (Rec. IV, 94)
 (D. d. T. I, 52, 1)
 (Mar. Dend.)
 (P. Leida I, 344, 9, 4)
xebeb, nome di un vaso panciuto a forma di caldaia; caldaio, calderone, fiasco panciuto.
2) — (Brug., Z. 1880, 6) Büchse, scattola, bossolo.

 , xebeb-ti (Bul. 58), v.  xbb.

 , xeben (Geog. I, N. 11), vocabolo raro invece di  hbn. Derivato probabilmente da  xb, arare, zappare, ecc.

 (Chab. Mél. III, 269)
 (Rit. 125, 37)
 (ib. 130, 6)
 (C. 26, Louvre)
xeben-t, xeben-ti, forma allargata di , , xb, con gli stessi significati (4.). — Distruttore, corruttore; che rende guasto, sconcio, corrotto. — Lo storto morale, ciò che si scosta dall'onestà; e quindi: disonestà, infamia, ingiustizia, peccato, colpa, delitto; corruzione, male, danno, piaga. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.: guasto, corrotto, distrutto, disonesto, ingiusto, ecc.
Confr. חבל distruggere, corrompere, guastare, dissipare, agire perversamente; corruzione, rovina, distruzione, devastazione.


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(Rit. 130,6) egli non entra nel bacino della corruzione [(Birch) the Pool of the Damned; (Lefeb.) le bassin des égorgés; (Pierr.) le bassin des immolés].

, xeber (De Roug. Chrest. p. 125), significa comunemente: riunione di più parti ad una somma totale; onde somma, totale, in genere. — חבר, حبر, congiungere, unire; unirsi, adunarsi, associarsi; onde חָבֵר, חֲבֵר, חַבֶּר, cald. חַבַּר (femm. חֲבֶרֶת, cald. חַבְרָה), socio, compagno, conjux; חֶבְרָה, חֶבֶר, società, compagnia, unione. — edil copto ⲱⲃⲉⲉⲣ, ⲱⲃⲏⲣ, ⲱⲫⲏⲣ, amicus, socius, sodalis; ⲱⲃⲉⲉⲣⲉ, ⲱⲃⲏⲏⲗⲓ, amica, socia.

, xebes (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. III, 5), piegare, curvare, incurvare (la schiena). — Inchinarsi, incurvarsi.
— Immergere, tuffare; immergersi, tuffarsi.

xebes, mergo, marangone, oca, anitra; od altro uccello che si tuffi (confr. il prec.) nell'acqua.

, v. al fonetico xabs.

, xebes (D. C. T. 75, 1, peq.), forma allargata di xb (v.); separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare; — percuotere, battere per separare.
— Raccogliere, togliere, spiccare.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

xebes, affine al prec. e forma allargata di xb; significa propriamente pestare, sgretolare, sminuzzare, stritolare. Detto per lo più dello sgretolare ecc. il terreno coll'aratro o colla marra o colla zappa; — quindi arare, zappare, dissodare, coltivare (la terra, il suolo [Rit. 1, 10]), coltivare la campagna (J. de Rougé, Text. géog. 67).
— (Brugsch) anche concimare (Rec. III, 99; Rit. 16, 21).
(Rit. 16, 21), questa notte della festa del dissodamento della terra col sangue: (Brug.) in der Nacht wo bestellt (gedüngt) ward der Erdboden mit Blut; (Birch) the night of manuring (?) with Blood; (Pierr.) cette nuit de la fête du labourage de la terre avec le sang; (Lefé.) cette nuit de la fête de la terre sillonnée de sang. La qual festa è chiamata nella

colonna seguente , la grande festa del xebesta (che si celebra) in Dadu.
2) – (J. de Rougé, Edf. l.c.) in parallelismo con hz, significa appiccolire, annientare, annichilare, e simili.

, xebes, lampada, lucerna, fanale. – lucignolo.
, ḫHBC (M.), qHBC (V.), πι, lucerna, lychnus, ellychnium.

, xebes, derivato dal precedente, propr. lampada celeste, cioè stella, astro; detto soprattutto delle stelle delle costellazioni-decani (Brug. Mateŕ.); e quindi anche costellazione o decano in generale.
– Anche nome di una stella speciale di un decano.
– Al plur. anche equiv. al plur. del seg. (Rit. 109,8). (b. e.)

, xebes, Varr. del prec..
– Al plur. astri personificati e divinizzati, gli Dêi-Astri, secondo Lefébure, designazione delle anime dei defunti.

, xebes opp. xabes, V. al fonetico xabs.

, xebesī (Champ. Not. descr. 185), designazione di un animale: l'ippopotamo? (V. xb); – l'animale barbuto? (Confr. xabs).

, xebesu, V. xbs.

, xebesu (Rec. I, 43,13), derivato dal prec., signif.: la terra dissodata, la terra coltiva, il campo, il terreno del campo, la terra arata, coltivabile.
– Soprattutto in oppos. a xnta.

, xebeses (Tuscr. Pepi I, 581, 584), Varr. di xbs.

, xebes-t, V. xbs-ti.

, xebes-t (D. Z. T. 39,6), Var. di xabs.

, xebesta, Varianti di xbs.

, xebes-ti (D. Z. T. 75,1), colui che taglia, che distacca (confr. xbs), soprattutto il raccoglitore

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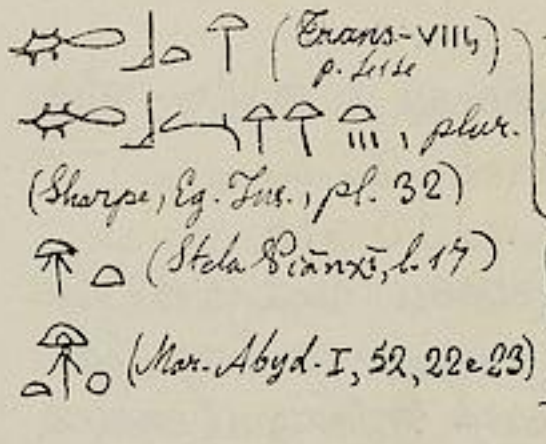
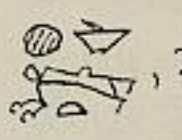
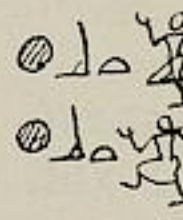
del balsamo dagli alberi balsamiferi. — Lauth assimila a ובח legare, fasciare, attaccare.



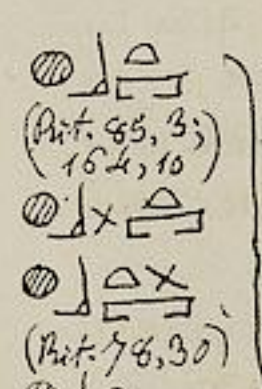
xeb-t, Varianti di xaīb.



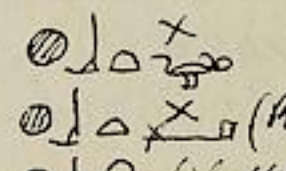
, xeb-t (Edfu), v. xb.



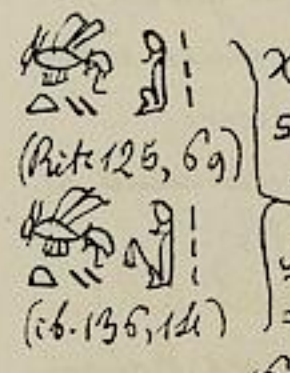
xeb-t (Champ. Grammm. 270), v. xb.



xeb-t, propriam.: luogo della distruzione, dell'annichilamento, della desolazione, della devastazione (confronta xb). 2) — Il luogo o la camera dell'immolazione del supplizio; il patibolo; (Chab.) l'échafaud des criminels, l'abattoir, la tuerie. — Il luogo speciale in cui era lo strumento del supplizio. — Il ceppo della decapitazione, il palco ferale. — Il supplizio in generale. 3) — (Brugsch) distruzione, annientamento. — Deserto, solitudine: ⲩⲁϧⲏ (M., Π), desertum, ⲧⲩⲁϧⲏ (M.), ἔρημος. 4) — I primi gruppi, come derivati da xb, significano anche camera a pareti e volte curve, cioè forno. Confr. xbaīt.



xeb-t, xebti. Equivalente a , , , xb, in tutti i loro significati, ma specialm. come sostantivo. V. ibidem parecchi esempi. — Anche equiv. a xbxb.



xeb-ti (v. anche al fonetico sxt), derivato da xb, Nord, significa re del Nord, del Settentrione. (Rit. 125, 69), i re del Sud e del Nord, opp. i re del Sud ed i re del Nord; (Pierr.) les dieux du Sud et du Nord; (Birch e Lefébure) i re. — Al Rit. 136, 14 v'ha la medesima espressione.

, xebt-t (Rit. 85, 2 f.) v. xb-t.

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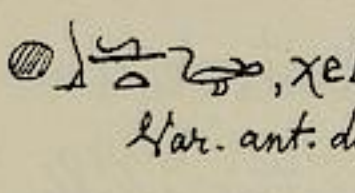
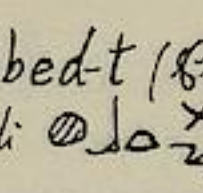
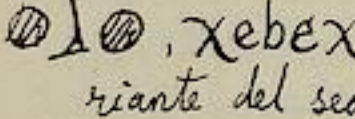
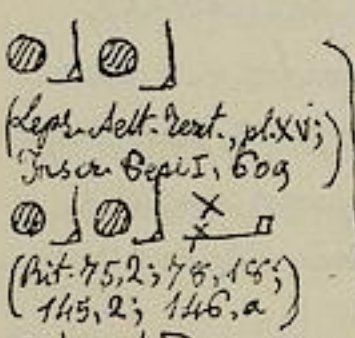
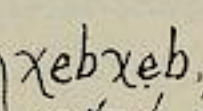
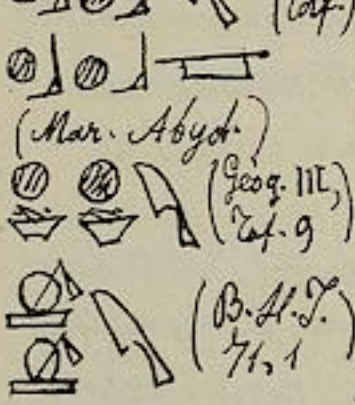
 , xebed-t (Brugsch XVII, 4), Var. ant. di  xbt.

 , xebex (Inscr. Unas, 308), variante del seg.

 xebxeb, forme raddoppiate di  , e , xb (Y.), coi significati rinforzati dei medesimi vocaboli.

(Kepr. Aelt. Vert., pl. XV; Inscr. Sepi I, 609)

(Rit. 75,2; 76,15; 115,2; 146,a)

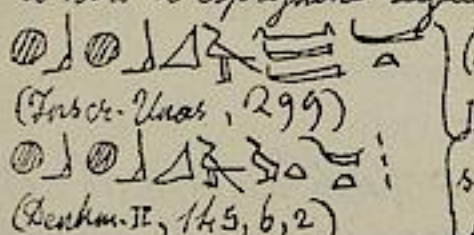
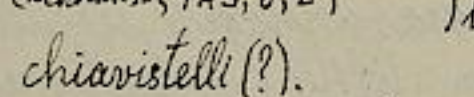
 (Edf.) (Mar. Abyd.) (Geog. III, Taf. 9) (B. A. Z. 71, 1)

— Ma comunemente: bucare, pertugiare, fendere, spaccare, aprire, sfondare, amputare, tagliuzzare, fracassare, sfracellare; abbattere, atterrare, rovesciare; sconfiggere, massacrare, esterminare, distruggere; — ed i corrispondenti passivi.

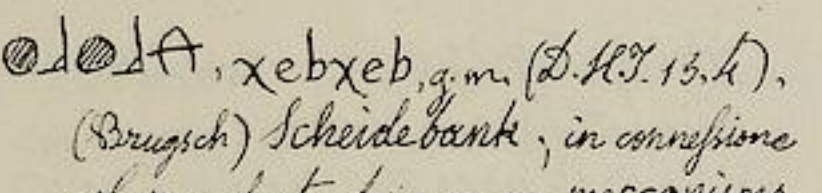
— I sostantivi corrispondenti: battaglia, sconfitta, massacro, ecc.

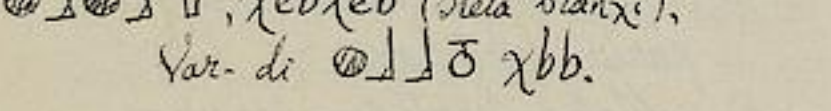
— Confr. ųєвųєв, ųєвųєв (M.), secare, disecare. — נקב forare, trafiggere, bucare; נגף, נקף, זקיף, recidere, tagliare, accoppare, sgozzare, abbattere, sconfiggere.

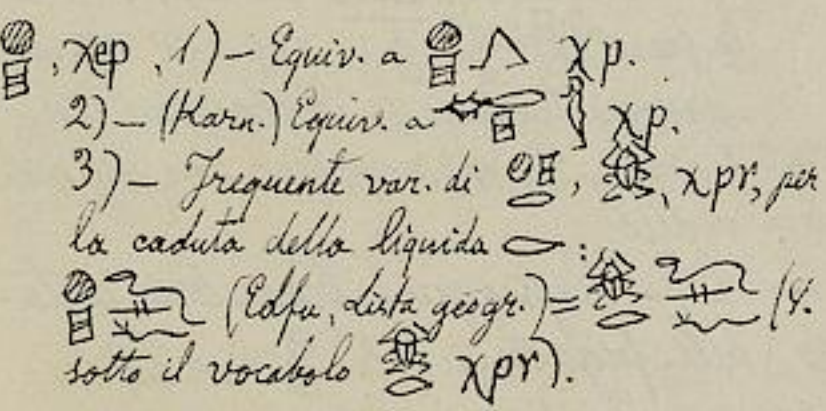
Si noti l'espressione seguente:

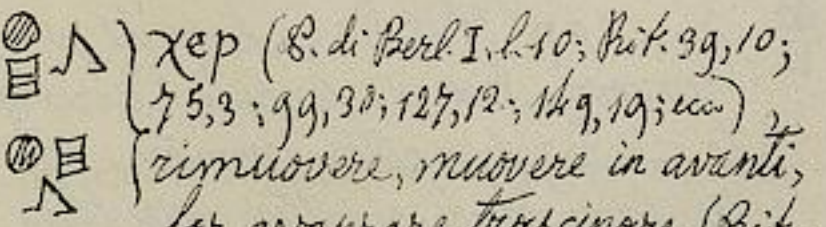
 (Inscr. Unas, 299)  (Denkm. II, 145, 6, 2)

(Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 215) [Le porte si aprono per (r_)] la rottura dei chiavistelli (?).

 , xebxeb, g. m. (D. H. T. 13, 4), (Brugsch) Scheidebank; in connessione col precedente, designa un mercanismo od uno strumento che taglia in pezzi, che tagliuzza, spacca, fende, sfracella, ecc.

 , xebxeb (Stela Siānχi), Var. di xbb.

 , xep, 1) — Equiv. a xp.
2) — (Karn.) Equiv. a xp.
3) — Frequente var. di , xpr, per la caduta della liquida : (Edfu, Lista geogr.) = (V. sotto il vocabolo xpr).

 xep (B. di Berl. I, 1-10; Rit. 39,10; 75,3; 99,30; 127,12; 149,19; ecc.) rimuovere, muovere in avanti, far avanzare, trascinare (Rit. 134,3); — muovere, dimenare, agitare.

2) — Far salire, portar su; condurre, portare, menare, trasportare, dirigere.

— Rimuovere, levar di mezzo, condurre o portar via, togliere, mettere da parte; ųω π, amovere.

— (Schiap. al Rit. 134,3) precipitare (a terra.).

3) — Rimuoversi, muoversi avanti, avanzarsi (Rit. 127,12); muoversi, dirigersi o camminare (verso ---, ---, ib. 75,3; da ---, ---, ib. 99,30);

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precipitarsi su (⟨hieroglyph⟩, od anche coll'accusativo).
(Birch) to pace, the pacing, to go, to go along, to pass to (⟨hieroglyph⟩); (Pierr.) marcher vers (⟨hieroglyph⟩), sur (⟨hieroglyph⟩), se diriger vers (⟨hieroglyph⟩), se rendre à (⟨hieroglyph⟩).
— Procedere rapidamente, velocemente, affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta;
— partire, sloggiare.
— Mossa, partenza, marcia.
— Al P. di Berl. I (Storia di Sinuhe), l. 10, si ha la frase ⟨hieroglyph⟩ xep n-a se, che Maspero traduce: je tombai sur un homme, io m'incontrai con un individuo.
— 4) — Passeggiero, transitorio, instabile, fugace, ecc. V. ⟨hieroglyph⟩ xp.

⟨hieroglyph⟩, xep (Rit. 39,2), deriv. dal prec.; rimuovere, levar via lo sputo, l'escremento. — Quindi: sputare, vomitare, gettar fuori, recere, rigettare, ributtare, evacuare, vuotare, espettorare.
— Ciò che è sputato, vomitato o evacuato; vuotamento, evacuazione, deiezione, escremento, sputo, vomito, secrezione.
— (Pierr.) veleno.
— (Révérà) Immerger.

⟨hieroglyph⟩ (B. H. T. 36, Sext., p. 22) ⟨hieroglyph⟩ (Journ. As.) 1863, 38 ⟨hieroglyph⟩ (Rec. de tr. III, 59) } xep, deriv. da ⟨hieroglyph⟩ xp (V.); propr.: ciò che è da ributtarsi, che è contrario, avverso, spiacevole a qualcuno, che eccita avversione, orrore.
— Avversità, contrarietà, male.
2) — E quindi, per eufemismo, non raro in luogo di ⟨hieroglyph⟩ mt, morire, morte (Stela V, 38, Leida).
3) — Ciò che è a ributtarsi, ad abborrirsi, a detestarsi, ciò per cui si deve sentire (oppure che eccita i sentimenti di) ribrezzo, vergogna, rossore, obbrobrio, ecc. Ciò che è detestabile, abbominevole, esecrabile, vergognoso, stomachevole, nauseabondo.
ⲩⲓⲡⲓ (B. M.), ⲩⲓⲡⲉ (P.), pudor, verecundia, opprobrium, turpitudo; ⲩⲡⲓⲧ pudore affici, ⲩⲫⲓⲧ opprobrium, pudor, confusio.
תֹּעֵבָה obbrobrio, ludibrio, vituperio, rossore, ignominia, onta.
⟨hieroglyph⟩, (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. l. c.) gli odori stomachevoli, nauseabondi.

⟨hieroglyph⟩ (Rit. 32,6) ⟨hieroglyph⟩ (Deuteron. 14,26) } xep, varianti di ⟨hieroglyph⟩ kp, la mano che prende, la mano chiusa, il pugno; (Birch) palm.
כַּף palma, mano; חָפְנַיִם i pugni delle mani.

⟨hieroglyph⟩, xep, oppure xepes', variante di ⟨hieroglyph⟩ xps' (Bul. 66).
— Brugsch dà a questi due vocaboli suoni e significati diversi; legge il 1° xep e traduce coscia o gamba posteriore di un quadrupede, in opposizione al 2°, xps, coscia o gamba anteriore.

⟨hieroglyph⟩, xep (D. H. T. II, 47, e, 16; Rit. 76, 4), figura, immagine, simulacro, forma; (al Rit. l. c.) fantasma; (Birch) type. — Derivato da un radicale,

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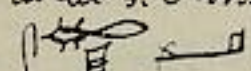
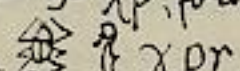
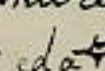
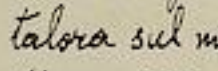
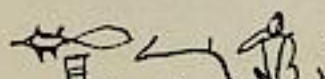
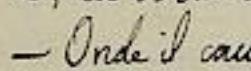
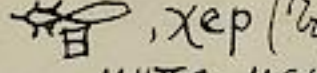
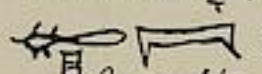
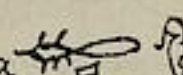
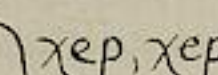
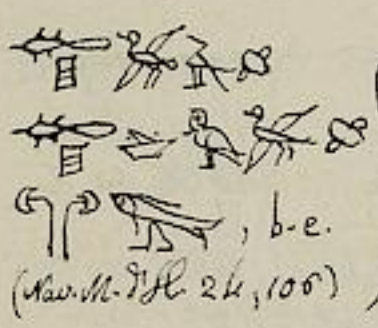
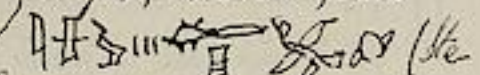
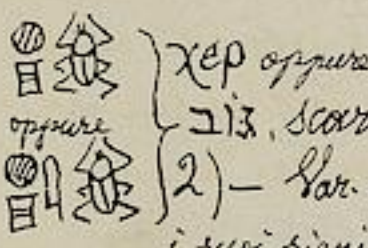
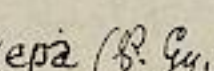
di cui si è conservata la forma causativa  s-xp, formare, figurare.
— Affine a  xpr da  xrb (Y.).
— Detto frequentemente delle rappresentazioni figurate come ornamento, su lastre metalliche, alle porte, alle tavole, agli altari, ecc.; talora sul metallo  ūasem (Mariette, Karn., 23 e seg.).
— Confr. χερε (M.), qp (Y.), figura, simulacrum, forma, phantasma.

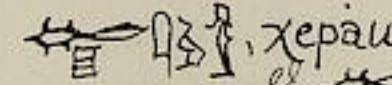
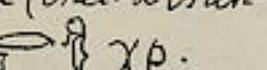
 , xep (P. Leyd. 344, verso, 6, 8), Goodwin (Trans. II, 260) lo fa derivare dal seguente e traduce: propriamente il tetto, la volta della bocca, così il palato.
— Onde il causativo  s-xp (Y.).

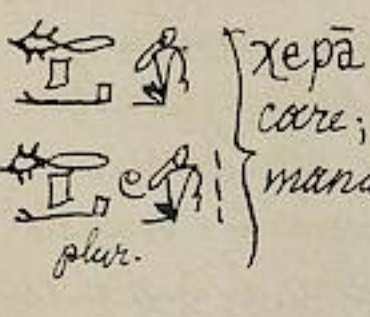
 , xep (Trans. II, 260), volta, tetto. KHΠE, KEHΠ, camera, fornix; rabbin. כִּפָּה edificio fatto a volta.
 xep-pe (P. Bul. 17, 6, 5), la volta del cielo, il cielo, il firmamento.
2) — Equiv. a  xp; anche come verbo: formare, figurare, ecc..

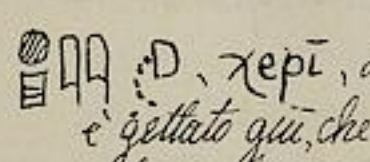
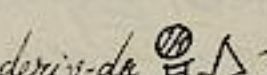
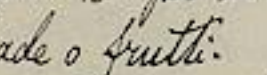
(Bul. Stela Mehi)
(P. Nextuāmen, Berl.)
xep, xepa (Z. 1881, 40), in connss. con  xp, all. 3, ψlπι, תַּרְפִּית (Y.); propr.: pudenda, le vergogne; — identico al copto ϩελπι (M+), ϩελπε, ϩλπε (Z. T), umbilicus,

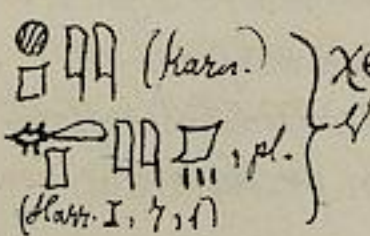
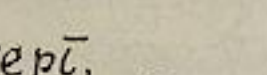

(Nav. M. Tôd. 24, 106)
lumbus; detto specialmente degli uomini.
2) — In senso più lato: corpo, ventre; onde  (Stela Mehi), letter.: le cose che sono nel corpo, cioè: le viscere, le interiora, gli intestini.
3) — (Stern, E.) una parte determinata di arbusti, usata in medicina.


xep oppure xepa (P. Gy, 13, Berl.), ב֫ז, scarabeo, scarafaggio.
2) — Var. di  xpr, in tutti i suoi significati.

 , xepiau (Mél. d'Arch. 1875, 279).
V.  xp.


xepā, xepāu, (E.) manducare; — inde: pastilli qui manducantur.

 , xepī, deriv. da  xp; ciò che è gettato giù, che viene buttato giù, che cade a terra, che si spicca, ecc. per la messe, la raccolta in biade o frutti.
Sinonimo di  xns (Y.).


(Karn.)
(Hatt. I, 7, 1)
xepī, V.  xp.

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(Sall. IV, 21, 5)
(Leyda, Stela V, 38)
(Bulac, Stel. Horemḥ. à 6)
} xepi, xep-īt, Varianti di xp. in tutti i suoi significati, ma spec. in quello dell'all. 2.

, xep-īt, Var. di xp.

, xepu (Sall. IV, 6, 7), v. xp.

, xepu, Var. di xp.

(Champ., Not. Descr. I, 433)
(D. M. T. II, 46, a, 6)
(Harr. I, 7, 1)
(Rit. 46, 4)
} xepu, xepu-ī-u, plurali di xp.

, xepus (An. II, 9, 4), Var. di xps.

, xepud (Pleyte, Et. 70), Var. di xpd.

, xepep (Bonom., Sarc. Seti I, pl. 2, scompartimento B), forma allargata di xp (H.), nel senso speciale di: affrettarsi, andarsene in fretta, ecc.

, xeppu (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1883, 36) traduce: trépasser, mourir; mort; ritenendolo equivalente a xp, all. 2.
Nel l. c. si ha la frase:
, (Masp.) briser le cœur jusqu'à la mort.

(Harr. I, 27, 6)
(Edfu)
} xepen, ingrassato, grasso, pingue, חלב. — In Edfu, posto in parallelismo con zt (H.), parlando di oche e montoni.

, xepeni (Rit. 146, 29), boccale, pinta, (Brugsch) una misura di capacità (per la birra).

, xepenen (An. IV, 15, 5; 5, 9), nome di una specie particolare di pesce.

, (Legr. Aeg. Text. a Rit. 163, 10)
, b. e.
(Inscr. Rep. I, 344, 315)
, fr. (Rit. 193, 21; 162, 12)
, comunissimo
, b. e.
} xeper, ⲭⲟⲡ (S.), ⲭⲱⲡ (M.), ⲭⲟⲟⲡ (S. B.), ⲭⲁⲁⲧ (B.), ⲭⲱⲡⲉ (S. B.), esse, existere, fieri, nasci; contingere, accidere; ⲭⲱⲙ (M. B.) idem; ⲡⲓ-xeperrix. — Essere, esistere, divenire, diventare, essere stato, esser diventato. 2) — Far essere, far nascere, formare, pro-

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durre ;- farsi diventare, formarsi, prodursi, trasformarsi ; prendere la forma, la figura di ; costrutto con 𓂋, con 𓈖, od anche col caso diretto. — Forma, Trasformazione, ecc.; equival. al seg.

— Nel senso attivo sono più frequentemente usate le forme causative

𓇋𓂋 s-xeper (v. a questo font.) (e varr.)
𓃀𓅱𓂋 du-xeper (e varr.)
𓂝𓅱𓂋 rà-xeper (e varr.)
far esistere, far diventare, generare, produrre, formare, fare, provocare. — Generatore, autore, produttore (v. sotto sxpr).

3) — Accadere, avvenire, toccare, operarsi, compiersi ; accadde che, avvenne che, ḏc-ỉwꜥtt (Z.) contigit. — L'avvenimento, l'accaduto, il caso, l'evento, il fatto, il fenomeno, l'accidente.

— Participio 𓂋𓏏 xeper-tu (Rit. 15, 29 e 41), 𓂋𓏏𓂻 xeper-ut e 𓂋𓂻 xeper-t. — Questo participio isolato, ma più frequentemente nella formola

𓂋𓏏𓂻𓈖𓂧 xepert-pu (Z. 1874, 147 e 148; 1882, 171), letter. è diventato, è una formola che segna il risultato di una operazione aritmetica, e significa: il che fa, onde risulta, il che ammonta a ; risultato, prodotto, somma, totale.

𓂋𓏏𓂻𓂋𓆑 xeper-t-f è una altra formola che Erman (Z. 1882, 176) traduce: futuro, venturo, considerandola come una variante dell'altra ȧm-ḥa-u-f (v. all'articolo 𓅱 ȧm).

— 𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓆑 xeper m-baḥ, xeper m-ḥā } preesistere, preesistente, esistente prima, formato prima.

𓂋𓂋𓆑 (Rit. 15,3 ; 17,3 ; 24,1) xeper-xes-f, attributo della divinità principale, specialmente del dio solare: esistente per se stesso, oppure che si forma da se stesso, creato da se stesso, che si crea da se, che si forma da se stesso.

𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓆑 (Rit. 85, 2 e 3), io stesso (Rā) mi son creato insieme al dio Nun, in questo mio nome di Trasformazione ; io mi creo in esso ogni giorno.

𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓆑 (15, ?, Rā-Ḥarmachis-xepra, che si forma da se stesso.

𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓆑, formatore della sua forma, altro attributo della divinità.

𓂋𓅱𓂋𓏏𓂋𓂻𓂋𓆑 (Rit. 17,2), (Rā apparisce) qual dio esistente, generatore del cielo e dell'abisso ; (Birch) being in existence, Na elevates firmament ; (De Rougé) comme un être non engendré (de lui-même) Schou a soulevé l'abîme céleste ; (Naville) lorsque point n'existait de firmament ; (Rein.) Ich bin der Gott, der sich selbst erzeugt hat in himmlischen Ocean ; (Pierr.) en être qui s'est donné la forme. Shou a soulevé le Noun.

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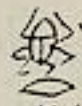
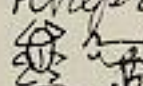
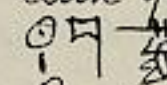
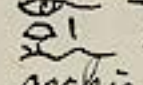
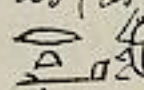
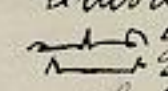
 , io esisto come Xepra, dice il defunto al Rit. 83,1; (Birch) I am made as the Creator; (Wiedemann) ich entstehe als Cheper; (Masp.) je me suis transformé en dieu transformateur; (Pierr.) je deviens un Khepra.

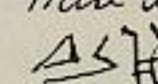
 (ib. 115,1), io presi una forma tra le forme; (Birch) I transformed; (Goodw.) I was a creature among the creatures; (defé.) je suis né dans le lieu des naissances; (Pierr.) je deviens parmi ceux qui deviennent.

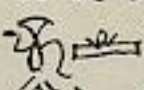
 (ib. 140, 9 e 10), Ra forma le trasformazioni di Xeprà; (Pierr.) Ra devient en Khepra.

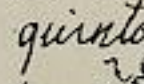
 (ib. 76, 12), il suo occhio si trasforma; (Pierr.) son œil les (les mânes) font être.

 (ib. 162, Zèt.), lettere. fare che si formi la fiamma; (De Rougé) produire la chaleur; (Chab.) rétablir la chaleur vitale.

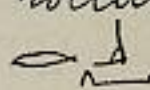
 , nulla esiste simile a lui.

 (Rit. 76, 12) eseguire le trasformazioni.

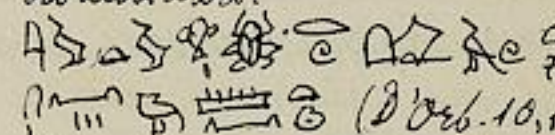
 , i grandi mari diventano terre aride.

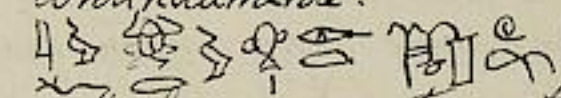
 , accadde nell'anno decimoquinto, l'anno 15.

, io faccio conoscere a voi i favori toccati a me.

 , acciocchè non arrivi il fatto.

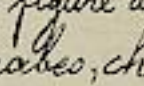
4) — Verbo ausiliare di un verbo attributivo. Si trova per lo più unito ad altri ausiliari.

 (P. Orb. 10, 10), si disputava (opp. vi erano dispute) tra essi continuamente.

 , egli ha composto scritti magici.

5) — , designano anche lo scarabeo, lo sciarafaggio (Descr. V, 40; Inscr. Pepi I, 422). — Comune amuleto degli Egiziani, sotto forma di scarabeo, che si portava al collo o al dito incastonato in un anello, nel qual caso serviva anche come sigillo, avendo la parte inferiore (il ventre) spianata e su questa inciso un nome, un motto o un gruppo di figure allegoriche.

6) — Quindi lo scarabeo, che è e diventa tale per un cambiamento di forma, rappresenta anche un attributo simbolico della natura degli Dei.

V. 

(2. 166, 23)
(Rit. 15, 24)
pl. (ib. 18, 23; 72, 10)

xeper [V. altre forme plurali al fonetico xprwj, g. m., forma visibile, forma esterna, forma, trasformazione. — Apparizione, visione. — Spettro, larva, fantasma, ombra (detto dei morti).

(v. l. c.; Rit. 76—88; Rotoli), lettere. fare la trasformazione di..., in...; assumere la forma di...; mostrarsi,

apparire nella forma o nella figura di..., trasformarsi in.....
(Rit. 17, 2 rit.) compiere tutte le trasformazioni che egli desidera fare, opp. assumere tutte le forme in cui egli desidera trasformarsi.
— Le principali trasformazioni del defunto sono citate nei titoli dei Capitoli 76 a 88 del Rituale.
— Confr. xp, xepeƷ (M.), qpƷ.

, xeper (Dend.; Z 1865, 3), nome dell'8ª ora del giorno.

, xeprà-u, forme, trasformazioni; freq. plur. di xpr.

, xeprà, nome del dio formatore, creatore, produttore delle trasformazioni (Rit. 54, 16). Padre degli Dei (ib. 15, 17); — associato a Tum (ib. 141, 6); — forma di Harmakhis (ib. 17, 79).

, xeperī, Var. del seg.
— In Descr. V, 40 è il nome dello scarabeo, ivi figurato così .

, xeperī, equiv. a xpr.

xeperu, Var. di xpr, in tutti i suoi significati.
— L'ultimo, al Rit. 78, 12, come sostantivo, anche equiv. al seg.; — ed ib. 78, 13, come verbo alla 3ª persona plur..

(Rit. 64, 17 e 24; 81, 2 rit.; 165, 2)
(ib. 17, 2 rit.; 80, 2 rit.)
(S. d'Ordney, 15, 1)
(Rit. 142, 2 rit.)
(ib. 17, 2 rit.; 16, 40)
(ib. 1, 22; 15, 10)
(ib. 20, 8; 43, 2)
xeperu, Varianti di xpr e sue forme plurali, usate come sost. singolare e plurali.

, , xeperu, xeper-ut, nome dell'8ª ora del giorno.
, (Dend.)
(Philae)

, xeper-ut (Z. 1874, 147 e seg.), participio di xpr, usato per designare il risultato di un'operazione aritmetica (addizione o moltiplicazione), v. sotto xpr l'esempio.

, xeperer (Harr. I, 4, 9 e 10), propriam. piedestallo (di granito nero) per statue, nei templi.
— Figura di marmo. Confr. xpr.

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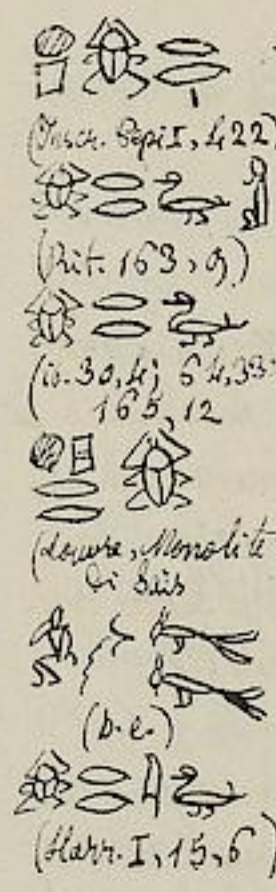
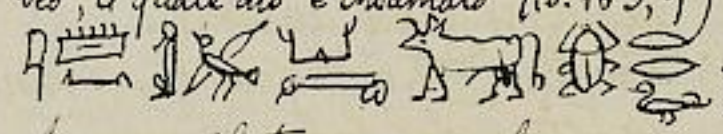

(Inscr. Sepi I, 422)
(Rit. 163, 9)
(ib. 30, 4; 64, 33; 165, 12)
(Legrain, Monolithe di Séti
(b. e.)
(Harr. I, 15, 6)

xeprer, xeprerà, V. xpr, all. 5. Lo scarabeo, figura di scarabeo, amuleto preziosissimo per le sue virtù magiche. Se ne facevano in ogni sorta di pietre preziose (Rit. 30, 4) intersiate di oro, argento ed altri metalli fini. — Il Capitolo 30 del Rituale si doveva recitare sopra uno scarabeo di pietra dura (30, 4). — Uno scarabeo era collocato nel ventre della mummia (ib. 64, 33).

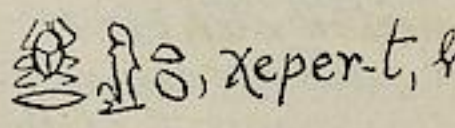
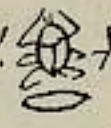
Al Cap. 163 è figurato il dio fecondatore Ammone Kem itifallico a corpo di scarabeo, il quale dio è chiamato (ib. 163, 9)

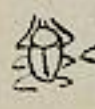
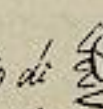
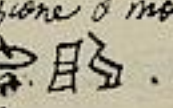


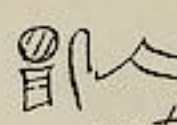
Ammone il toro-scarabeo.

(Bul.)
(Champ. Gramm. 494)

xepers', l'elmo, l'elmo di guerra, dei re e degli Dèi.

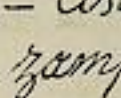
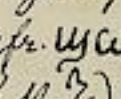
 , xeper-t, V.  xpr.

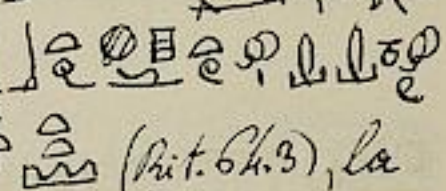
 , xeper-t, participio di  xpr; usato per designare il risultato di una operazione aritmetica (addizione o moltiplicazione), nella formola  . V. sotto il detto xpr, all'all. 3.

 , xepes' (Tomba a Gizeh), antiquato e rara var. del seg.

(P. 345, Leida)
(schiap. L. d. F. p. 100)
(Inscr. Sepi I, 381)
(Bul. 546)
(Rituale, 16, 31)
(ib. 19, 14; 62, 3)
(ib. 64, 3, 8)
, plur. (ib. 144, 28)
(Liste delle offerte, fr.)

xepes', g. m. (nel P. citato di Leida, caso unico, questo vocabolo è di g. f.), coscia, gamba anteriore di un quadrupede (V. xp). Detto frequentemente e sopratutto della coscia dell'olocausto.

2) — Coscia in genere, gamba, zampa. Confr.  (M.),  (M. 2), , brachium, ren (conjunctura cum hepate).


(Rit. 64, 3), la zampa (detto di uno sparviere) alzata sul collo e la coscia sul capo dell'occidente; (Birch) the thigh is twisted on the neck, the thigh is on the head of the West; — Alla colonna 8 dello stesso Capitolo è ripetuta la stessa espressione, che è verosimilmente allusiva ad un fatto o fenomeno astronomico.

3) — Strumento in forma di coscia di bue, usato nelle cerimonie dei funerali per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (ăp-ro). Questo strumento era ordinariamente di ferro (V. Mél. d'Arch. I, 7; Schiaparelli, Libro dei Funerali, testo, p. 100 e seg.).

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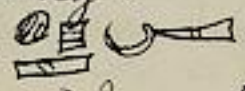
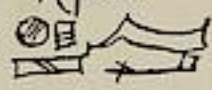
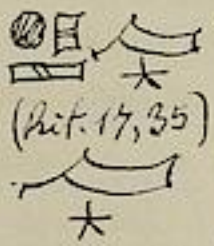
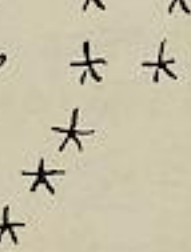
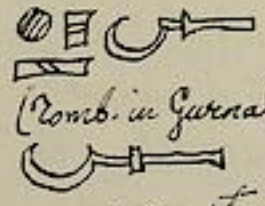
4) — Equiv. al seg..
5) — Equiv. a  XPS'.
6) — (An. I, 9, 3) Equiv. a  XPS'.


(Rit. 17, 35)

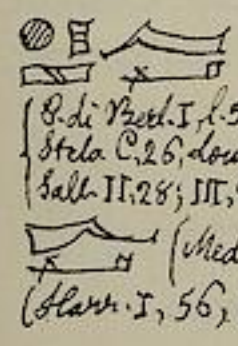
XEPES', g.m., la stella polare, e più precisamente la costellazione polare dell'Orsa Maggiore, così chiamata perchè la figura dell'insieme delle sette stelle che la costituiscono somiglia a quella di una coscia (V. il prec.).



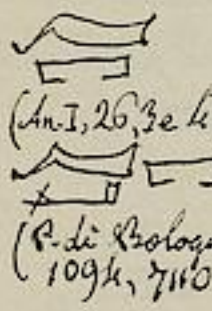
Confr. ⲭⲥⲱⲡⲓⲍ (Z., π), stella (quaedam, quae conjungitur cum stella Canis); stella Arcturus (Bartney, p. 211).

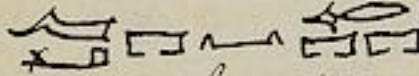
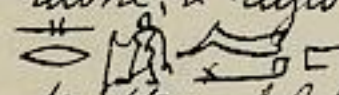
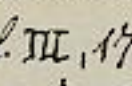

(Tomb. in Gurnah)

XEPES', la spada falciata; il ferro, l'arma in forma di falce; scimitarra, sciabola, spadone, l'arma di trionfo dei faraoni vittoriosi, la spada vittoriosa, l'arma potente o della potenza (V. il seg.). (Champ. Gramm. 53, 204) la harpé, arme de guerre.
— Spada, ascia, mazza, arma, in genere.

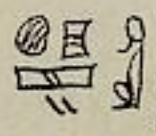

(S. di Berl. I, l. 52; Stela C, 26, Louvre; Sall. II, 28; III, 8, 2 e 10) (Med. Abu) (Harr. I, 56, b, 6)

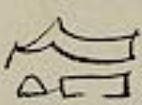
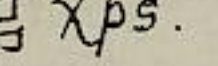
XEPES', g.m., forza, potenza, energia, virtus, vigore, robustezza; vittoria, trionfo.
2) — (S. di Berl. l.c.; Harr. I, 22, 8; Stela Jamneh) equiv. al prec.: spada, scimitarra, ecc.


(An. I, 26, 3 e 4)
(S. di Bologna 1094, 7 110)

XEPES', g.m., (Chab. Voy. 269) il luogo dove si fabbricano gli arnesi, gli strumenti e le armi di ferro; la forge, la fucina. — Officina, opificio, laboratorio di metalli. — L'arsenale.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è di origine semitica, e precisamente la trascrizione geroglifica dell'ebr. כּוּר, fornace di metallo in fusione.
 , fucina del faraone, il regio arsenale.
 , capo-officina, direttore del laboratorio.
— In Mar. Dend. III, 17, e, questo locale è designato da  pe-XEPES-t.

, XEPESI (De Rougé, Mélang. d'Arch. I, 131), nome del sacerdote addetto al servizio del sacro toro bianco, che si venerava a Tebe.

 , XEPESI (Chab.) vittorioso, ecc.; aggettivo di XPS'.

 , XEPES-t (Mar. Dend. III, 17, e). V.  XPS'.

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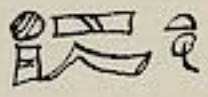
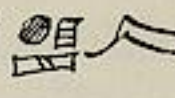
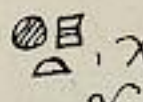
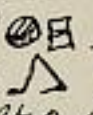
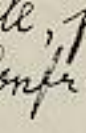
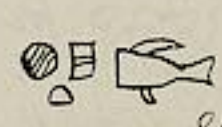
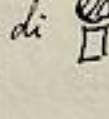
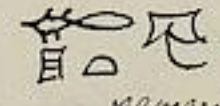
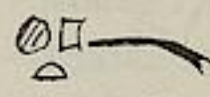
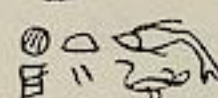
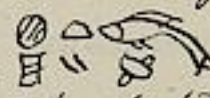
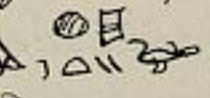
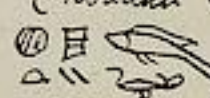
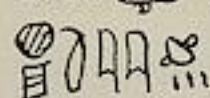
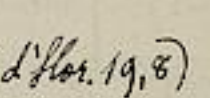
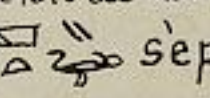
 , xepes-t, v.  xps'.

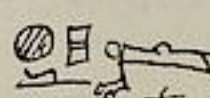
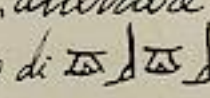
 , xep-t (Denkm. II, 170; Tomba di Ti, N. 26), g.f., nome di una specie particolare di oca od anitra (חפר).

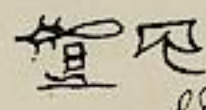
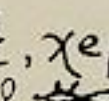
, xep-t (Tomba di Ti), v.  xp. — Transitorio, passaggiero, instabile, fugace.
Confr.  xp.

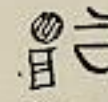
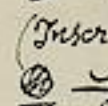
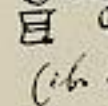
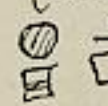
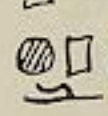
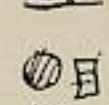
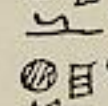
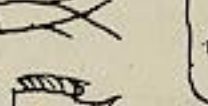
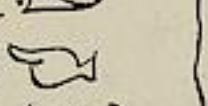
 , xepet (D.K.T. 100), Var. di  xpd.

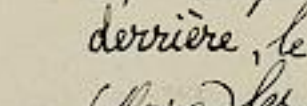
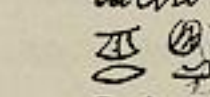
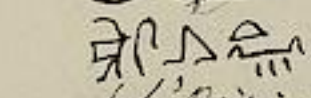
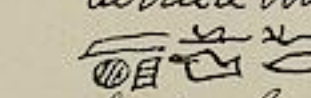
 , xept (Ramesseum, Tebe), è comunemente interpretato lepre. — Ma, secondo Brugsch, dal contesto designa un giovane cavallo, un puledro.

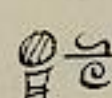
 (Stela 67, Eremitage, Pietrob.)    (Varianti al Rit. 14,4)  (D.T.T. I, 45, 24 e 25)  (Naville, Myth. d'Hor. 19,8) xep-t, xep-ti, Varianti di  xp.
Al Rit. 14,4 si trova, invece del 2°, 3° e 4° il gruppo equival.  sepți.

 , xeped (D.H.T. 15,30), gettar a terra, atterrare. — Sinonimo di  gbgb.

 , xeped (Ramesseum, Tebe), v.  xpt.

 (Inscr. Sepul. I, 570)  (Rit. 17,29) (ib. 64, 8)     (Rit. 145, 35)  (Brugsch, Dict.) xeped, g.f. (liste delle offerte, freq.), lacca, coscia posteriore di un castrato o di un quadrupede qualunque. Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo non è identico a  xps', come ritengono altri egittologi.
Si noti l'espressione  , per designare la coda o la parte posteriore della costellazione-decano Kement.

2) — La parte posteriore, il rene, le derrière, le chiappe, le natiche; (Masp.) les deux fesses; (Pierr.) le fondement.
 , xer-xepdt··· (coi pronomi affissi), preposizione: dietro···, di dietro a—; al fianco di···.
 (Rit. 89, 6) dietro voi.
 (ib. 145, 11) (L'Osiriano N.) vi segue ai vostri fianchi; (Birch) he serves ye at your side; (Pierr.) il sera votre serviteur derrière vous.
 (ib. 145, 35), dalle sue lacche a tutte le sue membra, per dire in tutte le parti del suo corpo.

 , xepdu, plur. del prec.

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, xepdu (Karn., col. 38), Var. di xpd.

, xeped-t (Rit. 64,3; 42,5; 89, 6; 148,11), Vl. xpd, ubi exempla.

, xep-šesef-n-ānta (D.H.T. 54,2), designa una specie di balsamo o profumo, importata in Egitto dalla Nubia.

} xepex, xepex-t (Mél. d'Arch. I,7), forma di xps, con lo stesso significato.

, xef (Naos nella corte del Museo di Bulaq), curvarsi, piegarsi, incurvarsi, inchinarsi, inclinarsi, umiliarsi, ecc. (a ---, ---).
— E gli attivi corrispondenti: curvare, incurvare, piegare, umiliare, abbattere, atterrare.

} xef, guardare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare (D.T.I; 85,3) (fr.) (D.H.T. 60)
شاف, צפה, mirare, esplorare, guardare, riguardare, vedere, osservare, considerare.

, xef, attaccare, assalire, andar contro.
2) — Non rara scrittura per metatesi invece di fx, e fxt.

, xef, Variante dell'epoca greca invece di xft.

, xef (Sarcof. Onnophris, Bul.), פיה, פיה, arabo شاطئ, porto di mare, riva, sponda, lido, spiaggia.
— Riaggia del Nilo o del Mare.

} xefa opp. xefti?
Noi abbiamo messo questi gruppi al fonetico xfti, insieme a , di cui essi sono varianti antiquate.

} xefa, xefat, accumulare, ammassare, ammucchiare. (Bon. 4, E; 17 e 18)
} — Empire, riempire, colmare. (Karn.)
— Accumularsi, ammucchiarsi, empirsi, riempirsi.
אסף, הספה, ספה, accumulare, ammassare, radunare, congregare,

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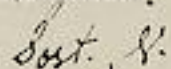
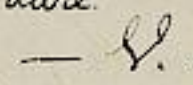
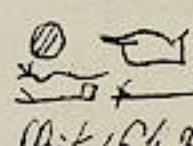
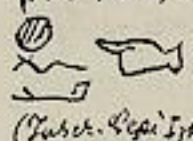
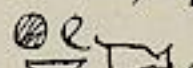
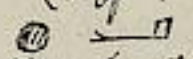
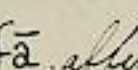
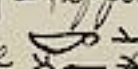
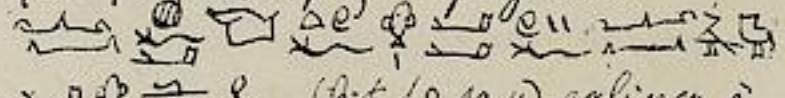
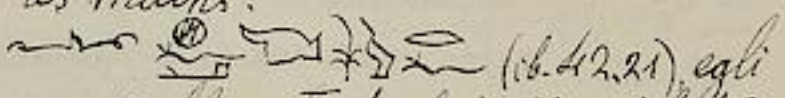
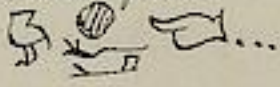
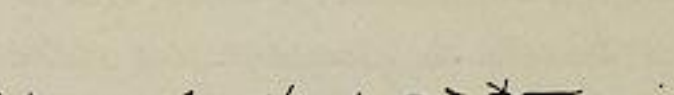
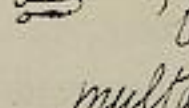
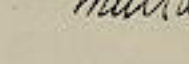
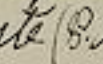
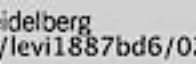
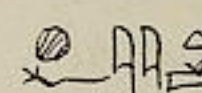
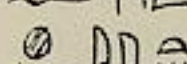
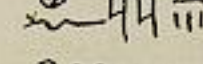
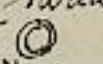
raccogliere.
— Sost., V.  xft.
2) — Esser gonfiato, ingrossato, gonfio, turgido; esser pieno di....
Esser tronfio, pieno di se, superbo, orgoglioso.
ⲩⲁⲅⲉ (S) tumescere, ⲩⲁⲅⲟⲩ importare, congerere; — ⲩⲱⲩⲓ ridondare, abbondare.
— V.  xfxf.

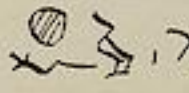
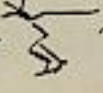

(Rit 164,3)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 166; 660; Rit. 32,4; 31,9; 24,5; Med-Abu, Hauptbr. 113)

(Edfu)

(E.)
xefā, affine con  xafā e  kfā (V.), significo pigliare, prendere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, abbracciare. — Prender per forza, impadronirsi di; prender prigione. 2) — Il pugno (Inscr. Pepi, ll. cc.; Rit. 28,5).
חפן, حَفَنَ, volâ capere, utraque manu capere, חֹפֶן pugno.
ⲩⲱⲫⲑ (M, πι) pugnus, pugillus.

(Rit. 42,10,11), egli non è preso sulle sue braccia nè afferrato sulle sue mani; (Birch) he has not been squeezed in his arms, or clasped in his hands. (Pierr.) on ne le saisit pas par les bras, on ne l'appréhende pas par les mains.

(ib. 42,21), egli non è afferrato da lui; (Birch) let him not grasp him; (Pierr.) on ne le saisit pas.

...., m-xefā.... (coi pronomi affissi) (Rit. 26,5; 32,6; 71,13; 164,3), nel pugno, cioè in potere, nelle mani (di....).
— Curiosa è l'espressione

(E), xefā-ā (opp. dod) - am-ā (opp. dod), letter. mano che prende, mano che afferra, nome di una pianta particolare.
— Si noti nel primo e nell'ultimo esempio il parallelismo fra xfā e am.

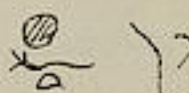

(Dict. géo. 1124) (Sarcofago Huber, Vienna)

(Chabas)
xefī, V.  xf.

(An. I, 11,6)

(Edfu)

(ibidem)
xefī, xefi, xefia, V. xf.


(Chabas)

(Dict. géog. 1362)

(J. de Roug., Edfu, 149, V)
xefī, xefīt, Varianti di  xf.

 , xefu, Var. di  xufu.


xeft, conforme, corrispondente, secondo, sì come, a guisa di, come.... — Coetaneo, contemporaneo di... opp. con-, corrispondente cronologicamente, presente simultaneamente, coesistente (P. Abbott, 6,1).

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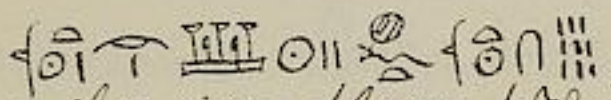
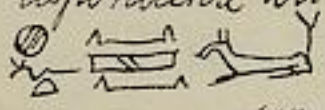
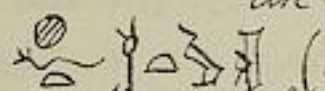
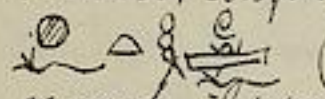
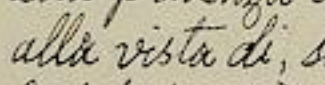
 , l'anno I, il 2° giorno del mese di Thot corrispondente all'anno XIX.

 (Champ. Mon.), come un flagello.

 (Rit. 17,7), secondo l'ordine, conforme all'ordine.

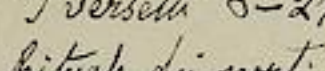
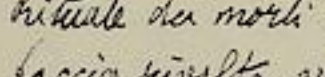
 (S. di Berl. I, l. 49 e 50), secondo il suo piacere, a suo beneplacito; (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 77) à son bon plaisir.

2) — (Stela Ramesside, Berl.; Rav. Stats) Con, insieme con, comune, in comune con.

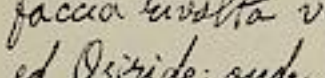
3) — In faccia a, davanti, dinnanzi, dirimpetto (Rit. 99,28); contro, alla presenza di, in presenza di, alla vista di, sotto gli occhi di (Stela di Rubensl. 3); verso, incontro a... I versetti 6-27 del capitolo 99 del rituale dei morti si doveano recitare colla faccia rivolta verso le immagini di Ra ed Osiride; onde l'espressione  (ib. col. 25) parole di rimpetto ad essi (dèi).

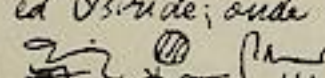
4) — In considerazione, in riguardo, visto che, visto... — Onde la precedente espressione del Rit. 17,7. data all'all. 1, è tradotta da Brugsch: vu l'ordre; da De Rougé: sur l'ordre.

— 5) — Sost. g. m., viso, volto, faccia, sembiante, aspetto. — Il dinanzi, la parte anteriore.

Scritto anche  , xeft-ḥer; onde i precedenti significati dell'all. 3. sono anche espressi da  , m-xeft-ḥer, in faccia, innanzi a ecc.

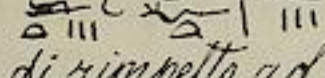
Questo xeft-ḥer significa però specialmente la parte anteriore, la facciata, il davanti, ecc. di un fabbricato, e particolarmente di un tempio, il dromos. — Sebbene lo si adoperi anche per designare la parte anteriore e visibile di una sala (Rec. I, 53, c), di una nave (Edfu, Lotta di Horo), nonchè di un oggetto qualunque; ed anche la faccia, il davanti di una persona (H. Brugsch, Dict. Supplém.). — La stessa espressione è anche usata come preposizione, come variante del semplice specialmente nel senso dell'all. 3, come nella espressione:

 , in faccia del paese, in tiero, cioè: in pubblico, pubblicamente.

 xeft-qa (Z. 1866, 58), è un'espressione usata negli stessi significati del predetto xeft-ḥer, sia e principalmente come sostantivo, sia e più raramente come preposizione.

— 6) — Congiunzione: quando, allorchè, dopochè; se; mentre, nel tempo che; — avverbio: allora, in quel tempo, nel mentre; dopo, poscia, poi, di poi.

Ordinariamente il soggetto è trasportato dopo il verbo, ma talora è messo prima, e non di rado messo prima e ripetuto dopo per mezzo di un affisso pronominale.

 (Rit. 17,20), allorchè egli viaggia

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per la Campagna di Amasi.
(ib. 15, 36), adorando Ra Harmakhis, quando questi tramonta nella Regione della vita.
(ib. 140, 12), allorchè il sole si colloca.
(ib. 15, 41), allorchè il sole tramonta
— 7) — Verbo, equiv. od affine a xf (V.), ondeggiar davanti agli occhi, esser presente allo spirito; — aver un'idea confusa di...
8) — Var. di xft (Rit. 65, 2et.; 90, 4; 125, 2uadro; 134, 7).

, xeft, Variante dell'epoca greca della precedente preposizione.

, xeft (J. de Rougé, Edfu, 9, 4), Var. di e , xfa.

, xef-t (Dend. Mar.), sostantivo derivato dal verbo prec.: abbondanza, ripienezza, dovizia, ricchezza, copia, quantità, moltitudine, affluenza, stuolo, שְׁפָעָה, שֻׁפַּע.

, xeft, V. xf. — Non rara scrittura invece di fxt.

, xef-t, V. xf.

, V. al fonetico xaft.

xeft, xefti, derivato dalla preposizione xft, all. 3, e dal verbo xf, all. 1, significa propriamente: avversario, nemico, oppositore, assalitore (Z. 2. 1880, 133); antagonista, rivale. — Quindi in generale: scellerato, ribaldo, malvagio, empio.
(Rit. 15, 35; 17, 46)
(Bonom. freq.)
pl. (Rit. 42)
pl. (ib. 146, 16 e 17)
(ib. 65, 2et.; 90, 4; 134, 7)
(ib. 125, 2uadro)
(ib. 127, 4)
(Stela Bakenši, Berl.)
(Tusch. Unas, 275) pl.
(Tusch. Rep. I, 457, 664) pl.
ⲩⲥⲁⲫⲧ (Z. M.), ⲡⲓ, ⲩⲥⲁⲫⲑ (M.), ⲩⲥⲁⲧⲫⲉ (Z.), impius, improbus, ἀσεβής.
2) — In senso più lato: l'impuro, l'immondo, il laido. — Gli astratti corrispondenti: impurità, immondezza, sporcheria, laidezza, oscenità.
tu sei più grande che i tuoi nemici.
(Rit. 149, 21), se qualsiasi morto spalanca la sua bocca contro di me, se un nemico

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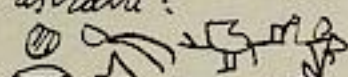
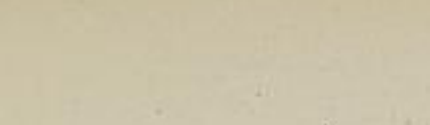
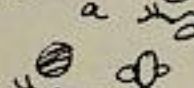
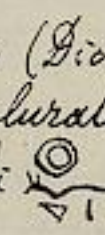
di qualsivoglia specie si avanza contro di me, in questo giorno, sia esso abbattuto sul patibolo; (Birch) If any dead Spirit, male or female, sets his mouth against me, or any male or female devil comes to me on that day, he falls at the block; (Pierret) tout mort, toute morte, sa bouche est une dévorante pour mes ennemis; les ennemis qui viennent à moi aujourd'hui sont renversés **dans** la salle de l'immolation.

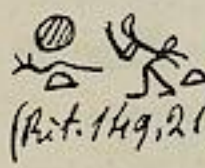
— Le forme plurali sono anche usate coll'articolo maschile nel senso dei predetti astratti:  (Rit. 11,3), atterrata fu da me questa impurità.

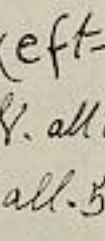
— Nel senso di empio, malvagio è sicuramente nella seguente espressione:  (Rit. 125, 2ª quadro della psicostasia), il distruttore dei malvagi, sitibondo, signore dell'Amenti, bestia dell'Occidente, nome di una bestia mostruosa, a testa di ippopotamo colla bocca spalancata ed a zampe di leone, accoccolata su un piedestallo e rivolta verso Osiride, pronta ad eseguire sul defunto dichiarato colpevole la condanna del giudice supremo Osiride.

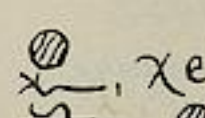
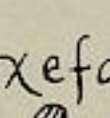
, xefti (Canopo, 8), equivalente a xft (V.). — Onde  xefti-ḥer (Grande Calendario di Edfu, I. 2), la facciata, il dromos di un tempio.

V. sotto il predetto xft l'espressione xft-ḥr.

xefti-u (Dict. geo. 1362), forme plurali delle ultime epoche di  xf, con lo stesso significato.

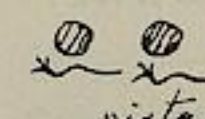
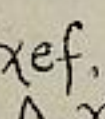
 (Rit. 149,21) xeft-t, femm. di xft (V. ibid. l'esemp.).

xeft-ḥer, xeft-qa, V. all'art.  xft, all. 5.

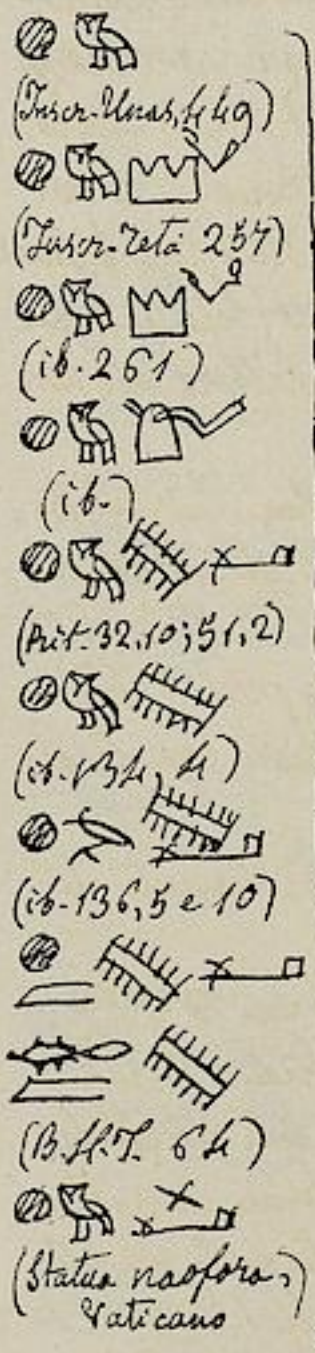
 , xefd, Var. delle 6. e. invece di  xft. — Onde xefd-ḥer = e varr. (V. ib. all. 5).

, xefd, Var. di xft.

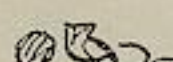
— Brugsch (Z. 1878, 49) lo confronta con qaqt furari, e traduce: essere preso, esser pigliato.

 , xefxef, forma raddoppiata di  xfa (V.); ammucchiarsi, accumularsi, col-

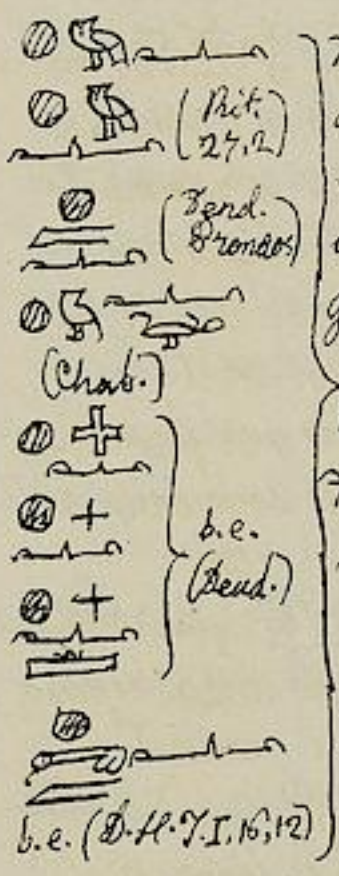
maisi ; — gonfiare, enfiare, ingrossare. — Render gonfio, turgido, col riempire di....


(Inscr. Mens. 449)
(Inscr. Tela 257)
(ib. 261)
(ib.)
(Rit. 32,10; 51,2)
(ib. 134, 4)
(ib. 136, 5 e 10)
(B.H.T. 64)
(Statua naoforo, Vaticano)

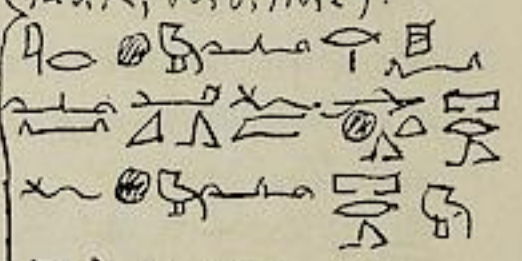
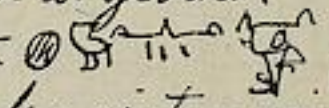
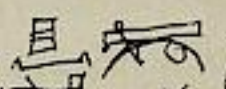
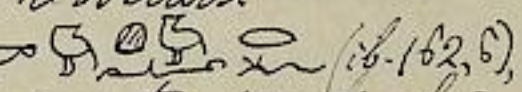
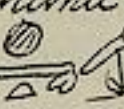
xem, rovesciare, demolire, atterrare, distruggere, rompere, spezzare, sminuzzolare, tritare; abbattere, devastare, rovinare, ravager..
— Ed i corrisp. passivi.
— Rovinare, rovesciarsi, cadere, precipitare, rompersi, spezzarsi.
— I sost. corrisp.: demolizione, atterramento, distruzione, rovina, rottura, caduta, abbattimento, ecc.
qoxe (M.) rumpere, frangere, ḫemḫem, ḫomḫem, ḫemḫem, frangere, confringere, conterere, percutere, vulnerare; — et passiva; — confractio, contritio, vulnus, plaga.
— Confr. il determinativo di questi gruppi con מחץ muraglia, muro.
— è anche var. di xm.

 , xem, (Brugsch, Z. 1878, 49) цоме, цнме, tenuis, parvus, gracilis; — piccolo.
— Io lo credo piuttosto una variante di xm, o .

, xem (Rit. 146, 41), ? Compiere? (Birch) to bruise (confronta xm); — Pierret non la traduce.


(Rit. 27,2)
(Zend. Pronom.)
(Chab.)
b.e. (Denk.)
b.e. (D.H.T.I. 16,12)

xem, significa l'opposto di rx; quindi: non sapere, non conoscere, non intendere, non potere; ignorare; ignoranza (Rit 115,72; 46,8; 116,2).


(Rit. 66,8), se ignora questo capitolo, egli non entra dopo essere uscito e non può uscire al giorno.
 (ib. 116,2) io entrai fra gente a me sconosciuta.
 (ib. 145,72), incapace di rivoltarsi
 (ib. 162,6), egli è l'anima tua ignota a lui.
— Confr.  xmt.

2) — Non aver parte a, astenersi da; — sentire, provare mancanza, difetto, penuria di...; — essere senza, esser privo di (Rit. 27,2; 86,5), mancare di; — non essere (ib. 110,15)
— Ed anche la semplice negazione non, senza (Rit. 63,4; 90,6).

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(i.b. 66,5), io distrussi la mia impurità, io sono senza macchia.
(i.b. 27), che egli dunque non sia privo di esso (del cuore).
(i.b. 110,15), il mistero degli incantesimi miei io rammento ad essa, essendo io straniero qui; (Birch) My charms are secret. It has ordered that I am not in it; (Pierr.) Le mystère de mes formules magiques me rend le souvenir à moi qui n'était plus rien.
(Brugsch) le stelle senza riposo, cioè le stelle mobili, i pianeti.
(Brugsch) le stelle senza moto, cioè le stelle fisse. (Rit. 149,52) Al Rit. l.c. v'ha la seguente frase , che io tradurrei: io sono come le stelle ed i pianeti che sono su di essa; (Birch) I am as those never destroyed, never destroyed in it; (Pierr.) j'y suis parmi les astres non voyageant.
(V. sotto à xm l'interpretazione di Chabas delle precedenti due serie di gruppi).
(Rit. 112,1) (Goodw.) who are without end.

— 3) — Trascurare, negligentare, operare come se non si sapesse; — alienare.
4) — Ignorante; incognito, ignoto, straniero, forestiero, estraneo. — Essere alienato, stornato (D. H. T. II, 40, d, e, 5 e 6). — Alienazione, trascuranza, negligenza, ignoranza (Rit. 44, 3) che io non sia trascurato; (Birch) I do not perish; (Pierr.) je ne suis pas détruit.
(Sall. III, 2, 3 e 6) trascuranti di combattere, cioè non combattenti.
(Mar., Deir-el-Bahari), gente straniera, gli stranieri.
(D. H. T. I, 16, 12), popoli (nazioni, genti o paesi) stranieri all'Egitto, stranieri ignoti all'Egitto.
5) — (Pierr. al Rit. 44, 3) Variante di xm.
6) — Var. di e di , xm; ed in questo senso traduce Birch la frase del Rit. 44, 3, data all'all. 4.
— , s-xem , du xem } forme causative dei verbi predetti, all. 1, 2, 3.
V. sotto sxm e sotto du.

, xem (Bul. 2ª stela di Thotmes), sost. deriv. dal prec., all. 1; ignorante.

xem, derivato dal precedente ; designa l'ignorante del bene,

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colui che è contrario al bene, che non lo conosce, che lo nega. — Quindi: il nemico, il malvagio; — Varianti delle ultime epoche invece di , xamī (V.).

2) — Il male che non si riconosce o che è difficile a riconoscere. — Onde , xesef-xemī-u (Z. 1865, 200-I, 11), nome dell'11ª ora della notte, letter.: che disperde (dissipa, scaccia, fuga) il male difficile a conoscere (a ragione del crepuscolo che subentra).

3) — Equiv. a xm.

4) — Il gruppo è anche equivalente al seg..

(Inscr. Sebi 341)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 609)
} xem, (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 57), umore. Plur. xem-u (Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.).

(Rit. 19, 16; 38, 4)
(ib. 41, 3; 44, 4)
(ib. 133)
(ib. 130, 24 e 29)
} xem, morire, morte, morto. (Rit. 19, 16), in morte ed in vita. , (ib. 38, 4), io vivo una seconda volta (letter. io ripeto la mia vita) dopo la morte, oggi come ogni giorno [(Birch) like the Sun daily; (De Rouge') comme le soleil fait chaque jour; (Bierr.) comme le soleil, chaque jour].

(Titolo del Cap. 44 del Rit.), Capitolo di non morire una seconda volta nel Neter-xer.
(ib. 44, 4) io non muoio una seconda volta nel Neter-xer.
La stessa espressione xem-m-nem trovasi frequentemente nel Rit. (V. per es. 109, 11; 130, 27; 153, 9); e questa seconda morte si riferisce all'anima del defunto dichiarato colpevole al tribunale di Osiride e perciò condannato a non poter più giammai essere revivificato, ed a giacere in eterno nella Gehenna; mentre l'anima del defunto dichiarato mā-xrū, cioè innocente, aveva facoltà di rientrare quando voleva nella mummia, ridonarle la vita, e farla uscire al giorno.
(Rit. 149, 21), V. all'art. xft, p. 198, col. 2ª.
— Nel significato di morto, significa specialmente il morto dannato.
V. esempi sotto la var. ; xmtī.

} xem [plur.], deriv. da xem, significa propr.: mancanza o penuria di aria, difficoltà di respirazione; quindi asma.
— Oppure xem-nef, Jamnicq!, V. sotto nf.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 332)
, pl. (Chab.)
} xem, cassetta, reliquiario, armadio secreto.
2) — Equiv. a xm.

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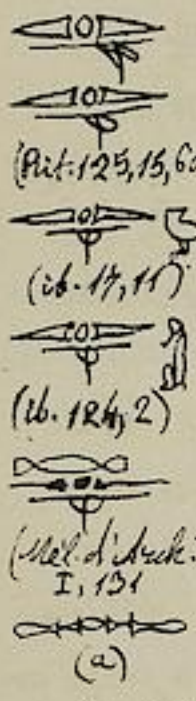
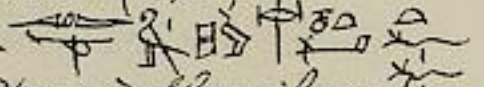
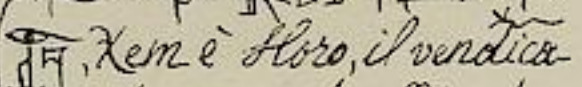


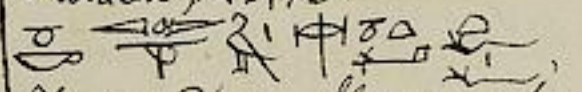
xem, il dio Xem, Ammone ithiphallico; personificazione di Horo, come risulta dal seguente passo del Rit. (17,12):





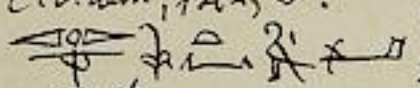
Xem è Horo, il vendicatore di suo padre Osiride.

E ibidem, 145, 75:



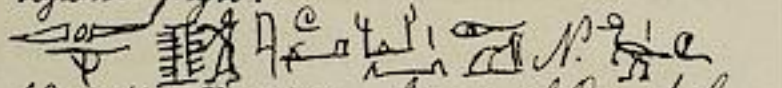
Io sono Xem-Horo, vendicatore di suo padre.

E ibidem, 142, 6:

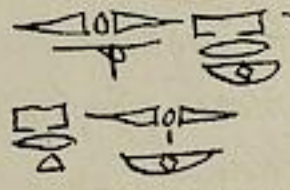


Xem re, Horo potente.

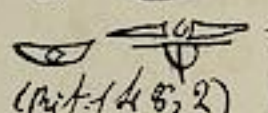
Un ufficio di questo Dio è determinato dal seguente passo:



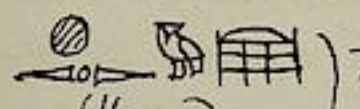
(Rit. 149, 3), Xem forma il Ka dell'Osiriano N. e la sua anima.



xem-per, per-t-xem (V. sotto pr).

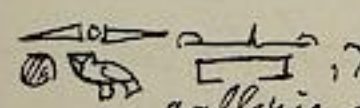


heb-xem, Panegiria di Xem, che si celebrava a Tebe nel primo giorno del mese Pachon.



xem, V. xm.

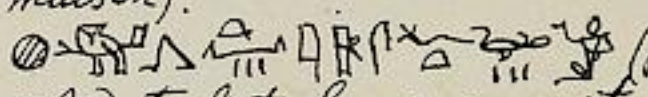
2) – (Harn.) Var. del prec.

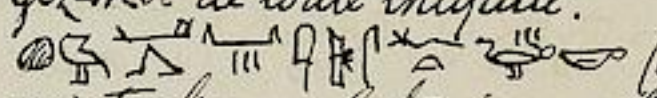


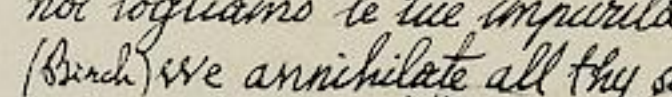
dividere, staccare, sciogliere, slegare; (Pierr.) dégager de--; (Birch) to obliterate. — Anche in senso morale (Rit. 126, l.c.).

— Rigettare, rimuovere, togliere, deporre, levare, abbandonare.

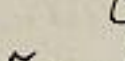
— Rompere con violenza, demolire, distruggere; (Masp., Genr. épist. 53, al P. Sall. II, 5, 8) forcer (le seuil d'une maison).

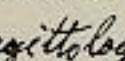
 (Rituale 126, 3), togliete le mie impurità; (Birch) obliterate ye my faults; (Pierr.) dégagez-moi de toute iniquité.

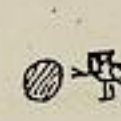
 (ib. 5), noi togliamo le tue impurità; (Birch) we annihilate all thy sins; (De Rouge') nous détruisons toutes tes iniquités; (Brugsch) wir vertilgen alles fehlerhafte an dir (wir sondern ab deine Sünden); (Pierret) nous détruisons tes souillures.

 (ib. 163, 5, 6), stendi la mano alla fiamma e rigetta l'alito ardente contro---.

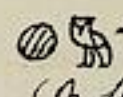
— 3) — ⲭⲙⲁ (P. M.) comminuere, comminui, comminutio; — diminuire, scemare. — Apparire, mostrarsi minore, inferiore.

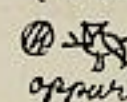
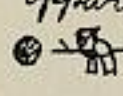
Confr.  xm.

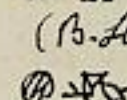
— Invece di  (al Rit. 163, 6) alcuni egittologi leggono xāā. e quindi traducono diversamente il passo da noi citato qui sopra. (V. il suddetto xāā).

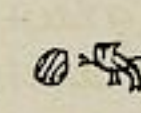
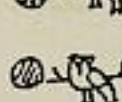
 , xemā, sostantivo, nome di agente, corrisp. al prec.; (Brugsch) scarpellatore, lavoratore di scarpello?

— (Chab.) letter.: il demolitore; designa il garzone del muratore, il manovale.

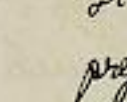
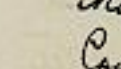
 , xemāa (B. d. l. 7. Pap. 29)

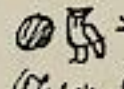
 oppure  xemāu (Sall. II, 5, 7, 8 e 9)

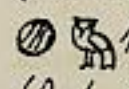
} Varianti di  xmā.

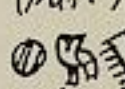
 } xemāu, forme plurali di 

} xmā, con lo stesso significato.

Il 2° gruppo trovasi in Sall II, 5, 8 nell'espressione  , che Masp. (Genr. ép. 52) traduce: s'épuiser? Confr.  xmā, all. 3.

 (Jasor. Pepi I, 42b)

 (Rit. 144, 17)

 (ib. 144, 9)

} xemā-t, xemī. Il 1° è equiv. a , xemā nel senso di distruzione, demolizione, ecc. Gli altri due sono equival. a xm (cui del resto è sinonimo anche il 1°), il 2° come verbo e aggettivo, ed il 3° come aggettivo e sostantivo. Nel Rit. l.c. l'ultimo significa gli abbattuti; (Pierr.) subversif; (Birch) the Broken or Rejected.

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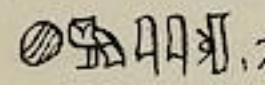
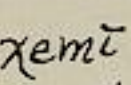
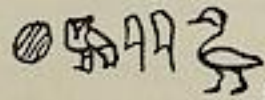
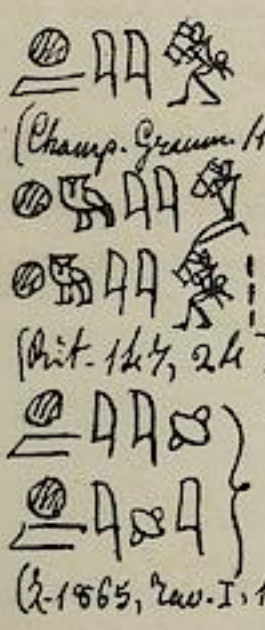
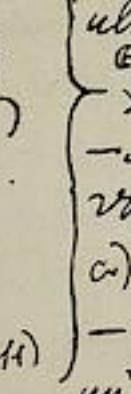
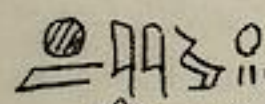
 , xemī (Sall. III, 5, 11), participio e aggettivo di  xm; ignorante, impotente, alieno, estraneo, straniero; che non sa di..., che non prende parte a..., che non partecipa, escluso dalla partecipazione. — Ignoto, sconosciuto, alienato, stornato, escluso. — Negligente, trascurante; — mancante, assente. — Mancante di..., privo di...

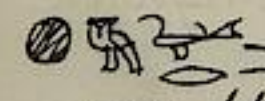
 , xemī, g.f., qнмı, qoмн, + qeeн, ттı, (M.) pelicanus.


(Champ. Grenn. 113)

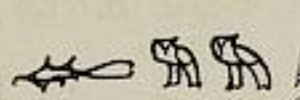
(Brit. 124, 24)

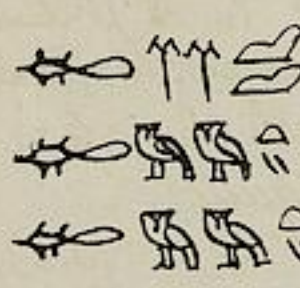
(L. 1865, Rav. I, 11)
xemī, Varianti di  e , xm; — e varianti delle ultime epoche invece di xamī. — Morto, dannato, malvagio, ecc.; (Bierr. al Brit. l. c.) subversif. — V. sotto xm un'espressione in cui entra uno dei due ultimi gruppi.

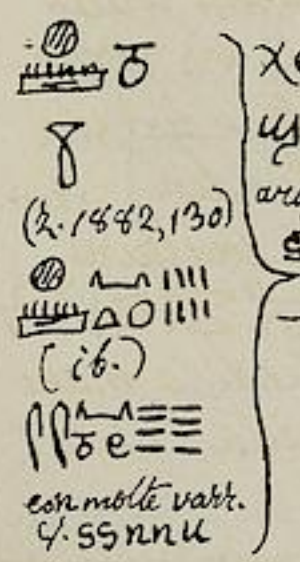
 , xemūu (Bonom. 14, c), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo equiv. al prec. .

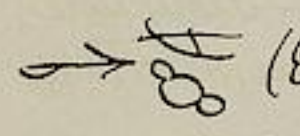
 , xem-ūr (Brit. 54, 29), nome dell'inondazione; letteralm.:

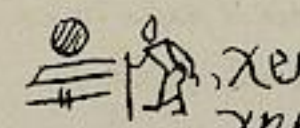
(Bierr.) le grand liquide ignoré.

 , xemem (E, 91, 5), essere caldo; in oppos. a qbu, esser freddo.
— Var. di xm-t.
□ттт, scaldarsi, riscaldare, aver caldo; ттם, тнм, тнмт, caldo, calore.


(P. K. T. 88)
(ib.)
(P. Rhind 385)
xemem, xemem-ti, le narici, il naso, цомех (?) nasus.
— V. xnmm.


(L. 1882, 130)
(ib.)
con molte varr. V. ssnnu
xemen, xemennu, цмнn, цмоотn, שְׁמֹנָה, arabo ثمان, assiro šamna, šumunu, il numero otto.
— V. all'art. ssnnu.


(Edfu)
(P. di Vienna)
xe-mer, xe-merī, V. all'articolo mr.

 , xemes, Var. di xnms,
2) — (Nav. Mythe d'Hor. pl. VII, 11),

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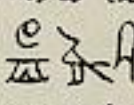
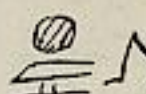
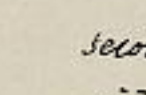
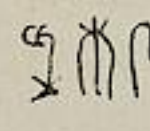
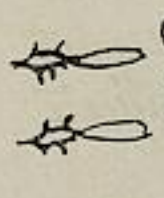
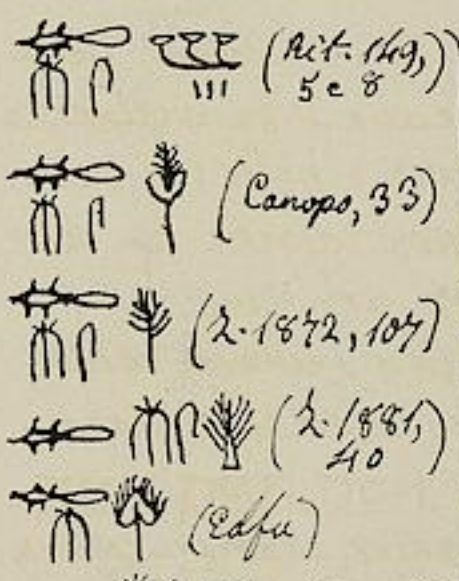
secondo Brugsch, designa il timone, e più precisamente la ruota del timone, sul ponte della nave, alla poppa ed al castello di prua, l'étrave e l'étambot dei Francesi. Questi due congegni erano costituiti di grossi pezzi di legno. Ai loro lati erano collocati gli uga (). Essi servivano alla manovra designata dal verbo seguente.

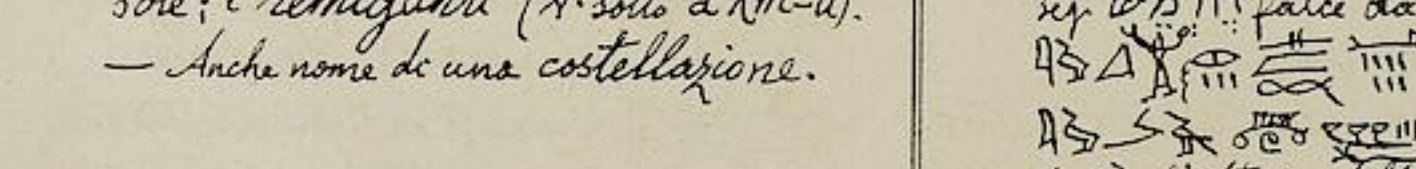
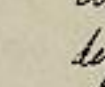
 , xemes (Chab., P. Mag. Harris, p. 62 e seg.), verbo che si riferisce ad una determinata manovra del marinaio; un quid simile a remare, remigare, vogare, spingere (la nave). — Confrontando il prec., all. 2, sembra più verosimile che questo verbo indichi una manovra del timone, e quindi una manovra di direzione piuttosto che di propulsione.

 , xemes-u (P. del Louvre), (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; nome di una delle coppie dei marinai della barca del sole; i remiganti (V. sotto àxm-u). — Anche nome di una costellazione.

 , V. al fonetico xams.

 xemes (P. Prisse, XIII, 9), inclinare, inchinare, chinare, piegare, abbassare, affondare, buttar giù.
Inchinare, incurvare, piegare il dorso, le braccia (dinanzi a qualcuno,), in segno di rispetto e di venerazione.
2) — Il 2° gruppo trovasi anche come var. del seg.

 xemes, spiga, arista, pannocchia; forse derivato dal prec., letter.: ciò che si china dalla pianta. V. all'art. us'm. Xesec, qesec, π, spica. Confr. קְצִיר biada pura. — Brugsch (Z. 1881, 40) identifica questo vocabolo radicalmente con חרמש (V. sotto il fonetico che Brugsch attribuisce a questo segno) tagliar colla falce (per es. le biade), onde il sep חֶרְמֵשׁ falce da mietere.


(Rit. 149, 4 e 5), l'altezza della sua spelta è di 7 cubiti e le sue spighe sono di 2 cubiti e i suoi steli di 3 cubiti.
Una espressione simile si trova alla colonna 8 dello stesso capitolo, riferentesi al grano  qd-ti.

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xernes, חַרְמֵשׁ, falce, fiocina, lancia; — il ferro per tagliare o l'arma da punta.
— Varr. di xmt.
(H. Z. 1870, 125; 1872, 107).

xemt (Stela C, 1, Louvre), ϩεμ, ϩημ (M.), ϩμεμε (2.), fervidum, calidum esse; fervere; ϩεμι, ϩμι, calor; ϩμομ incalescere, calefieri; ϩμι- calor, fervis; — ϩqητ, μῆνις, ira.
חמם, حم, essere o diventar caldo, scaldarsi, aver caldo; riscaldare; חֹם, חוֹם, חֻמָּה, חֲמָה, חֵמָה, חֵמָא, caldo, calore, vampa, ardore; - collera, ira, furore; - חמם divenir caldo, accendersi d'ira; حمو, esser cocente, infuocato.
— (Masp.) tener al caldo.
— Equivalente od affine a sˁmu (ϣημ (2.) calidus), di cui è probabilmente la forma più antiquata.

xemet, il numero tre.
ϣεμμτ, ϣμτ, ϣομτ, ϣμητ, ϣομητ (?), ϣομμεντ (M.), ϣαμετ, ϣαμμεντ (B.), tres; femm. ϣομτ (M.), ϣομετε (?).
2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1876, 97) essere avvenuto o concesso tre volte o per la terza volta.
3) — Equiv. a xmt, v. ib. gli esempi.
4) — Equiv. a xmt (Inscr. Sept. 619).
5) — Equiv. a xmt, all. 1.
6) — Gli ultimi due sono anche equiv. a xmt.
— Onde le diverse interpretazioni dell'espr.: m-xemet (Rit. 78, 35) (coll'accusativo) colla feccia di ..., (Birch) of the seed of..., e poi corretto by favour of...; (Goodw.) on account of...; (Pierr.) à l'insu de... tp xemet àb-à (ib. 147, 8), fare tutto ciò che desidera il mio cuore; (Goodw.) to do according to the desire of my heart; (Pierr.) agir selon le désir de mon cœur.

xemet (Z. 1864, 49), equiv. al prec. all. 1.

xemet, favorire, desiderare; — favore, grazia (ϥμοτ); desiderio.
V. all'art. prec. le traduzioni dell'espressioni m-xmt ed tp-xmt (al Rit. 78, 35; 147, 8).
2) — Brugsch ritiene i due primi equiv. al seguente, e per ciò loro attribuisce un significato tutto opposto al prec. all.

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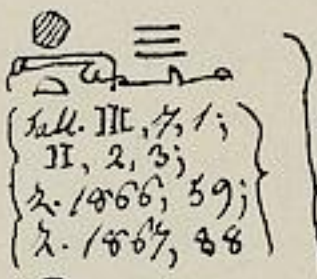
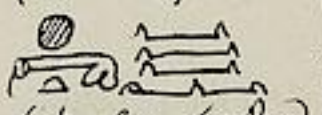
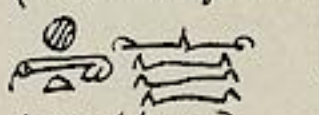
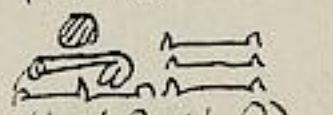
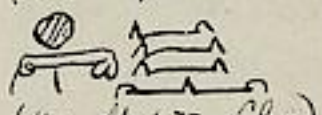
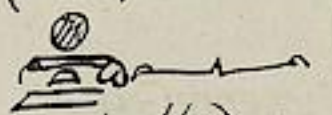

(Sall. III, 7, 1; II, 2, 3; Z. 1866, 59; Z. 1867, 88)

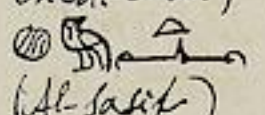

(Z. l.c. Exp. Pen.)

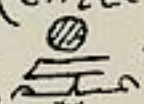
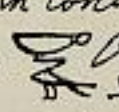

(Rit. 147, 22)

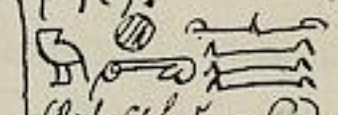

(L. 646; 64, 6)

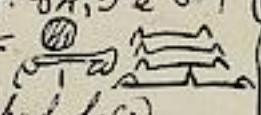

(Mar.-Abyd. II, 68, 10)

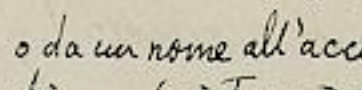
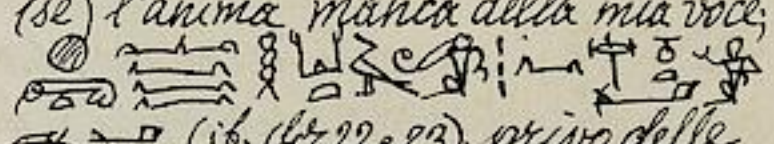

(Med.-Abu)

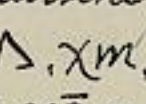
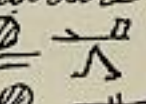
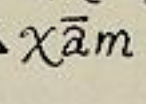
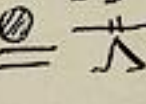

(Al-Salif)

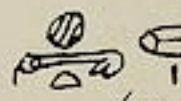
xemet, equiv. od affine a  xm (A.); star lontano da qualcuno, essergli straniero, estraneo, restar estraneo; rendere estraneo. — Essere alienato. — Non conoscere, non sapere, ignorare; non volere, non desiderare; - non essere, mancare, ecc.; — non, no, senza. - Nei testi in contiuo contrapposto con  ka (A.).

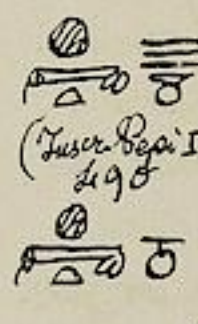

(Rit. 84, 5 e 6)

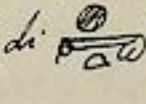
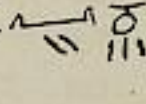

(Abyd. l.c.)

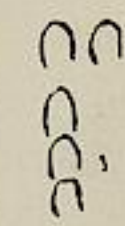
m-xemet seguito da un pronome affisso o da un nome all'accusativo), a malgrado di...., (mio, Tuo, ecc.) malgrado; (Pierr.) à l'insu de..., à (mon, ton, etc.) insu; (Budge, Trans. VIII, 334) senza di, senza....  (Rit. 64, 6), (se) l'anima manca della mia voce;  (ib. 167, 22 e 23), privo delle (opp. ignorante delle) formole per la mia difesa della verità; (Pierr.) aspirant aux (A. il prec.) charmes magiques de celui qui venge la vérité.

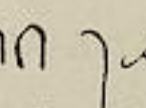
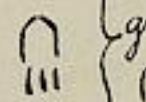
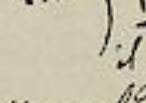
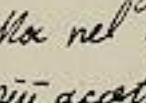
in cammino, andarsene, partire. — Affine con  xm,  xmā,  xām e  xms (A.).

 , xemet (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XX1, 5) food. Designa una specie di pane o focaccia funeraria.

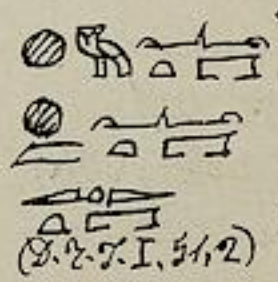

(Tuser-Repa'I, 498)

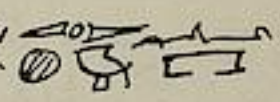
xemet, feccia, posatura, ⲥⲏⲙⲉ; ⲩⲉⲙⲉ нр, πι, fermentum, azymus;  lievito. Forma ant. di  xmtni (A.).



Alcuni Egittologi leggono questi gruppi xmt (Confr. il gruppo  var. di  col gruppo  var. di ); Ma nel significato di trenta pare più accettabile la lettura māb proposta da Brugsch, avuto riguardo al copto corrispondente. — Noi abbiamo messo il fonetico māb tutti i vocaboli geroglifici formati con questi gruppi, qualunque sia il loro determinativo.

Λ, xemet (P. di Berl. I, l. 29), (Maspero, Mél. d'Arch. II, 73) significa fondamentalmente slanciarsi, sia per avvicinarsi che per allontanarsi; — mettersi


(D. Z. T. I, 31, 2)

xem-t, f.  xm.

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(a.) (Dümich., Harr. etiopica) (Denkm. V, 16, b) b.e. (Denkm. V, 16, b; Rec. M. d'Arch. 92) (Rit. 115, 4.5)

xemet, g.m. (Leps. Metall., p. 81 e seg.; Z. 1870, 125; 1872, 101), gomt, mi, aes, ὁ χαλκός, rame, bronzo; minerale di rame o di bronzo. xemet-gem, secondo Leps. (l.c.), rame nero, schietto, pretto, non misto; — (Brugsch) rame o bronzo nero, scuro; rame puro, senza lega. , rame nella sua ganga, rame greggio. , xemet-seti (Dümich., Z. 1872, 103 e seg.), rame d'Asia, rame puro. (Harr. I, 40, b), rame o bronzo durevole?

2) — Equiv. al seg. (Birch, Lepage Ren. e Pierr. al Rit. l. c.).

(Z. 2. I, 56, 24) (Mar. Dend.) (Elfu) (Chab.) (Rec. M. d'Arch. p. 92) b. e. (Z. 1870, 125)

xemet, derivato dal prec.; il bronzo come lancia, bigordo, spiedo, freccia, saetta, dardo, strale, giavellotto; — fiocina, tridente (Confronta ≡ xmt, all. 1). — Spada, ferro, picca; arma-qua-

lunque.

(Z. 2. I, 102, 15) xemet, Varr. del prec.

, xem-t (Bul. Stel. 137), con molte altre varianti, invece di sxm-t.

(Chab.) (Z. 1876, 4) xemet, xemet-ti, derivato da xmt, all. 1 e 2; fabbro, ramaio, calderaio, fabbro-ferraio. — Armaiuolo.

, xem-ti, v. xm.

xem-ti-u (Rit. 16, 4, 14.15; 19, 5; 20, 1 e 2 e freq.), forme plur. di xm e xm (4.); i morti, i morti dannati; i mortali. — La morte. (Rit. 92, 7), fiaccatore delle anime chiuse e delle ombre dei dannati; (Birch) the guardians of the shut up Souls and dead Shades; (Lepage Ren.) the detainers of Souls, the lockers up

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of Shades of the reprobate dead; (Pierr.) gar diens des âmes, geôliers des ombres et des morts.
(i.b. 149, 14; i.b. 56), gli spiriti eletti ed i dannati; (Pierret) les mânes et les morts.
Però nello stesso Cap., alla col. 34, si ha , i xu, cioè i morti.
(i.b., 42, 11; 148, 17; 152, 6), uomini, dei, spiriti eletti e dannati.

xemetni (E. 10, 7; 49, 15), feccia, posatura, fermento, lievito. V. xmt.

xmtni (i.b. 10, 4) feccia o lievito di birra.

xmtni, nome di una specie di bevanda fermentosa.

, xemed (Edfu), Var. di xmm.

xemxem, xemi, ḫeme, ḫomeḫeme, ḫemeḫeme. (Rit. 134, 2) (i.b. 134, 6) V. xm.

, xen (Stela Metternich), equivalente al seg.

xen, fermarsi, arrestarsi, stazionare, non muoversi dal luogo, detto degli uccelli: librarsi sulle ali, sostenersi immobile in aria sulle ali, planer; (Brugsch) schweben, (Birch) to alight; (Pierr.) se poser. (D.K.T. 53, 4) (Rav. Stat.) (Rit. 77, 2; 115, 5; 149, 17) (D.Z.T. 2)
— Rimaner in un luogo per riposare, cercare un centro di equilibrio. — Riposarsi, prender riposo; riorsarsi, prender ed aver sollievo, sollevarsi, riaversi.
— Fermata, pausa; ristoro, ricreazione, riposo, sollievo.
, porre l'accampamento, accamparsi, fissar la sede, risiedere, abitare; כּוּן, כּוֹן, fermarsi, stabilire.
(Pierr., ét. I. 98, 153), pausa di discorso, discorso sospeso, ritmo?
(Rit. 115, 5) non si arresta il suo braccio.
2) — Equiv. a xn.
3) — I due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg. xn (L.D. A.Z. II, 3).

, xen (Louvre, C. 26, 9), secondo Pierret, aggettivo o sostantivo in opposizione con btnrw, le méchant ou le rebelle.

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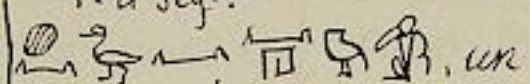
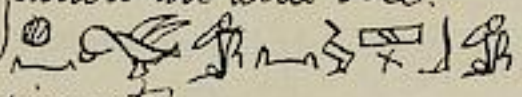
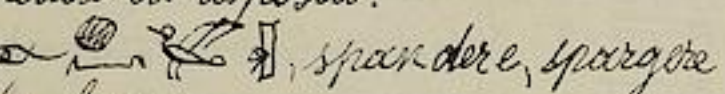
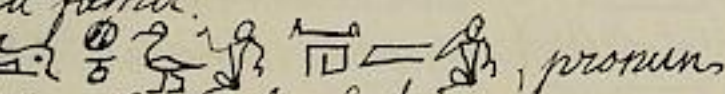
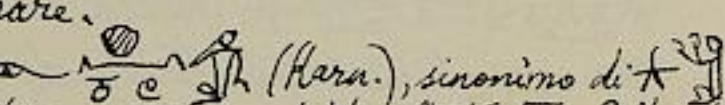
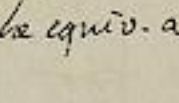
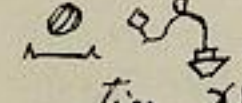
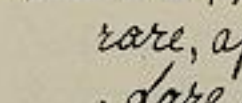
(B.-H. 7.JE, 3; Brug. Gl. I, 98, 153)
(El-Kab)
(Ber. 3 Hal. Inv. Raf. IX, c, 9)

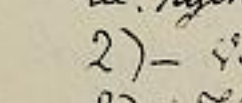
xen, maniera, modo, sorta, specie, guisa; maniera di essere, stato, condizione.
2) — Suono, voce, fama, saluto, salutare.
— Sonoro, chiaro, alto. V. il seg.
 , un saluto ad alta voce.

saluto di risposta.
 , spandere, spargere la fama.
 , pronunziar forte il saluto.
3) — Tre primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec., all. 1.
— ugi ni, ugi ne, π, fama, conditio, status; nuntium: salutare (V. il seg.)

(Mar. Dend.)
(ib.)
(D. H. 7.57a)
(Den. fun. VI; 116, 65)

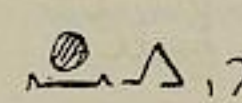
xen, affine al prec., all. 2; gridare, gridare ad alta voce, sia per gioia, sia per lamento; fare una dimostrazione ad alta voce.
— Alto grido, grido, acclamazione, esclamazione. ugi ni (M.), ugi ne (F.), nuntium, rumor, fama, auditus; — dicere, salutare, exigere, quaerere, requirere (V. all. 2). — ⲛⲟⲩ chiamare, nominare.
 (Hara.), sinonimo di , dua, htt e s'dhn, (V.), e come questi verbi si costruisce con della persona chiamata, lodata, glorificata, ecc..
2) — Chiedere, domandare, esigere, pretendere, richiedere.
Confr. il copto prec. e l'ebr. ⲫⲓⲣ pregare, orare, onde ⲫⲓⲣⲉ preghiera.
3) — V.  xnnu.

 , xen, ongiung.: finchè, fintantochè, usan, usquedum, donec.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1, 2 e 3.

 , xen (Dend.), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo un errore di scrittura in luogo di txn, coprire, velare, nascondere, celare, ecc.
— Confr. tuttavia ⲥⲱⲛ, ⲥⲱⲥ, ⲥⲱⲧⲡ, nascondere, coprire, difendere.

xen (Edfu), profeta, veggente; ugi ne (F.), ugi ni (M.), vaticinari, vaticinatio; unde pe-q ugi ne, pe-q ugi ni, πι, vates, prophetа. nytho, ventriloquus...
2) — V.  xnnu.
3) — Il 1° è anche equiv. a xn.

, xen o xenef?, V. al fonetico xnf.

 , xen (Brisse XII, 1 e seg.), accelerare, affrettare, spicciare; — fare o dare in fretta, con precipitazione; passar frettolosamente.
2) — Equiv. a xn.

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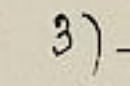
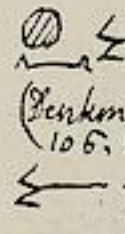
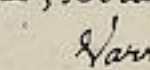
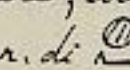
3) — Equiv. a  xn.


(Berlin. II, 106, 6)

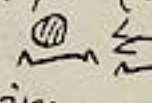
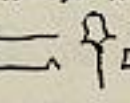
xen, tener sodo, mantenere, rinserrare, rinchiudere, chiudere a chiave, imprigionare, incarcerare, arrestare.

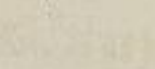
chiudere, rinchiudere, imprigionare; serrare; col i passivi.

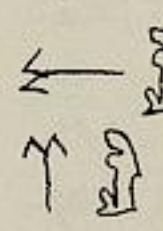
Varr. di  xnà (M.).

— Forma di  àxn (M.)

2) — (Tomba di Ti) l'Harem.

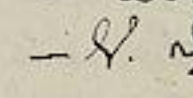
—  , M. sotto  àm.

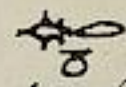
— 3) — Varr. di  xnnu.

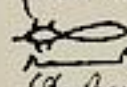


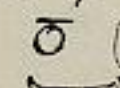
xen (Abido), deriv. dal precedente: la donna rinchiusa, la donna dell'Harem.

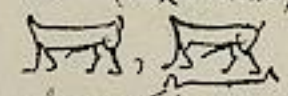
— Donna in genere.

— M.  xnrà


(Tomba Sepi I, 700)


(De Rougé, Chrest. p. 105)

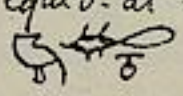
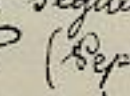

(varr. senza determ.)

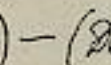

frequentissimi

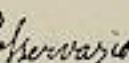
xen, signif. fondament.: muoversi dall'esterno all'interno; trovarsi nell'interno, dentro.

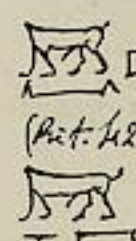
ḫorr (M.), qorr (P.), pars interior; ḫen, qr, in.

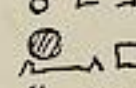
— E quindi comunemente equiv. al seguente, onde

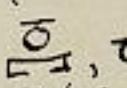
 (Sepi, l. c.) m-xen, equival. a  , M. art. seg.

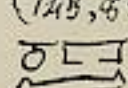
2) — (De Rougé, l. c.) equiv. a  xn.

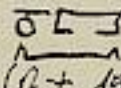
— M. l'osservazione all'art.  xn.

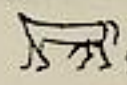

(Rit. 42, 20)


(P. 1870, 131)

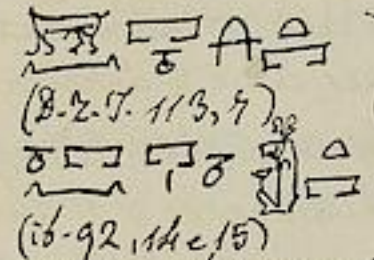

(Rit. 3, 1; 145, 82; fr.)


(altrove sp.)

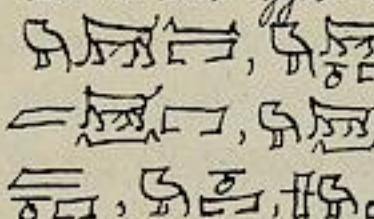

(Rit. 15, 24)

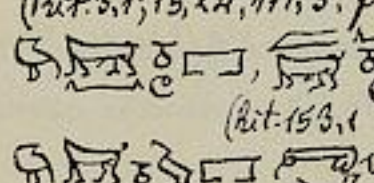


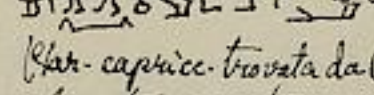
xen, derivato dal precedente; q. m., il più interno, l'interno, l'interiore, la parte interna, il mezzo, il centro [di un fabbricato (tempio, palazzo, casa), o di una località qualunque, o di una cosa qualunque (Rit. 125, 56)]. — La camera interna, la stanza interna; — il santuario, il Sancta-Sanctorum, il luogo più riservato; il naos, il reliquiario di un tempio.


(B. A. V. 1173, 7)
(ib. 92, 14 e 15)

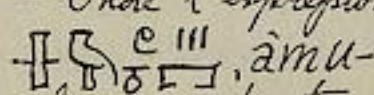
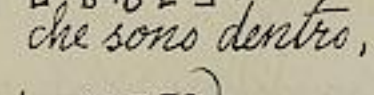
la camera interna del mistero, designa una delle camere dei templi egiziani poste vicino all'Adytum. In queste camere interne o naos si racchiudevano le effigie e le statue, gli emblemi degli Dei, gli arredi ed altri oggetti sacri.


(Rit. 3, 1; 15, 24; 111, 3; fr.)


(Rit. 153, 1)


(Har. capricc. trovata da Chab.)

m-xen, m-xen-nu (r---, r---), nell'interno, in mezzo, nel mezzo, nel centro, ecc. (di---), nella parte interiore di; in, dentro, entro. n ḫorr, intus.

— Onde l'espressione relativa plur.:  , àmu-xen (Rit. 79, 3), che sono dentro, nel mezzo (di---; ).

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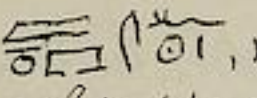
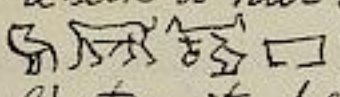
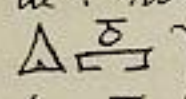
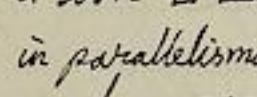
 , m-xen sef (Rit. 42,20), nel mezzo di ieri; (Birch) within yesterday (or morn); (Lefeb.) dans le sein d'hier; (Pierr.) dans hier.
 (ib. 126,6), dall'estremità dell'orizzonte: (Birch) within the horizon; (Pierr.) au milieu de l'horizon: (Lefeb.) du fond de l'horizon.
 du xen, du n-xen (Brug., Z. 1556,35), letter. dare oppure fare entro, corrisponde esattamente al copto ⲧⲉⲣϥⲟⲟⲛ (Cr.) intromittere, introducere; ed è usato nel senso di dare, donare. – Onde il sost.  p-du-n-xen, in parallelismo con p-du-n-xeri, ciò che è a darsi ancora sotto. Brugsch è di opinione che questi due gruppi designano il materiale di costruzione che occorreva per la costruzione interna e sotterranea della volta della tomba.

– 2) – (Leps., Z. 1553,50) Il luogo natio, la patria, l'home degli Inglesi.

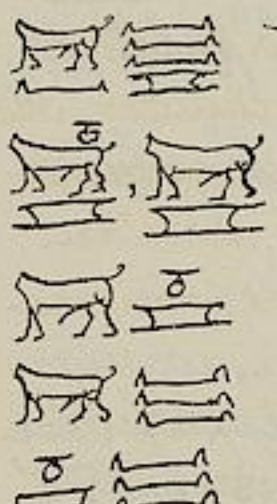
3) – Il capoluogo, la capitale (Brugsch, Z. 1579,21; Dict. géo. 581).

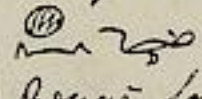
4) – la Corte (E. De Rougé, Chrest. p. 59)

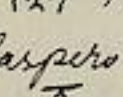
5) – La stalla.

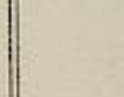
(Z. 1570, p. 131); (Rit. 112,4; 113,2.t.; 117,8); (ib. 113,5) xen (opp. nexen), nome di una località.

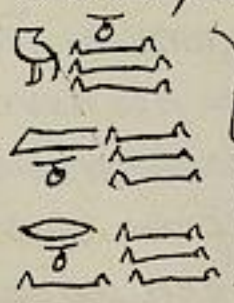
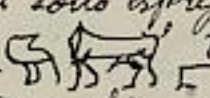
2) – (Z. l.c.), var. del prec.

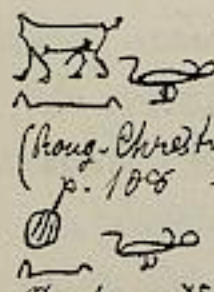
 xen, g.m. (Brugsch) propriam. l'acqua interna nome del porto di Apollinopoli Magna nell'Alto Egitto.

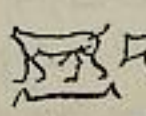
– E. De Rougé (Chrest. 127) traduce gli ultimi cinque gruppi: des flaques d'eau à retrancher du sol productif (Confr.  xn, cui De Rougé fa pure equivalenti i medesimi gruppi).

– Maspero (Rec. de trav. I, 168) traduce  salle à libations.

– Ma Pichl (Z. l.c.) rifiuta questa interpretazione, e dà questo gruppo come var. del prec.  xn, all. 1, onde

 m-xen, r-xen, secondo Pichl sono espressioni equiv. a  , nell'interno di, –; a ....

 xen (De Roug. l.c.) indiquant une quantité à retrancher; moins.

 , xen (D. H. T. 5,62), la pelle, il cuoio.

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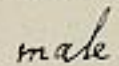
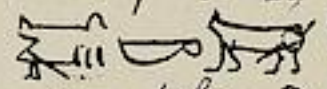
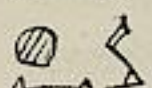
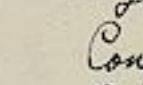
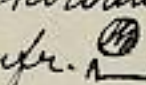
Nota — Si trova talora il nome dell'animale fra  e il determinativo :  (Karnak, epoca di Sezaq), la tua pelle di leopardo.

2) — (E.) Otre di pelle, otre.

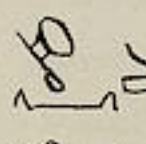
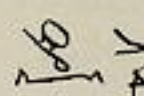
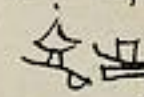
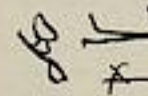
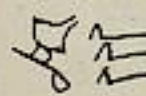
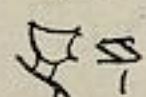
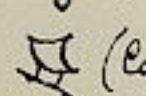
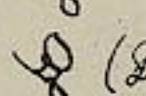
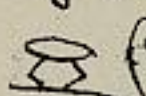
Λ (Rosellini; Mon. 120)
 Λ (Abydos)
} xen, accostarsi, approssimarsi, avvicinarsi [a....., (oppure) .... (Denkm. III, 216, a)].

— Entrare in... per fermarvisi, per trattenervisi, per soggiornarvi; entrare presso qualcuno, allo stesso scopo.

— Introdursi, arrivare, venire a...

Confr.  Λ e  Λ, xn.

ḤENT proximum esse, approximare.

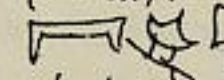
 (Fr.)
 (Brit. 110, 14)
 (cb. 63, 3)
 (An. II, 7, 2)
 (Berl., Calend. di Ebers)
 (ib.)
 (Canopo, 28, 32)
 (D. Baumk., 13)
 (VI. dinast.; Z. 1881, Tav. IV, 29)
} xen, portare, trasportare per nave; — vogare, remare, remigare, navigare; manovrare, guidare una nave o una barca; (Maspero) piloter. — Tragitto o trasporto per acqua, soprattutto delle divinità nelle loro barche sacre; ma anche di animali (Harr. I, 69, 13; Dict. géo. 230 e seg.).

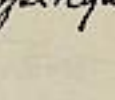
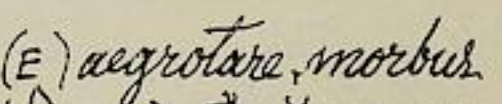
— Tragitto, trasporto, navigazione

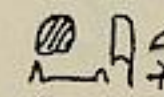
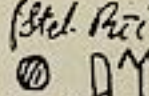
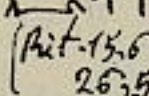
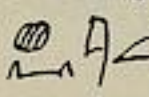
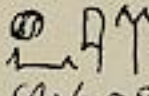
2) — g. f. (Inscr. Sepi I, 137), barca di trasporto, specialmente pel bestiame; navicello, chiatta, battello, barca (Rit. 53, 3).

3) — Rematore, vogatore, marinaio, nocchiero, pilota, conduttore; (Revillout) périple.

— , ir xen (D. Baumk. 13), fare il marinaio o il pilota; esercitare la navigazione; — e quindi con gli stessi significati verbali dell'all. 1; — ma nel l. c. col senso speciale di uscire in barca, far uscire una barca (sacra).

 , her xen-it (El-Hab, tomba Chir), il capo della navigazione, l'ammiraglio.

 , xen, (E) aegrotare, morbus.
— Equiv. a  xnnu (H.).

 (Stel. Rit., Berl.)
 (Rit. 15, 6; 16, 16; 26, 5)

 (Rit. 92, 14)
 (ib. 1, 37)
} xen à, forma equiv. di xn, rinchiudere, rinserrare, imprigionare, ecc... (Birch) to take, to dissipate; (Lep.-Ren.) to detain; (Brugsch) accaparer; (Brugsch) einkerkern. — Prigioniero, recluso.

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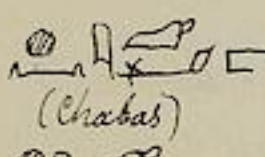
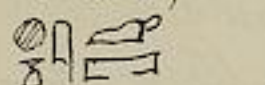
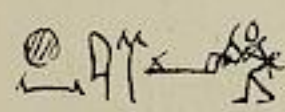
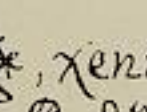
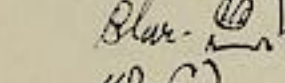
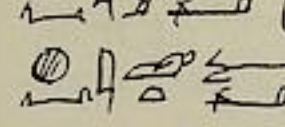
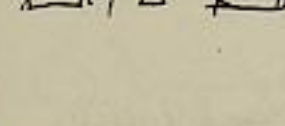
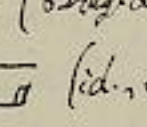
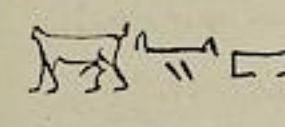
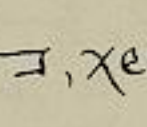
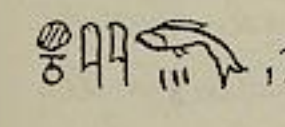

(Chabas)

(Lect. géo. 1384, IX, 4)

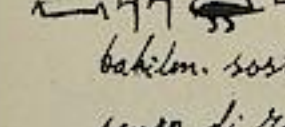
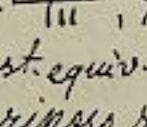
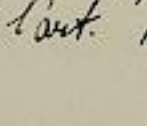
xenà, derivato dal prec.; il chiuso, il recinto; la casa chiusa, chiusa a chiave, serrato.
— Nome dell'insieme degli edifizi e dei terreni dipendenti dalla residenza privata di un faraone.
— L'Harem.
— Carcere, prigione, כֶּלֶא, כֶּלֶא, חנות כֶּלֶא.
— Un fabbricato o quartiere che racchiude un ipogeo; ipogeo, sepolcro (קֶבֶר).

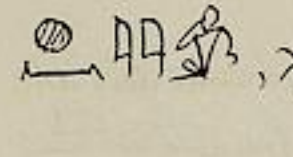
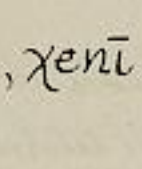
 , xenà, derivato dal precedente  ; prigioniero, recluso.
Blur.  xenàu (Rit. 113, 6)

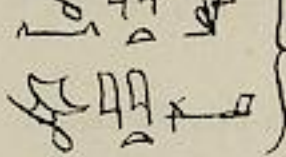
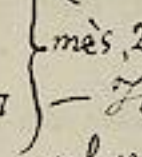
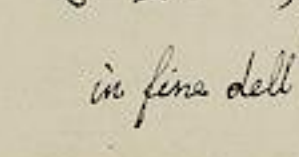
 (Brug. Dict.)  (id., ib.) } xenàu, xenà-t, Var. di  xnà.

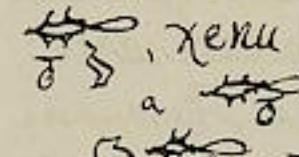
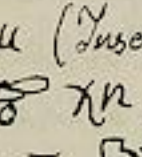
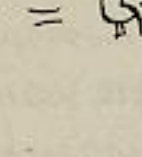
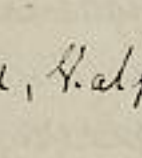
 , xeni, V.  xn.

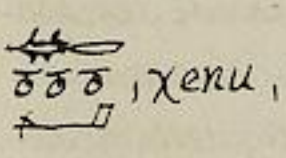
 , xenī-u. (Esne), pesci.

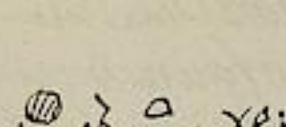
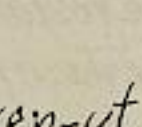
 , xenī (Rit. 52, 4), probabilm. sost. equiv. a  xn, nel senso di riposo, ricreazione, ecc.
— V. però l'art.  nxnī.

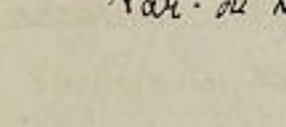
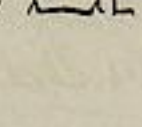
 , xenī, V.  xn.

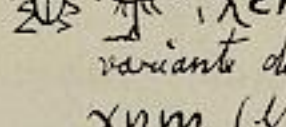
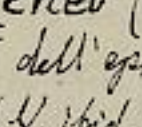
 xen-īt (De Rouge', Comb. d'Ahmès, 23), equiv. a  xn, all. 3.
 — Il 2° anche nome astratto nel senso dell'all. 2 (V. l'es. in fine dell'articolo).

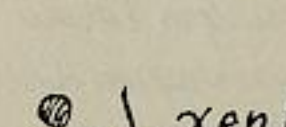
 , xenu (Inscr. Sepi I, 411), equival. a  xn; onde  =  , dentro, in, ecc.

 , xenu, V. al fonetico xnn.

 , xenur (L. 1879, 57), V.  xnr.

 , xen-ut (Rit. 17, 92), camera interna; (Bierr.) santuario.
Var. di  xn.

 , xeneb (Leps., L. 1877, 13), rara variante dell'epoca greca invece di  xnm (V. ibid. il copto corrisp., ed il greco corrisp. all'all. 7).

 , xenb, Var. del seg.

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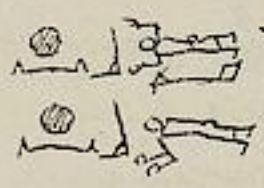
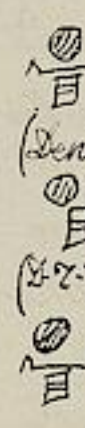
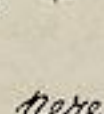
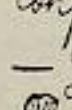
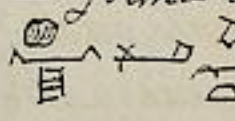


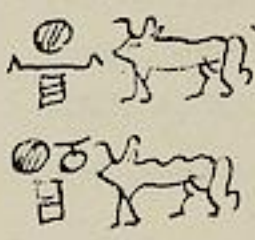
xenb, cader bocconi, cadere; — cader ginocchioni, prostrarsi.
— Caduta, genuflessione, prostrazione.
2) — (Chab.) anche un giuoco di agilità e ginnastica.

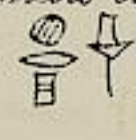


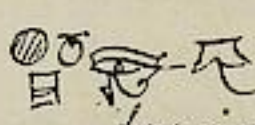
xenp (V. anche Rit. 17,65; 71,12; Nav.-Mytth.-d'Hor., II, c, 3; Chas. Hymn., l. 4),
1) — Corrisponde al copto κελπ, κωλπ, furari, spoliare; qωλεμε, qελεμε (M.), rapere, diripere, efferre, auferre; rapina, preda, spolia; amovere. — Condur via, portar via, togliere, strappiare, svellere, sradicare.
2) — Sinonimo di  xrp, arrecare apportare una cosa per offrire; presentare, offrire le primizie; — in generale presentare, offrire, porgere, dare, somministrare, distribuire, dispensare, consecrare (Denkm., Nav. e Chab., ll. cc.).
Comp. ψωnq (?) tradere.
— Forma deriv. da  xp.



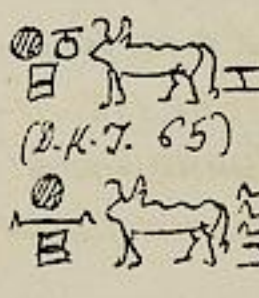
(Rit. 17,65; 71,12), strappare i cuori, strappatore di cuori; (Birch) digesting the heart, taking (devouring or throwing up) hearts; (De Rouge') vomir (?) les cœurs; (Brug.) fortragen (ausreißen, enlever) die Herzen (les entrailles); (Chab.) arracher, enlever les cœurs; (Pierr.) enlever les cœurs (les entrailles).



xenp, deriv. dal prec., designa un animale bovino presentato come offerta.
V.  xrp.

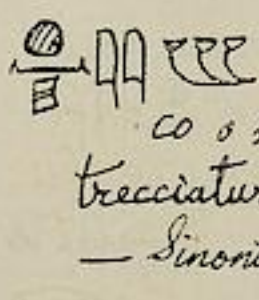


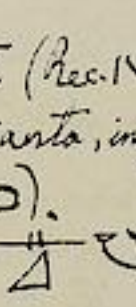
, xenp (Z.Ä.S. I, 44, 5 e seg.), forse ὁμόφ. al prec.; — l'animale dell'offerta, vittima, olocausto.
— Un quadrupede o la sua pelle.

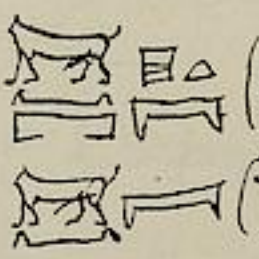


(Z.K.T. 65)

xenp, speciale designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.



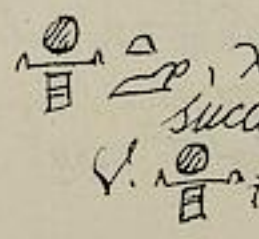
, xenpī (Rec. IV, 2, 71), il giunco o simile pianta, impiegata in intrecciature (חצר).
— Sinonimo di  sq.



(Rit. di Torino)

(Salt. 825, Parigi, III, 93)

xen-pe, temporale, ecc., Harr. di xa-pe.



, xenp-t (Chab. Voy., p. 129), ? succiare il sangue ?, estrarre ?
V. xnp, all. 1.

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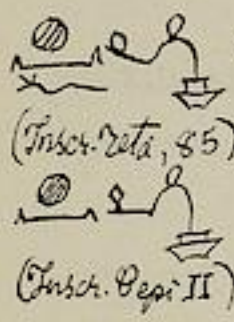
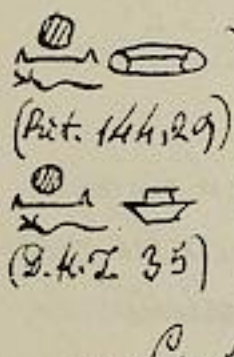
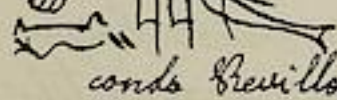

(Inscr. Zeta, 85)
(Inscr. Pepi II)

xenef, (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 14), portar nel paniere, avere nelle sue ceste [ⲩⲛⲟⲩϥ (M.) corbis, canistrum]. — V. il seg..

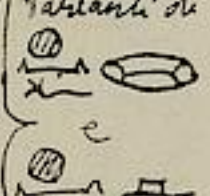

(Rit. 144, 29)
(P. K. I. 35)

xenef, una particolare specie di pane o di focaccia in paniere, che figura sovratutto nelle liste delle offerte in onore dei defunti. — Confr. il prec..

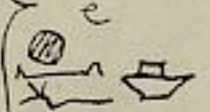

, xenfi (dal demotico), secondo Revillout (Rev. ég. 1880, 158, Nota 9), questo gruppo è la trascrizione del copto ⲩϩⲛϥⲓ, ⲩⲛϥⲉ, squama piscium, squama, écailles.

(Var. al Rit. 144, 29)
(Birch, Coffin of Amama XVII, 10, 2ª)
(Denkm. II, 147; 69, 70)
(ib. 92)
(Leps. Aelt. Texte 10, 40)
(Pietra delle offerte, Berl.)

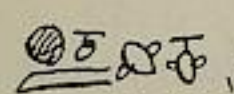
xenfi, xenfu, Varianti di

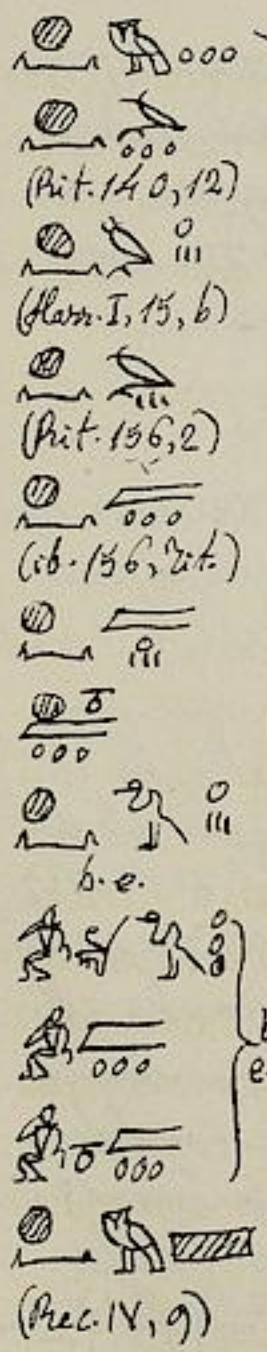


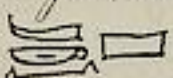
e

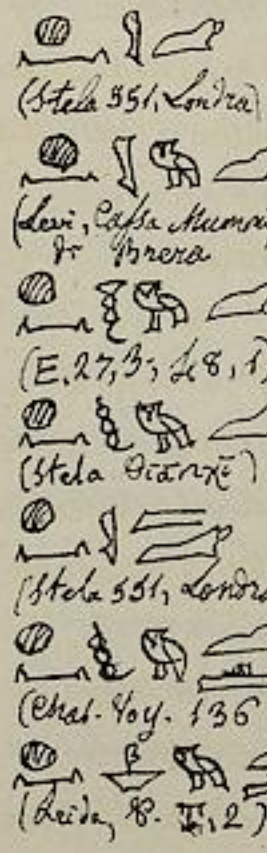


xnf.


, xenem (Rec. IV, 87, 16), (Brug.) una certa parte del corpo.


(Rit. 140, 12)
(Hamm. I, 15, b)
(Rit. 156, 2)
(ib. 156, Rit.)
b. e.
b. e.
(Rec. IV, 9)

xenem, una specie particolare di pietra preziosa di color rosso; talora chiamata anche 
heken, specialmente nelle epoche più antiche. L'IV ἄνθραξ (Teofrasto), carbunculus (Plinio) degli antichi; (Leps. Metall. 124) il rubino; (Champoll., Birch e Pierret) il diaspro rosso; (De Rougé) il quarzo rosso; (Chab. e Maspero, Journ. As. 1883, 14) la cornalina. — Brugsch lo confronta con חַרְכֹּל, l'ametista (secondo i Settanta). Dal P. Harris I, 34, 2, risulta che questa pietra era stimata secondo il suo peso, forse nello stesso rapporto in cui sono valutate anche ora fra noi il diamante e le altre pietre preziose.


(Stela 551, Londra)
(Levi, Carta Mummif. di Brera)
(E. 27, 3; 28, 1)
(Stela Berlino)
(Stela 551, Londra)
(Chab. Voy. 136)
(Leida, P. T, 2)

xenem, odorare, fiutare, sentire (riechen, flairer, to smell); — essere odoroso, fragrante, olezzante. — Odorato, odore, fiuto, fragranza olezzo.

ⲩⲉⲗⲉⲙ, ⲩⲱⲗⲉⲙ (M.), ⲩⲱⲗⲓⲙ (P.), odorari, olfacere, odoratus. 2) — Chab. (Voy. 136) identifica col copto ϥⲓⲛϩⲃ, ϥⲓⲛϩϥ (P.), ϥⲓⲛⲓⲙ (M.),

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dormire, dormitare, somnum capere; somnus, obdormitio; arab somniavit, ebr. חָלַם sognare, onde חֲלוֹם, cald. חֶלְמָא e חֵילָם, sogno. — Sonnolente, dormeur.

(Deuter. IV,26,8) (b.e., Dend.) } xenem, equival. al prec., all. 1.

(An. IV,12,3) (P. Harr. 500, verso) } xeniem, derivato da xnm, all. 2; propr.: colei che induce a dormire, che addormenta un bambino, cullandolo, ninnandolo: (Brug.) Schlummer; (Masp., Jeux. ép. 33) la berceuse, la remueuse; l'endormeuse; — (Chab.) bonne d'enfant; (Birch) nurse; (Devéria e Pierr.) nourrice; — la bambinaia, guardia di un bambino, governante (femmina o maschio) di un bambino.

2) — Paggio, fanciullo di guardia (P. K.T. II,56, nel titolo di un re)

3) — (An. l.c.) (Masp. l.c.) vieille mère, vieille dame; — vecchia, vecchia femmina; in oppos. a msī, fanciulla. — In senso dispregiativo: vecchia strega, bagascia, sgualdrina, ruffiana.

4) — Nel P. Harr. 500, verso, pare abbia un senso in connes. col prec., di cui il 3° gruppo è ivi una capricciosa variante. Ivi si trova l'espressione:

, che Masp. (Journ. As. 1883,35) traduce les souffles de la narine.

, xnum, boccale, brocca, cruche (Z. 1874, 135).

2) — Equivalente ai seguenti , e , (V.).

3) — (Z. 1874, 145) designa il numero ottanta; ϧaunε, ϧeunε, qeεnε, octoginta; שְׁמוֹנִים ottanta, da שמנה, שמונה, otto (v. xmn).

(Rit. fr.) (Z. 1874, 135) (Rit. 15,7) (Rec. IV, 82,6) (Z. 1872, 5) (Denkm. IV,25; Z. l.c.) (Pierr. J. d. L. I,25) b.e. (Rit. pè. 361) } xnum, congiungere, legare, unire, riunire, connettere, attaccare, applicare, aggiungere, acchiudere. — Ed i passivi corrisp.. Costrutto coll'accusativo (Rit. fr.; P. Rhind, 16,10), oppure colle particelle , , (Rit. 126,3; Bul., Sarc. Unnefer). — Unirsi, riunirsi, attaccarsi, congiungersi, accompagnarsi, associarsi (a ...., r ..); entrare, accedere ad...; raggiungere, giungere a... — ugwnq (P.B.), ugwnb, ugonb (P.), conjungere, conjungi; consensus, conjuctio.

2) — Provvedere, munire, fornire (di..., ...) (P. K.T. I, 17,15; l.10; — Rit. 146, 13).

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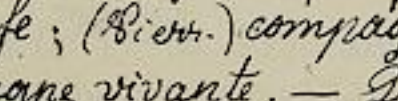
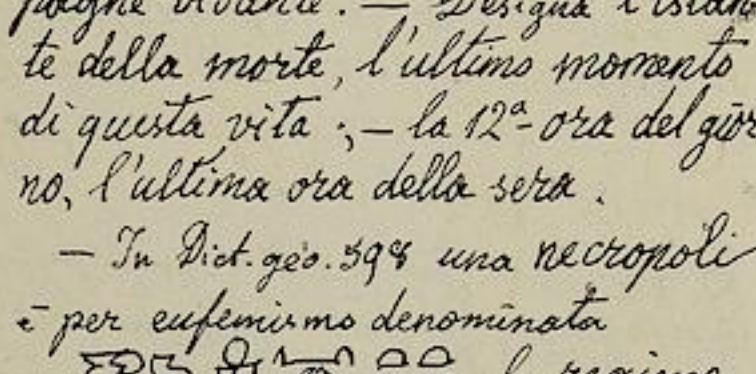
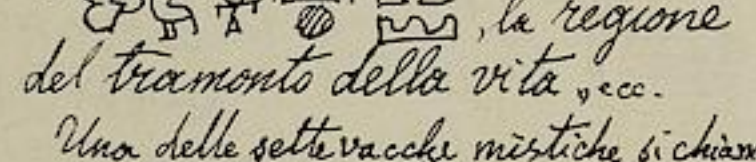
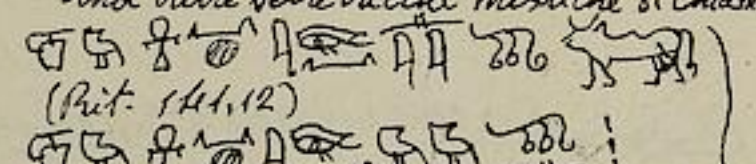
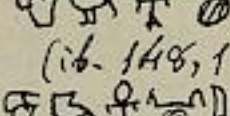
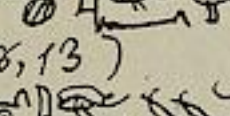
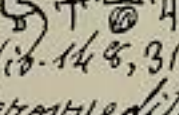
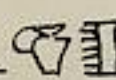
3) — Difendere, proteggere, scampare (contro..., da..., ...) (Sarc. Mentuḥotep, Berl.).

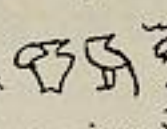
4) — (Brugsch, Z. 1874, 135) tramontare, tramonto (degli astri);
} il tramonto del disco solare, il tramonto del sole.
In oppos. a ubn, spuntare.
} xnum-ānx (Rit. 141, 18; 148, 13 e 31; — Z. 1865, 3), letter.: congiunzione colla vita, opp. tramonto della vita, opp. provveditrice della vita (eterna); (Birch) the Giver of Life, imparting life; (Pierr.) compagne de vie, compagne vivante. — Designa l'istante della morte, l'ultimo momento di questa vita; — la 12ª ora del giorno, l'ultima ora della sera.

— In Dict. géo. 594 una necropoli è per eufemismo denominata  , la regione del tramonto della vita, ecc.

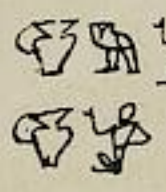
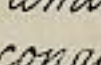
Una delle sette vacche mistiche si chiama

(Rit. 141, 12)

(ib. 148, 13)

(ib. 148, 31)
provveditore di vita è il suo vello; (Birch) the giver of life to her skin; (Pierr.) la compagne vivante, vilée, ou compagne de vie est sa chevelure.

— 5) — Nelle ultime epoche trovasi il gruppo  var. di  nsnm e  nxnm (4.) (Z. 1879, 123).

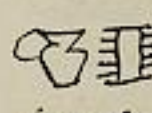
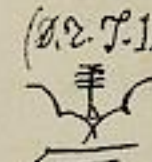
6) — Equiv. a  xnm, nel senso di modellare, formare. — Anzi, secondo Maspero (Genr. épist. 86), questo fu il senso primitivo di questi gruppi (4. Fasc. Pepi I, 112).

7) — Equiv. a  xnm.

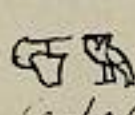
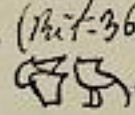
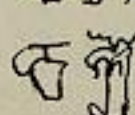
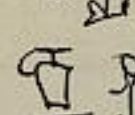
8) — Si trovano i primi gruppi anche equiv. al seg., specialmente nel senso di esser favorito, favorito.

 } xnum (Berger Sarc. Ins. p. 81; Bul. N. 53), derivato dal prec. all. 1: amico, compagno, socio, collega; congiunto, alleato; — favorito.
— femm.  xnum-t (N.).

2) — (Z. 1872, 5), equiv. al seg., all. 2.

 (B. 2. T. II, 10, 10)
 b. e. (Z. 1872, 5) } xnum, fabbricare, costruire, edificare, murare. — Formare, modellare, creare. — Creatore.

2) — Architetto, artefice, capo-mastro muratore. — Costruttore, modellatore.

 (Rit. 36, 1; 57, 5; 64, 35)

 (Z. 1872, 5)
 (Brith. Mus. N. 7665) } xnum, il dio Xnum, Κνοὺφις, Χνοῦβις, Χνοῦμις, Χνοῦφις degli scrittori greci; derivato dal preced.: l'architetto, l'artefice, il formatore

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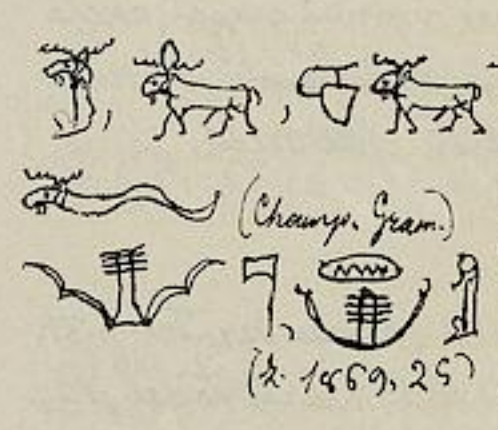
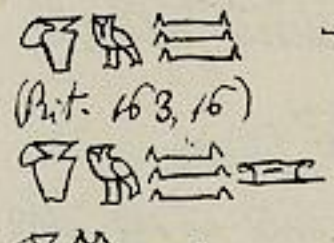
per eccellenza; il dio formatore, il dio creatore; – il costruttore, il formatore del mondo. – Esso è rappresentato da un personaggio criocefalo modellante l'uovo del mondo o l'uomo sul disco del vasaio.

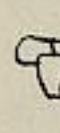

(Champ. Gram.)
(L. 1869, 25)

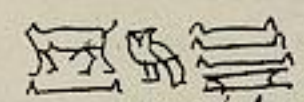
xnum, Var. del prec..

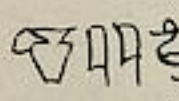
xnumu, Varianti di xnm.

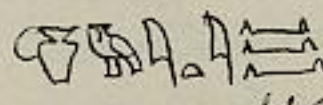

(Brit. 463, 16)
(Liste del Nilo)

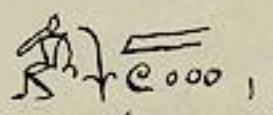
xnum, g. f., fonte, sorgente, scaturigine, pozzo, cisterna, serbatoio. gonbe (l, π), πηγή, fons, scatebra. – Detto anche in senso poetico del Nilo, – (Birch e Pierr.) lago.


, xnumu, Var. di xnm. – (Britth. Mus., N. 7476, 7879) Variante del prec..

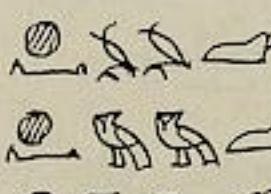

, xenem (Dict. géog. 1112), probabilmente var. di xn. – Oppure equiv. od affine al prec.


, xnum-iu (b. e., Esne e Edfu), volatili, uccelli, in generale.

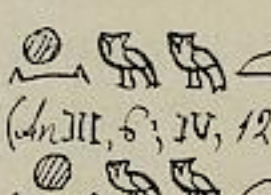

, xnum-it (Karn.), V. xnm.


b. e. (L. 1673, 85)
(Rec. IV, 94)

xnemu, xnemem, V. xnm.


(Brit. 1, 19; 35, 1; 64, 10)
(Sall. IV, 2, 8)
(Sarc. Saïset, Berl.)

xenemem, V. xnm.


(An. III, 6; IV, 12, 3)
(An. V, 14, 4)

xenemem, V. xnm.

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(Sall. II, 5, 5) (Rit. 48, 39) } xenemmes, f. xnms.

(Journ. As. 1870, 161) (An. IV, 12, 9) } xenemmes, f. xnms.

, xnemmes-tt, b. e., (Brugsch) derivato da xnm, odorare, ecc.; significa le narici.

(Bend.) (Rit. 1, 21) Duale } xenemem-ti, il 1° è equivalente a xnm. Il 2°, duale dello stesso vocabolo, le due nutrici, designa nel l. c. le due dee Iside e Nephthy.

(Kegs. Ausw., 15) (ib. 16, 3) (P. Mor. di Bul., 4) (Stel. Lib., Torino) (Tempio di Ptah, El-Kab) } xenemes, affine con xnm, all. 1; significa, esser amico, essere alleato con..., allearsi. — Prossimo od intimo amico; amico, alleato. — Amicizia, alleanza. — V. sotto l'unione di questo vocabolo con questi gruppi xnms. 2) — Brugsch, nel suo Dizionario, aveva anche

(Denkm. II, 147) (ib. 145a; 69, 70) (Pietra della coll. Berlino) (B. K. T. 46, 1) (Denkm. II, 35) (D. fl. T. 35) (Leydett ex. 40) } ammessa la designazione di uno speciale grado di parentela, e precisamente dello zio dal lato materno, il fratello della madre, confrontando col copto ⲩⲉⲛ= ⲛⲁϩ, ⲡⲓ, cognatus ex parte matris. — Ma nel Supplemento del Dizionario Brugsch ha ritirato questa sua primitiva interpretazione. — Maspero però sebbene dichiari impossibile l'affinità copta che aveva proposta Brugsch, mantiene il significato proprio di zio; e soggiunge che specialissimo, egualmente che l'arabo عم che ha lo stesso significato, questo vocabolo xnms è un titolo che si dà per rispetto ad una persona più avanzata in età. — (Birch) cugino; (Pierr.) erede. 3) — (Chab.) governatore, intendente, economo, gerente, uomo d'affari. Così nel P. Mor. di Bul. l. c., una delle massime che lo scriba detta a suo figlio sul governo della casa è:

(secondo la trascrizione di Chabas, che traduce) un solo intendente giudizioso e veridico; e tu guarda il fare di lui.

, xenemes (An. IV, 12, 9), g. m., moscherino, zanzara. ⲩⲟⲗⲙⲉ, ⲩⲟⲗⲙⲉⲉⲥ (P. M. +), κώνωψ, culex.

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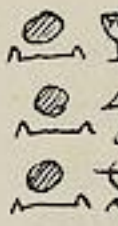
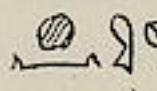
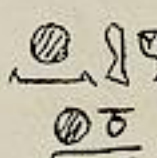
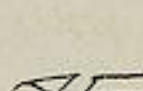
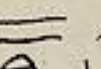

(Brompol. Gramm. 90)

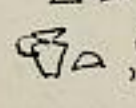
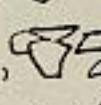
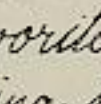
(Denkm. III, 117)

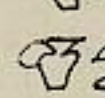
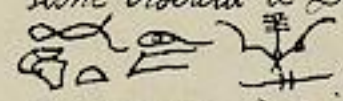
(Journ. As. 1883, 14)
} xenem-t, V. xnm.

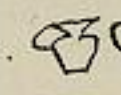
 , xenem-t, (E. 97, 11) panis quidam.
— Secondo Brugsch, si tratta piuttosto di una pasta o di alcunchè di simile, che si preparava con frumento.

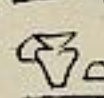

} xenem-t (Z. 167393), derivato dal prec., designa una sorta di prete, incaricato della preparazione di diverse specie di pani o focacce.

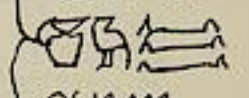
 , xnum-t, V. xnm.
 (V. ibidem).
2) — Equiv. al seg.

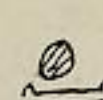
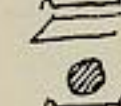
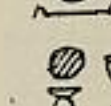
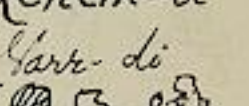
} xnum-t, femm. di xnm; amica, compagna, socia, favorita.
 , ,  , compagna o favorita di Ammone, titolo della regina Hatsepesu, figlia di Thotmes I; nei cartelli di questa regina scritto anche  (V. Lepsius Königsbuch).
2) — Equiv. al seg.
3) — Nei due ultimi V. anche il precedente, all. 1.

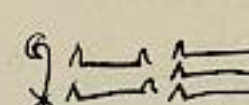

} xnum-t, una delle tante designazioni dell'occhio della luna, e della luna medesima.
Segna di osservazione è la seguente espressione trovata a Dendera.
 , meh xnum-t m xnum-s, è pieno l'occhio della luna di ciò che lo compie, cioè la luna è piena.

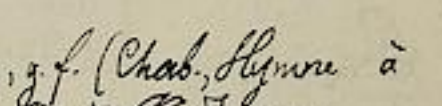

(Inscr. di Hubsan, 9)

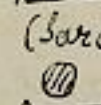
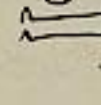
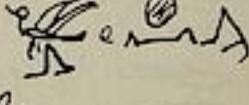
(Geogr. I, N. 703)

(B. R. J. I, 102, 13)

(Chabas)
} xnum-t, Varr. di  xnm.


(Stela in Vienna)


(B. K. J. II, 56)
} xenem-ti Varr. di  xnm.

 , xenen opp. xanen.
V. al fonetico xann.

, xenen, g. f. (Chab., Hymne à Osiris, l. 12), V.  xn.

(Brit. 82, 13 149, 13)

(Barc. M. 3, Leida)

(Chab. Mél. II, 263)
} xenen, V.  xn.

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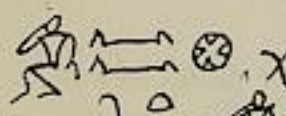
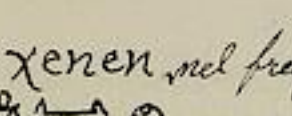
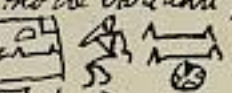
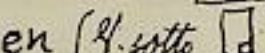
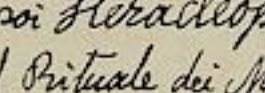
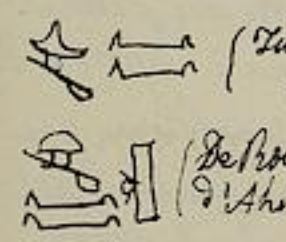
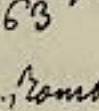
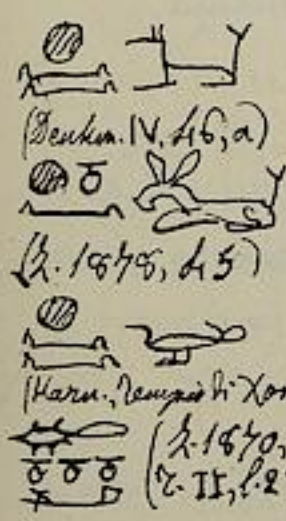
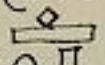
 , xenen, nel frequentissimo gruppo  , con molte varianti, sutenxenen, scritto anche  hatsutenxenen (v. sotto ht), la città chiamata poi Heracleopoli. Spesso menzionata nel Rituale dei Morti (1,10; 17,2, 16,70,72 e 82; 125,11,22; 128,2).

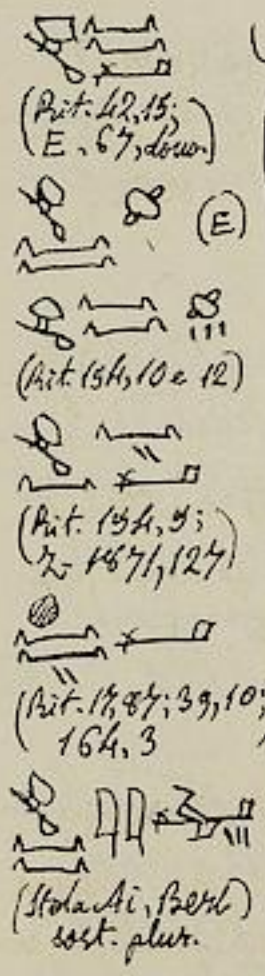
— Brugsch (Z. 1666,76) inclinerebbe a leggere il gruppo  hunn, trovandosi nel Rit. Naville (125,9) il nome di questa città scritto  hanensu; la qual scrittura s'accorda colle denominazioni: copta ϩNEC, ϩNHC, ϩϥ=NEC; ebr. ; araba ; greca Ἀνύσις della stessa città.

— Altri egittologi leggono xenensu il predetto primo nome geroglifico di questa città.

, xénen-u, l'Harem.
v. xn.

 (Tusor. Bepi I, 463; De Roug., Rom. d'Ahmès, p. 25) xenen. v.  xn.

 (Benkm. IV, 46, a; Z. 1876, 45; Harn., Tempio di Khonsu (Z. 1870, p. II, l. 23)) xenen, xeneni, in opposizione a  htp, pace, felicità, contentezza, ecc., ed in connessione col copto ⲩϣⲱⲛⲓ, ⲩϣⲱⲛⲉ, infirmum esse, aegrotare; infirmus, aegrotus; infirmitas, morbus, labor; e con ⲩϫⲓⲛⲓ (M.) dis-

 (Rit. 42,15; E. 67, Lowe) (E) (Rit. 154,10 e 12) (Rit. 154,9; Z. 1871, 127) (Rit. 17,87; 39,10; 164,3) (Stela Ai, Berl) sost. plur.

putare, ⲩϫⲓⲛ (?) piaga.

1) — Essere infelice, malcontento, scontento, debole, ammalato, misero, meschino; esser in istato infelice, degno di compassione.

— Ed i sostantivi corrispondenti: infelicità, disgrazia, male, affanno, malattia, infermità, debolezza, miseria.

2) — Recar danno, male od affanno; combattere, disputare, litigare, bisticciarsi, altercare, contendere, questionare, opporsi, ribellarsi.

3) — E i sost. corrisp.: rissa, contesa, disputa, querela, combattimento, questione, controversia, opposizione; guerra, ribellione, sedizione, sollevazione, ammutinamento, sommossa, rivoluzione, tumulto, agitazione, sconcerto, perturbazione, sturbo, flagello, disastro, burrasca, scompiglio, tempesta; disordine, sevizia, violenza.

— (Masp.) pericolo; (Pierr. e De Rougé) peccato; (Birch e Pierr. al Rit. 154, 10 e 12) corruzione, decomposizione; (Pierr.) élément destructeur; (Birch) separazione.

— Che cagiona molte disgrazie; funesto, terribile; (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 48 e 51) ribelle, combattente, sedizioso; (Birch) believer, convoyer (Rit. 42,15); (Pierr.) rebelle, révolté.

4) — (Z. 1871, 127, Br.) cessare, desistere, tralasciare.

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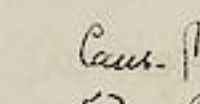
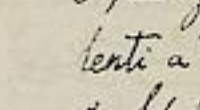
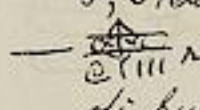
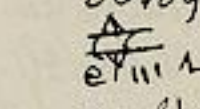
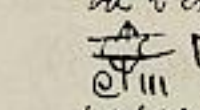
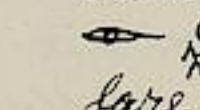
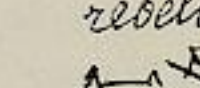
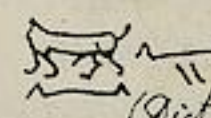
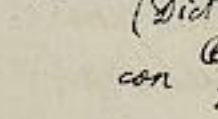
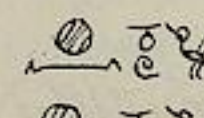
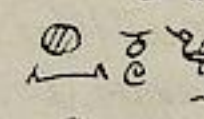
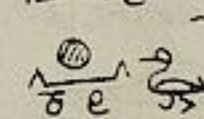
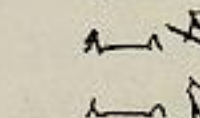
Caus. I  s-xennu (4-).
5) — Gli ultimi gruppi sono anche equivalenti a  xn (Brugsch, dl Rit. 154, 5; Stela Aï, Berl.).
—  (Rit. 107,3) venti di burrasca; (Birch) the contending winds; (Chab.) des vents funestes; (Pierret) les vents adverses; (Lefeb.) des vents orageux; (Brugsch) Sturmwinden. A 109,2 v'ha l'identica espressione  ; e a 149,6 altra va l'espressione equivalente  , venti in burrasca; (Birch) boisterous winds.
—  (Rit. 125,22; 147,3), fare ammutinamento, oppure recare danno; (Birch) to make delays, or to dawdle; (Pierr.) faire acte de rébellion, faire rebellion.
 n-xennu (Leid. 1871, 124, Brug.), avverbio derivato dal senso dell'all. 4: incessantemente, continuamente, continuo.

 , xennini (Dict. géog. 1112), identico od affine con  xann (4.).

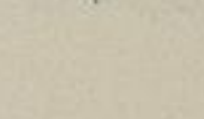
 (Rec. IV, 50, 10)
 (Sarc. Onnophr., Berl.)
 (Rit. 66,2)
} xennu, 4. e , xn.

 (An. V, 12, 4)
 (Harn.)
 (L. Harr. 500, verso)
} xennu, varianti di xn. — Maspero (Journ. As. 1883, 3, 31) traduce l'ultimo gruppo, come una variante del prec., s'abattre (sur..., ☥ 1...), detto di uccelli; — (ib. 33) se poser, libarsi.

 } xennu (Rit. 163, 17 e var.), Equiv. a xn, come sost.: reclamo, denunzia od accusa, grido di reclamo; — (Pierr.) clameur. — (Birch) opponent. — (Chab.) volonté? intention? arretée?, résolution?

 , xennu (Stela V. di Leida), V. xn.
Secondo Schiaparelli (Libro dei Funerali p. 4), questo gruppo designa i Θρηνῳδοί di Atene, i quali nella sepoltura precedevano in Egitto la barca funebre nel trasporto della mummia al sepolcro, cantando inni di circostanza.

 xennu (P. Mor. di Bul.); (Chab.) nourrisson, bambino da latte.

 , xennu (Buch v. Durch.

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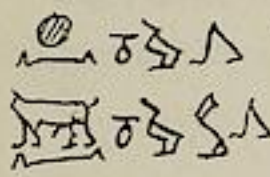
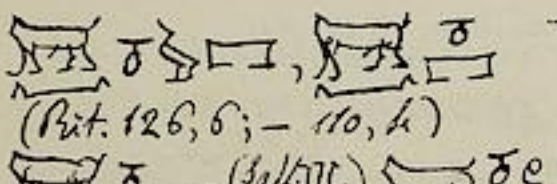
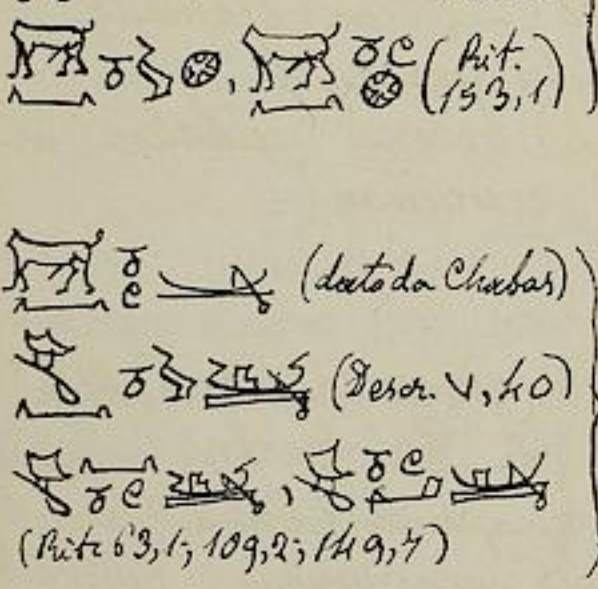
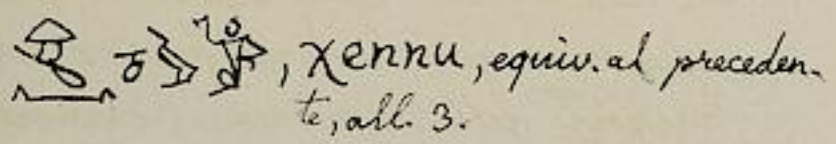
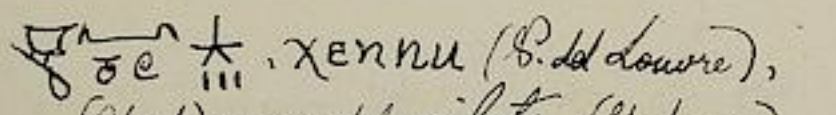
ecc., p. 120, l. 5 d. Bergm.) essere incalzati, serrato con esigenza, erheischt werden.
— Bruzsch lo lascia intradotto.

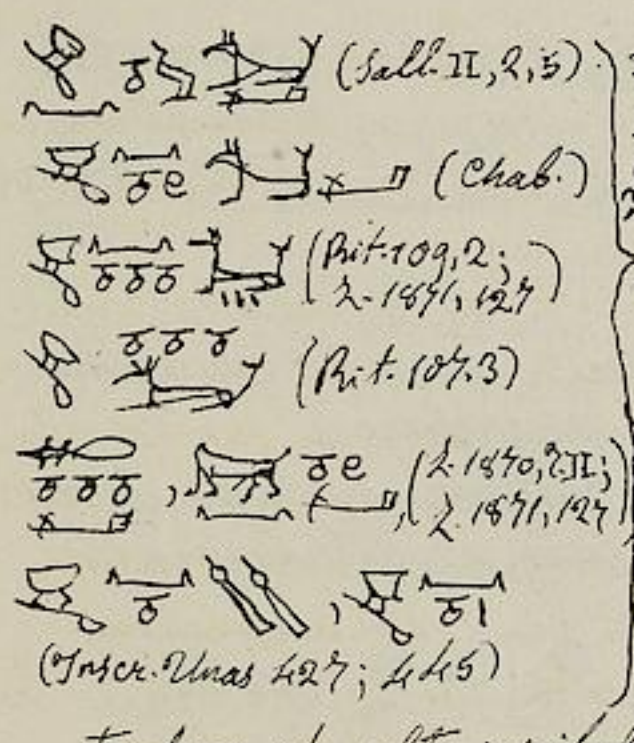

xennu (Chab. Mél. II, 263), v. e , xn.

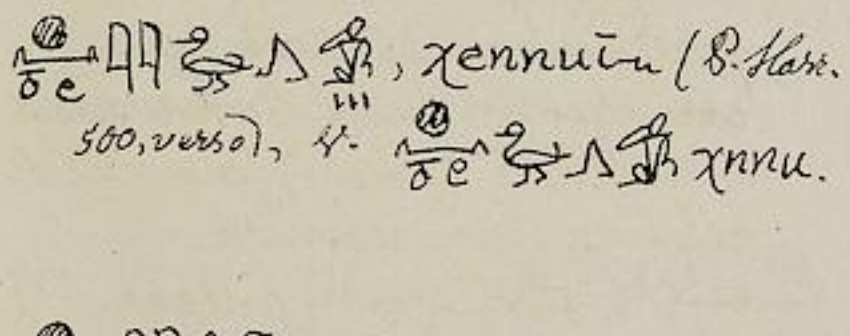
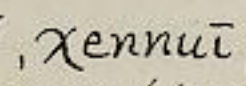

xennu, Varianti di , xn, quivi gli es..

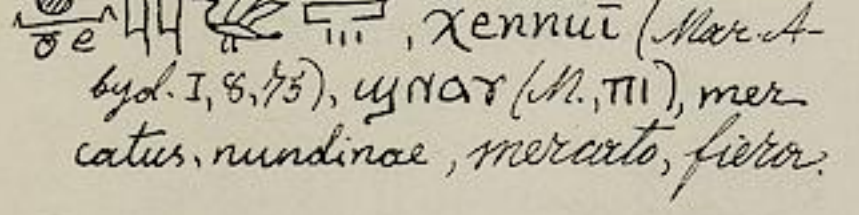

xennu, v. , xn.

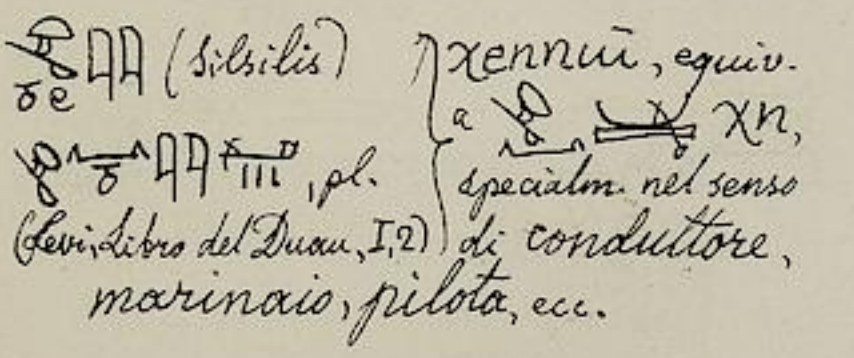


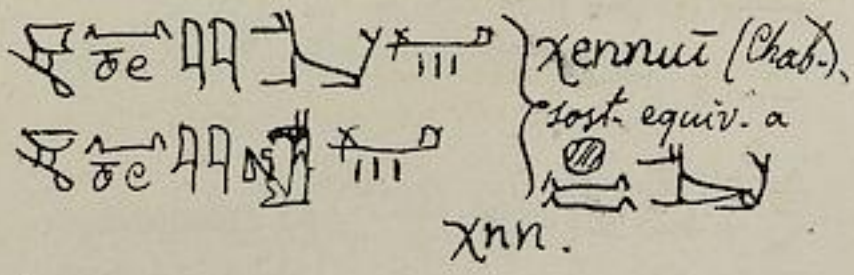

(Chab.) nome del pilota (v. il prec.) della barca del sole.
— Nome di una stella.
v. àxm-u.


traduce i due ultimi: ribelle, combattente (v. il predetto xnr, all. 2 e 3).


, xennuīu (P. Hare. 500, verso), v.  xnnu.


, xennuī (Mar. Abyd. I, 8, 75), ynar (M., III), mercatus, nundinae, mercato, fiera.


, pl. (Levi, Libro del Duau, I, 2) xennuī, equiv. a xn, specialm. nel senso di conduttore, marinaio, pilota, ecc.


xennuī (Chab.), sost. equiv. a xnn.

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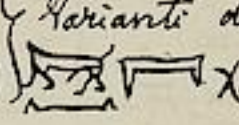
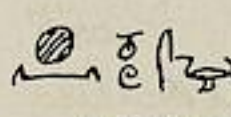
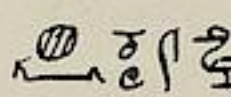
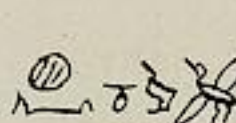
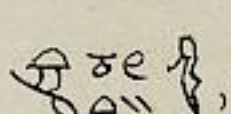
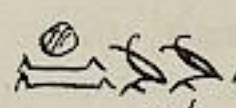
(L.1882,75) } xennu-pe-t, Varianti di
 (Tomba di Maemha)  xn-pe.

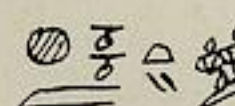
 , xennus, (E.) ιγωνc, languor, languescere.
ϣⲓϩⲡ debilitarsi, fiaccarsi, essere debilitato, abbattuto; debole, fiacco.
— V. xns-it.

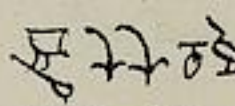
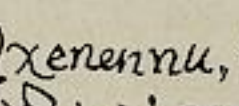
 , xennus (E.97,21), (Stern) ιγολλc, culex.
— (Brugsch) ϥαλοτc, ϥαλλοτc, ἀράχνη, araneus; spec. la tarantola.

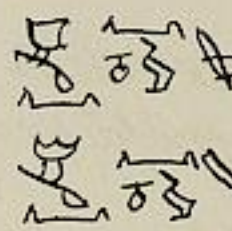
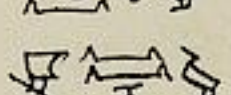
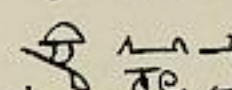
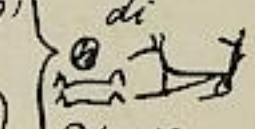
 , xennu-t (Chab., Pap. Mag., p.167), Var. di xnnu.

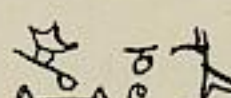
 , xennu-ti (P.d.T. 66), (Brug.) Var. di xnt.

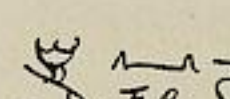
 , xenenmem (Rit.64,10), Var. di xnm.

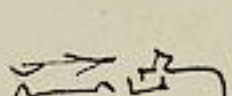
 , xenenem-ti (Denk.), Var. di xnm.

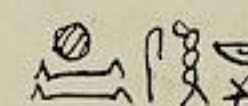
 (Zuscr. Rait. 578) } xenennu, V.
 (ib. 464)  xn.

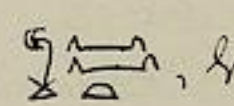
 (Zuscr. Leta 253) } xenennu, Varianti di
 (ib. 245)
 (Zuscr. Sepi I, 271)
 (Sall. IV, 18,6)  xnn.
— H 3a anche equival. al prec..

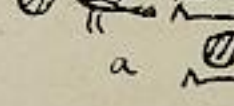
 (L.1882,75), xenennu-m-pe-t, qροσμπε, qρομπε, tonitru.
V. χa-pe.

 , xenennu, (E.) olla.

 (Dum. Rec. IV, 10,59) } xe-n-nenh (L.1863, 96), corda agrimensoria; tesa, pertica (misura di lunghezza).
V. sotto nnnuh.

 , xenen-sek (Brugsch), Var. di xr-sk.

 , V. al fonetico xannt.

 , xenen-t, sost. corrisp. a xn.

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, xenen-t (Stela v. 6, Leida), femm. di xn (V.); profetessa, veggente.
– Oppure femm. di xnnu.

, xenen-t (Mél. di Chabas, II, 263), V. xn; fermarsi, librarsi, ecc.

, xenen-t (Chab.), Var. di xn.

, xenen-t (Rot. 125, 38), barca, ecc.
V. xnnu.
– V. xnt.

, xenen-ti opp xennu-ti (Z. Z. T. II, 476, 4),
V. xnt.

} xe-nenḥ, e varianti,
} V. al fonetico xnnnḥ.

, xener (S. Mor. di Bulaq, 4, 10). (Brugsch), rilassare, rallentare (Chab.).
, non rallenta la tua mano (cioè non sii prodigo) per persone sconosciute.
2) – Var. di , xnà.

(Karn.)
(Cav. 5 stat.)
(L. 1879, 57)
xener, pelle, cuoio.
– Ogni oggetto costrutto di pelle o cuoio, strumento di cuoio, correggie di cuoio; corazza, bardatura; colletto di cuoio, specie di armatura degli antichi Egiziani.
ϣαρ (S. M.), ϣααρ (S.), ϣεελ (B.), ϖι, π, pellis, corium, vestis pellicea, saccus coriaceus. – דָּר bardella, basto, sella; שִׁרְיָן, סִרְיוֹן, שִׁרְיוֹן, usbergo, corazza.

, xenrà (L. 1882, 79) (Brug.)
var. di xr, colpire, battere, ecc.

(L. 1860, 62)
(Osiut; tomb. Sef-à-b)
(Rit. 92, 4; Vat.)
; pl. (Abydos)
xener, xenrà, xenràu, letter.: la reclusa, la rinchiusa, la donna rinchiusa nell'Haren (V. xn); denominazione comune della donna, donna maritata, sposa: – la concubina.
ϩⲏⲛ, ϣⲉⲗⲉⲧ, ϣⲉⲗⲉⲉⲧ, ϯ, sponsa, nurus.
– Anche i templi avevano donne xenrà come spose di un dio (per es. di Anubi, Osiut, l. c.), e chiamate anche coll'epiteto , sèpes-t. – E queste xenrà-u equivalgono alle nostre monache chiamate pur esse spose del Signore.
– Il gruppo del Rit. l. c. è variante di xnà.

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, xenroi (Harr. I, 47, 9),
Var. di xanr.

(An. I, 28, 2)
(Denkm. III, 166)
} xenroī, xenru, Varr. di xnr.

(Insch. Sepi I, 362)
(Rit. 75, 2)
(Insc. Sepi I, 69; P. Rhind. 8, 3)
(P. Rhind, 8, 12)
(Rit. 157, 1)
(Insch. Unas 195)
(Insp. Sepi I, 162)
(L. 1665, 42)
(Insch. Sepi I, 659)
(ib. 373)
} xens, scorrere, percorrere una contrada, per cercar qualche cosa, come il cacciatore la selvaggina, come Iside il suo perduto figlio Horo, ecc.; (Brugsch) suchend durcheilen; (Birch) to hunt, to chase through....
— Percorrere in barca.
— In generale percorrere (Insc. Sepi I, 352), andare in...., (Pierr.) prendre route vers...;
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 199) ondeggiare, galleggiare.
2) — I primi gruppi (P. Med. di Berl. 133) pare abbiano anche un significato affine a quello di xns-it (M.), cioè: essere debole, fiacco, stanco (Brug.).

(Insch. Unas, 527)
(Insch. Sepi I, 496)
} xens, (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 62) i due battenti della porta del cielo.

, xens (Mar. Dend.),
Var. di xs; onde la frase = (M. ibid.)

, xens (Insch. Sepi I, 566), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VIII, 87) golfo.
Deriv. da xns.

, xensa o xansa, M. al 2° fonetico.

, xensa-it (P. Med. 3, 9), ycnoci, tamariscus.

(E. 64, 14)
(ib. 5, 1, 2 e 3)
} xens-it, xensu, (E.) yconc, languor, vertigo.
Brugsch confr. con ϣϩπ; essere debole, svenuto, tramortito. M. xnnus.
2) — Una specie di malattia, che, pel rimedio dato nel P. Med. E. l. c., pare sia una specie di tigna.
Brugsch confr. con χωnc (M.), knoc, knooc (?), putrescere, fetere.
M. xns.
— Confr. anche xansa.

, xensu (P. Med. Berl. 13, 3),
M. xns.

, xensu, Var. del seg.

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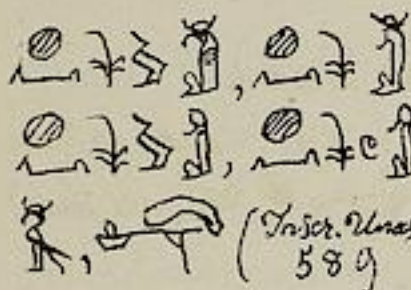
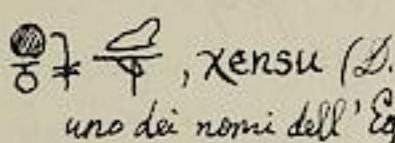
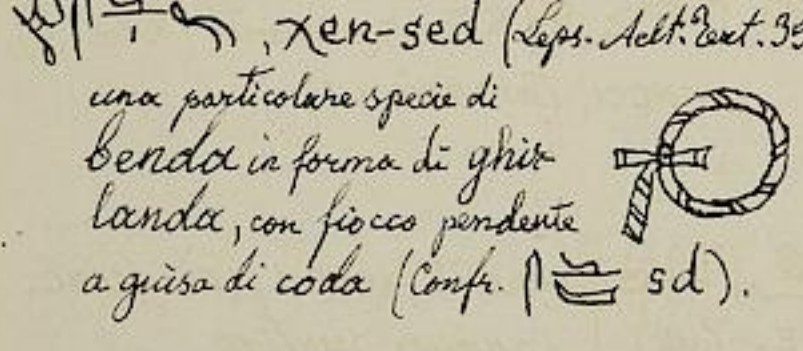
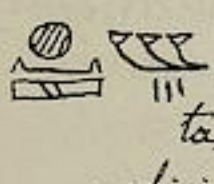
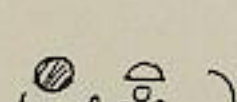
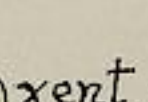

xensu, il dio Xons, Χωνς degli scrittori greci. — L'ultimo geroglifico è anche equival. al seg..

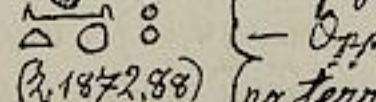

xensu (D.K.T. 106, d), simbolo di uno dei nomi dell'Egitto (Brug.). — Secondo altri (Z. 1864, 17), nome simbolico di un animale sacro. — Equiv. al prec..

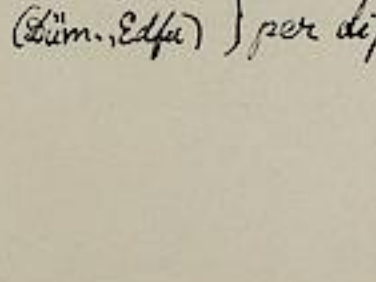

xen-sed (Leps. Aelt. Text. 35), una particolare specie di benda in forma di ghirlanda, con fiocco pendente a guisa di coda (Confr. sd).


xensˇ (E.), nome di una pianta, i cui frutti erano impiegati in medicina.

xensˇ, xensˇu, puzzare, putire, sentir cattivo, spandere un cattivo odore. — Infettare, insozzare, lordare. — Puzzo, fetore, lezzo, cattivo odore; — putridume, lordura, sozzura. — Puzzolente, fetente, fetido; putrido, lordo, sozzo, immondo. ꜣyꜣwꜣy (Z., π), ꜣyꜣwy (M.), putredo, fetor, putridens, fatens; χωνc (M.), knoc, knooc (Z.), putrescere, fatere.


xen-t, sost. di  xn (V.), conditio, status, etc..


xen-t, V. xn.


xen-t, donna, donna dell'Harem. V. xn.

xent, Var. di e xnd: piede o gamba. (Birch) footstep; — Pierret confronta con xn e traduce: jambe marcheuse.

xent, scala, saliscendi, sedia fatta a gradini, trono, ecc. V. xnd.

xent, argilla, creta o porcellana, di cui si facevano vasi, figurine, amuleti. — Oppure un minerale od una terra colorata (forse verde? [Brugsch, Z. 1880, 6, 73]), usata per dipingere; — terra colorante

(verde?), colore (verde?).
Stern (E) traduce l'ultimo gruppo metallum quoddam.
Da distinguersi da xnt.

, xent, v. xn.

, xent (Rec. I, 43, col. 33), v. xnt.

(Medin.—Abu), (Karn.), (B. Brussels 15), (Stel. Palermo, Berl.) } xent, essere fuori di sè: per la gioia, esser entusiasmato, rapito; provar gran piacere, diletto. Essere in piena gioia, in piena voluttà.

, xent (Harr. I, 7, 3), albero, ЧЧНЧ (Z.M.), ЧЧЧНЧ (M.), ПІ, arbor.

e , xent (E. 44, 16), ?
Si tratta nel l.c. di un corpo malato.

, xen-t, v. xn.

, xen-t (E. 40, 2), v. , xn.

(Insor. Sepi I, 649; Denkm. III, 85, a), (Insor. Sepi I, 468) } xen-t, Harr. di xn, verbo e particol. sostantivo e participio (Sepi I, ll. cc.).
2) — (Denkm. l.c.) Var. di xnt.

(Insor. Sepi I, 729), (ib. 437), (Rit. 110, quadro) } xen-t, equiv. al prec., alt. d; verbo (Rit. l.c.); participio [pilota (Masp. da Sepi I, 729)]; e sost. barca (Sepi I, 437), navigazione (ib. 649).

(Z. 1882, 65 e seg.), (Rosetta), (Bend.), (Sicut), (Rec II, 72, 1) } xent, propr. statua o figura scolpita in atto di procedere avanti (confr. il prec.). — In generale: statua, ritratto, effigie, immagine, figura, figura simbolica, simulacro, ecc.

, , b. e. } xent (opp. kens?) (Z. 1872, 87 e seg.; Dict. Géo. 615), l'arco, specialmente l'arco di Nubia (d. al fonetico kns).
(Dal 1° geroglifico è probabilmente derivata la forma ieratica del segno ; confr.

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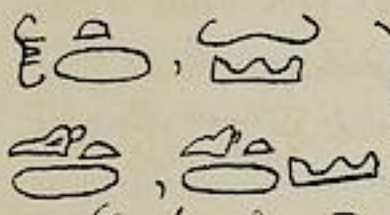
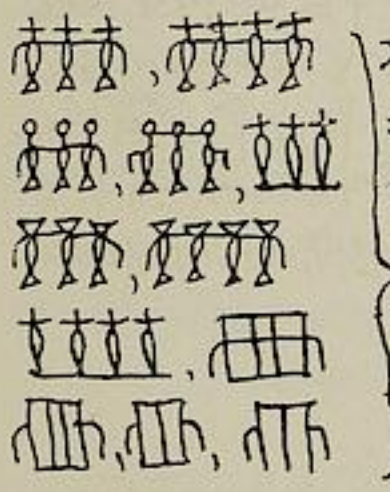
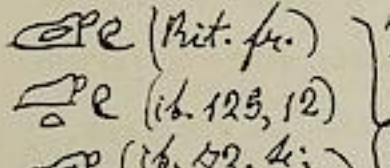
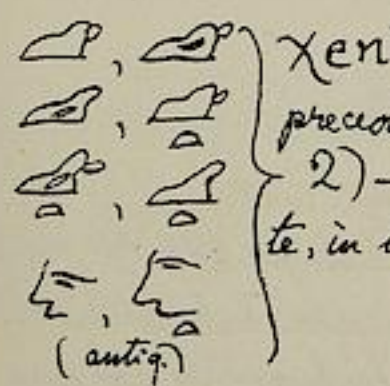
le varianti del vocabolo seguente).

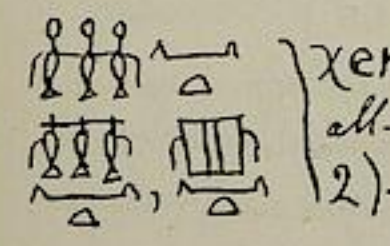

xent (Z. 1872, 87 e 88), nome di un Nômo e di una contrada. (Confr. il prec.).

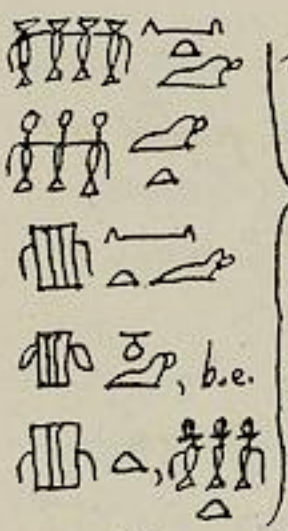

xent, varianti di uno stesso segno, ed equivalenti ai seguenti xnt, in tutti i loro significati. V. sotto xnt diversi esempi.


xent, significato primitivo e proprio: la punta del naso; quindi comunem.: naso, narice; le narici.

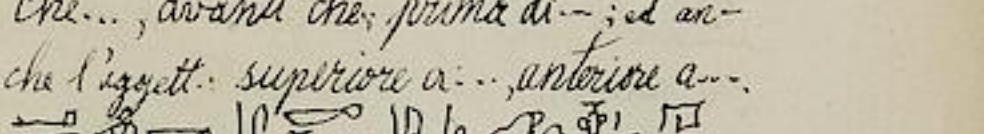
uγaNT (usato solamente coi suffissi, dal rad. uγa) nasus.

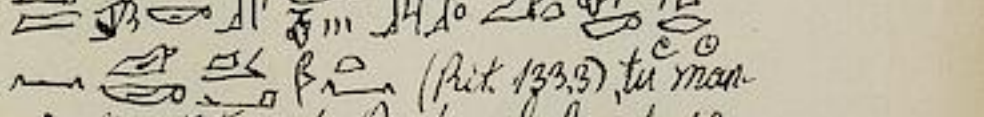

xent, 1) – Equivalente al precedente.
2) – Equivalente al seguente, in tutti i suoi significati.


xent, 1) – Equiv. al prec. all. 1., deriv. dall'all. seg.
2) – Signif. fondam.: essere


la punta, - star sulla punta, nel dinanzi, davanti; - star al di sopra, sopra; - esser il principio, prima, avanti (detto del tempo). – Esser al principio; primieramente, da principio, più di buon'ora, più presto.

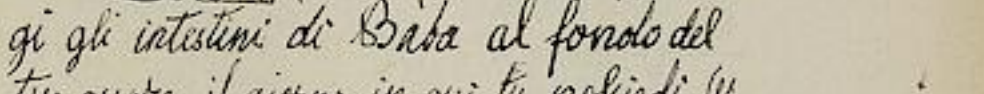
3) – Le preposizioni e gli avverbi corrispondenti: sulla punta, nel dinanzi, davanti; al di sopra, sopra; al principio, primieramente, prima, avanti, da principio, ecc.
E gli aggettivi corrispond.: anteriore, primo, superiore, ecc..


xent r..., xent àr-... (Z. 1882, 1-67), prima che..., avanti che; prima di-; e anche l'aggett. superiore a:..., anteriore a-...


(Rit. 133, 3), tu mangi gli intestini di Baba al fondo del tuo cuore, il giorno in cui tu possiedi (v. all. g) la verità.

4) – Punto di principio, punta, cima, principio, cominciamento, apice, estremità, termine, limite, confine, termine estremo; – parte anteriore, fronte, facciata; – preferenza, prerogativa, il primo posto, il primo grado, l'ordine superiore, il posto superiore (Decreto di Canopo, l. 13).

5) – Il primo, il primario, anteriore, mattutino, primaticcio, superiore.


(Rit. 14, 1), il primo (opp. l'apice) di tutti i secreti.

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6) - La terra superiore, la terra posta in alto, la terra anteriore, la terra interna; la regione meridionale; in opposiz. a ph, phui (V. anche xnt.

àtef-xent, il Nomo Lycopolita anteriore, in opposiz. a àtf-ph, il Nomo Lycopolita posteriore.

7) — Dove, là dove (stela Leiden, Bud.), in, fra, parmi, tra, in mezzo a, dentro, nell'interno di. — E frequ. nel senso relativo: colui che è in, che è fra, che risiede in, ecc. — Plur. (Inscr. Sepi I, 590), che sono in, fra, ecc..

preposiz. equiv. all'emplre xent nelle stesse accezioni di quest'allinea: dentro, tra, fra, con, ecc.; — e l'avverbio dentro, nell'interno in, al di dentro, dal di dentro (v. Sp. Pfund 6,2; 9,7; Bib. el Mol., Tomba di Ramsete VIII; — Cenere, l. 5).

Ed m-xent frequentemente si trova usato come equival. al seguente titolo àm-xent (v. all'seg.).

(Rit. 97, 4), in tutte le cose.

(ib. 42, 17) dentro di lui, nel suo interno.

(ib. 92, 4); io mi seggo in mezzo ai grandi che sono dentro quei luoghi.

(ib. 97, 2), questi Dei e grandi che siete fra gli spiriti di Eliopoli.

xent-àment, xenti-àment. letter. l'estremo dell'Occidente, l'estremità dell'Occidente, designa il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, l'inferno. — Ed anche equiv. al seg.

xent-àmenti, letter. che si trova dentro l'Ament, titolo frequentissimo di Osiride infernale, il giudice supremo delle anime dei defunti.

titoli di Horo.

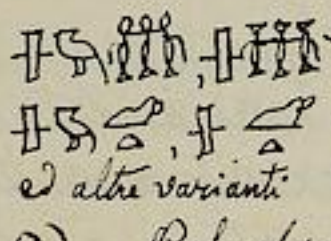
(ib. 125, quadro) titolo di Thot.

(ib.), titolo di Anubi, letter. che risiede nella sala (della psicostasia).

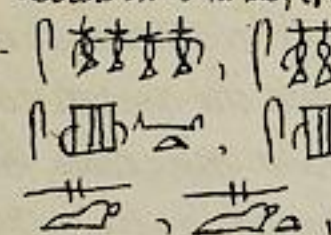
, fra i suoi servi.

xent-her-àb, equivalente al semplice xnt, nel significato di questo stesso allinea 7: dentro, residente in, che è nell'interno di....

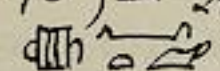
— 8) — Equiv. a xnt, antisala, anticamera, ecc.; onde l'espressione:

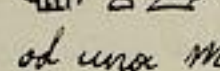

ám-xent,
N. sotto ám e
sotto xnt.
ed altre varianti

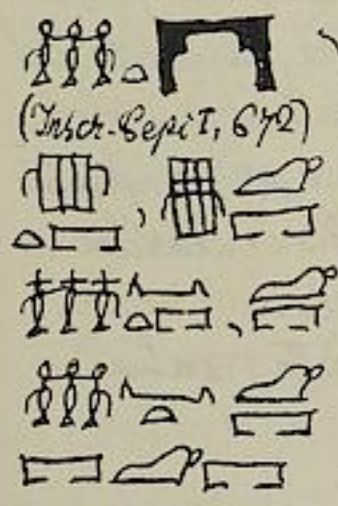
9) — Possedere, avere in potere, impossessarsi. — Possesso, possessione, potenza, possa, possanza, potere, potestà, autorità, forza. (Brugsch, al Decreto di Shibe, l. 4; Stela Piankhi, fac. 22).

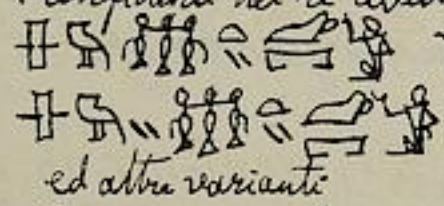

s-xent, forme causative;
N. al fonetico
sxnt.
, e varr.

— 10) — Stern (E) dà il gruppo come designante un morbo od una malattia particolare.

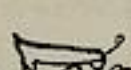
11) — Equiv. a  xnt.

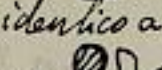
12) — Equiv. a  xnt.

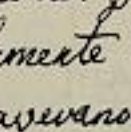

(Inscr. Sepi I, 672)
xent, g. m. (L. 1875, 119; Harr. I, 6, 1), la parte anteriore di una casa, di un palazzo o di un tempio; antisala, anticamera. — Il gabinetto alla corte del Faraone, a cui solamente i famigliari e i confidenti del re avevano entrata.

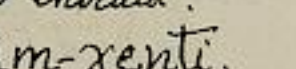

ám-xenti,
N. sotto ám.
ed altre varianti

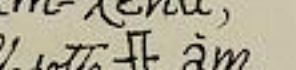
Brugsch connette questo vocabolo al copto ϩⲉⲛⲧ, ϩⲁⲛⲧ (M.), πι; ⲭⲁⲛⲧ (S.), ⲭⲁⲛⲧ (F.), proximum esse; proximitas, vicinia.

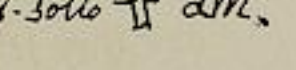
2) — Jeroglifico identico a  xn.

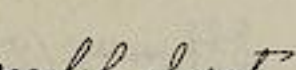
3) — Equiv. a  xnà; (Devéria, Le Rep. Judic., p. 436) il gineceo, l'Harem. scritto anche

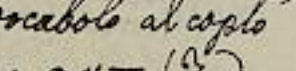

pe-xent, la casa delle reclu-
se, cioè delle donne e delle ragazze, il gineceo, l'harem.

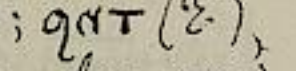

(B. giudiz. 3, 6), le donne dell'harem.

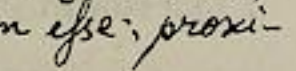

(ib. 3, 6, 8) ispettore dell'harem.

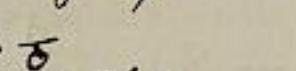
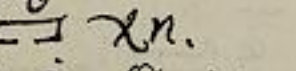

(ib. 3, 9)


(ib. 3, 4), sovrintendente del regio gineceo dell'harem.

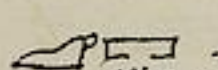

(ib. 3, 3) scriba del regio gineceo dell'harem.

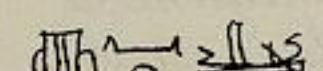

(ib. 4, 1), i portinai dell'harem.

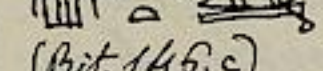

(ib. 4, 9), amministratore (opp. ufficiale) dell'harem.

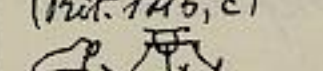
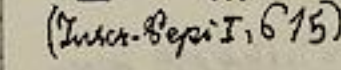
— V.  xn,  xnà.

— 4) — (Masp.) logis, casa, abitazione.


, xent, (Chab.) officina, arnesi di officina.


(Rit. 146, c)


(Stela Piankhi, fac. 1. 3)


(Inscr. Sepi I, 615)
xent, navigare, viaggiare, tragittare; procedere in su, all'insù, verso l'alto, contro la corrente, con vele spiegate; in opposizione a  xd (Rit. 72, 9), — onde frequent.: viaggiare pel

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ritorno, ritornare, arrivare; avvicinarsi, avvicinare, approssimare. (Rit. 26,2), andando e ritornando (ib. 72,9), io vado e vengo pel Campo di Aaru.
— Chabas dà anche a xnt il significato opposto, cioè quello di xd.
— (Masp., Geur. ép. 48) se rendre (à...); (id., all'Inscr. Sepi I, 363) navigare (in qualsivoglia direzione).
2) — Sost., g.f., tragitto, cammino, viaggio all'insù; viaggio o navigazione a monte, con vele spiegate, con piene vele; ritorno, viaggio di ritorno; ritorno in patria, a casa.
— Progresso, avanzamento (Sall. II, 4, 1), promozione.
..., a causa della promozione in...
3) — La nave che viaggia all'insù, che naviga avanti, nave con tutte le vele al vento. — Nave in generale.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 603) (Brug. Rech., p. 121) (ib. 120) xent, g.m., Lepage Renouf traduce cornland, campo seminato a cereali, seminato. — Brugsch assimila al copto ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲩⲓⲏⲛ, ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲩⲓⲩⲓⲏⲛ (π), silva, δρυμός; oppure a ⲩⲓⲛⲉ, ⲩⲓⲛⲏ (τ), hortus, e traducer. i terreni appropriati al piano di giardini e boschi, terreno da giardino, disegno di giardino, giardino, boschetto, foresta, bosco (Dict. géo. 1252); — piantagione di alberi.
Confr. albero, pianta; (costr.), , afric. ginu, orto, giardino.

direttore od ispettore del giardino, amministratore del giardino, capo giardiniere; — fattore, castaldo del giardino.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 92) confronta con xnt, all. 1, e traduce: capo, promontorio.
— Confr. il prec. xnt.

(Dict. géo. 421) (An. III, 7, 4) (Dict. géo. 1258) xent, g.m., la punta, il principio, il punto d'origine di una regione, di una terra, di un paese; — limite, confine di un paese.
Equiv. a xnt, all. 4 (V.).

, xent (Tomba a Saggarah) deriv. dal prec.; il giardiniere.

(Inscr. Peta, 4) (Inscr. Sepi I, 368) xent, ?

, xent, (E. 105, 15) grana qualche dam. — V. xnti.

, xenta opp. xa-n-ta (V.).

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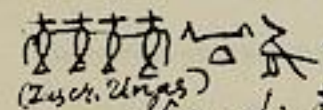
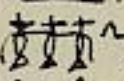
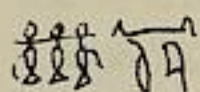
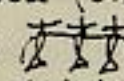
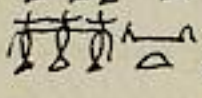
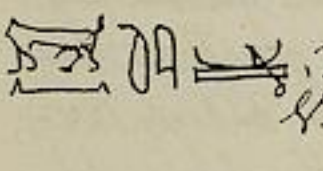
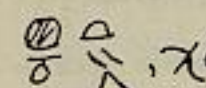
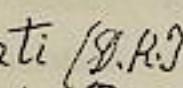
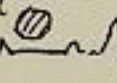
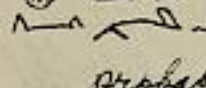
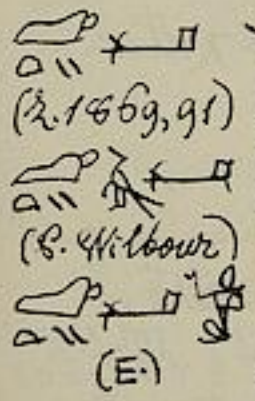

(Inscr. Unas)
, xenta (opp. xenti),
Var. di  xnt.
— (De Rougé) bacino, cantiere.

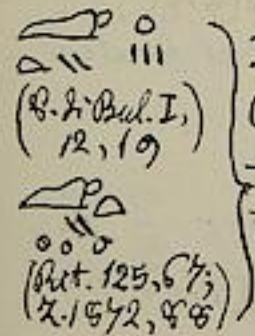
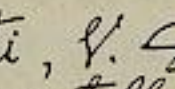
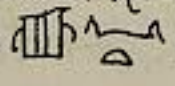

, xentà (Inscr. Sepi I, 362),
Var. di  xnt.
(l.c.) Var. di  xnt.

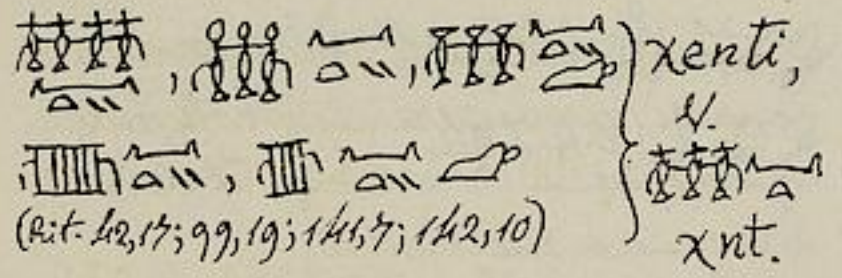

, xen-tà (Inscr. Sepi I, 728),
V. xn.

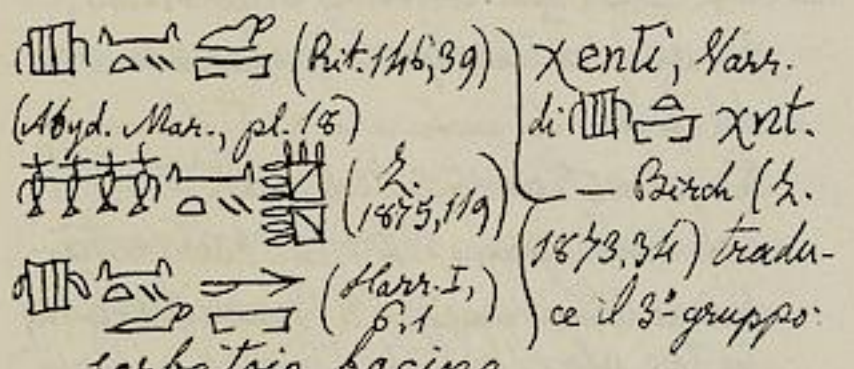

, xenti (P.R.T. 154), V.  xnd.
— V.  xn.

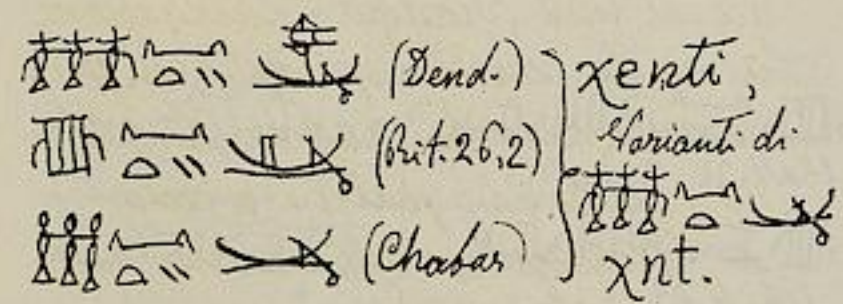

, xenti (P. di Berl. I, l. 21),
probabilm. var. del prec..
— (Masp.) avvicinarsi (a..., o...), penetrare in, dirigersi verso....

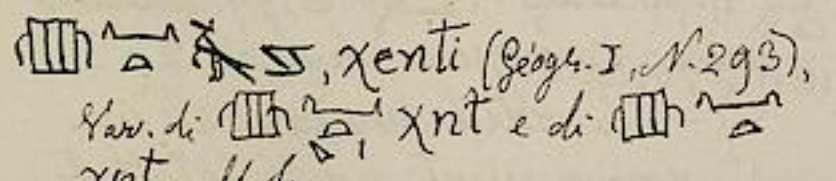

xenti, (Brugsch) fornaio, pristinaio, panettiere.
— (E.) Genus opificis.
(Z. 1869, 91)
(P. Hilbour)
(E.)

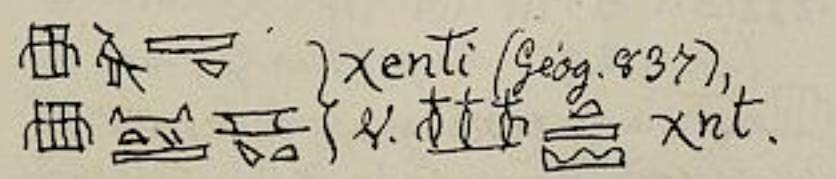

xenti, V.  xnt.
(E) metallum quoddam.
— (Brugsch) il minerale della terra xenti, da distinguersi da  xnt (V.).
(P. d. Bul. I, 12, 19)
(Rit. 125, 67; Z. 1572, 88)

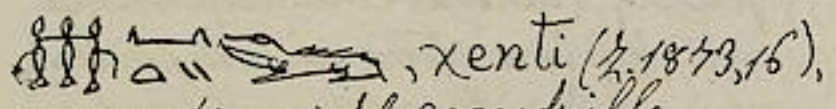

xenti, V.
(Rit. 42, 17; 99, 19; 141, 7; 142, 10)
xnt.

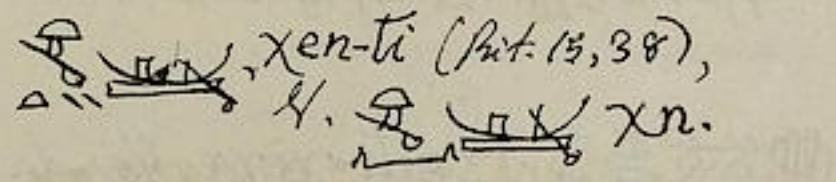

(Rit. 146, 39)
(Abyd. Mar., pl. 15)
xenti, Varr. di xnt.
(Z. 1875, 119)
— Birch (Z. 1873, 34) traduce il 3° gruppo.
(Harr. I, 6, 1)
serbatoio, bacino.


(Dend.)
(Rit. 26, 2)
(Chabas)
xenti, Varianti di xnt.


, xenti (Geog. I, N. 293),
Var. di xnt e di
xnt, all. 4.


xenti (Geog. 837),
V. xnt.


, xenti (Z. 1873, 16),
uno dei nomi del coccodrillo.


, xen-ti (Rit. 15, 38),
V. xn.

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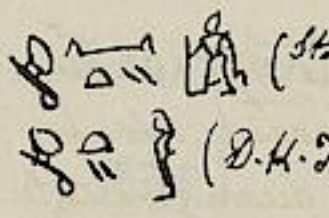
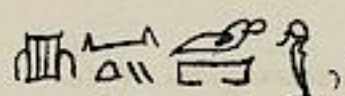
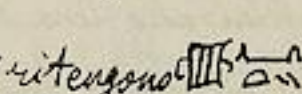
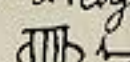
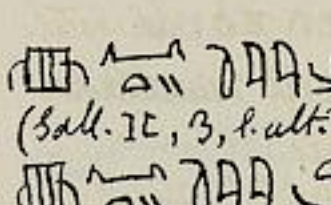
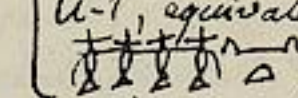
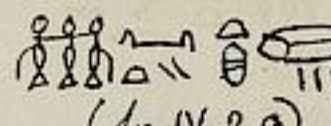
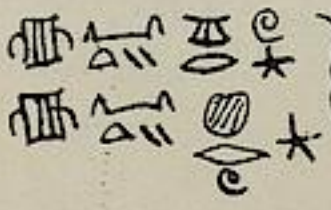
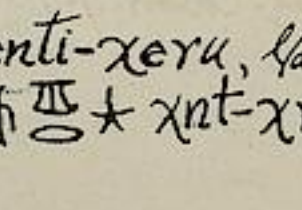

(Statua di Horo, Torino) (D.H.T.94) } xen-ti V. xn-t.

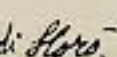
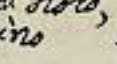
 , xenti (Rit.146,39), Brugsch ritiene questo gruppo una var. del prec.. Birch e Bouriant ritengono  var. della prep.  xnt, e traducono tutto il gruppo: (Birch) dwelling in the place of the Figure; (Bouriant) dans ses formes.

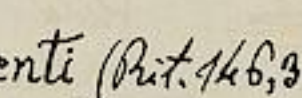
 xenti-ti, xenti-t, equivalenti a  (Ball.IC, 3, l.ult.) (ib. 4,1) (B.H.T.76; col.20) } xnt, specialm. come sost. (g.f.) nel senso degli all. 2 e 3.

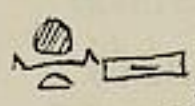
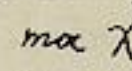
V. ib. esempio.

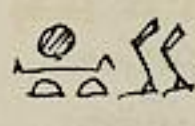
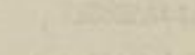
 , xentitatà (An.IV,2,9), Masp. (Gens. Epist. 30) traduce: in generale una specie di pianta fluviatile, e l'approssima a ЧНТС plectere, onde ЧЕNТС il sermento di vite che serviva a intrecciar corde. — Onde il vocabolo egizio significa nel l.c., secondo Maspero, la corda che serviva ad appiccare il pilota negligente.

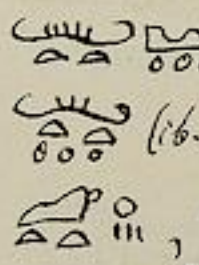
 xenti-xeru, Varr. di  xnt-xr.

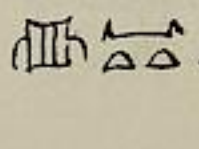
, xentu, participio e sostantivo astratto di  xn.
27) — (Stat. Bokenxons), Var. di  xnt.

 (Dap. Griffe)  (Tusr. Sepi I, 590) } xentu, equiv. a xnt, in tutti i suoi significati; il 1° nel l.c. nel senso avverbiale dell'all. 3: primieramente, da principio, più di mattino, più di buon mattino; più presto, di buon'ora, prima, avanti, dianzi, anteriormente. — Es anche nel senso dell'all. 4: principio, cominciamento, ecc. — Il 2° nel senso relativo dell'all. 7 riferito a nome plurale: che sono in, che sono fra, ecc.

 e varr., non a leggersi xnts, ma xnt (V. a questo fonetico), poichè  qui è semplicemente determinativo.

 . xentet (B.H.T.41,4), duale di  xnt.

 xentet, V. , xnt, e xnti. — Ei due primi V anche al fonetico kns-tt.

 . xentt (Rit.136,2; 152,7).

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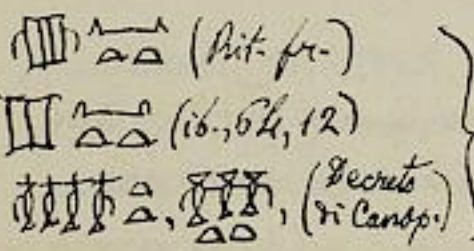
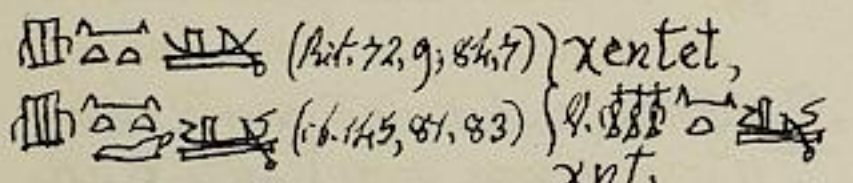
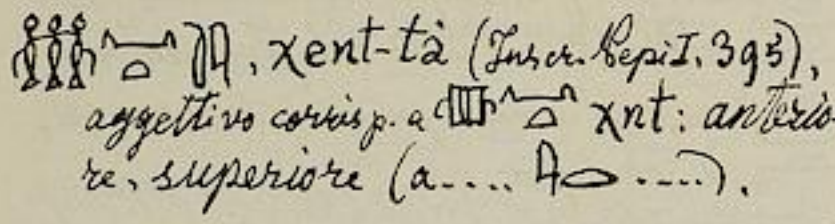
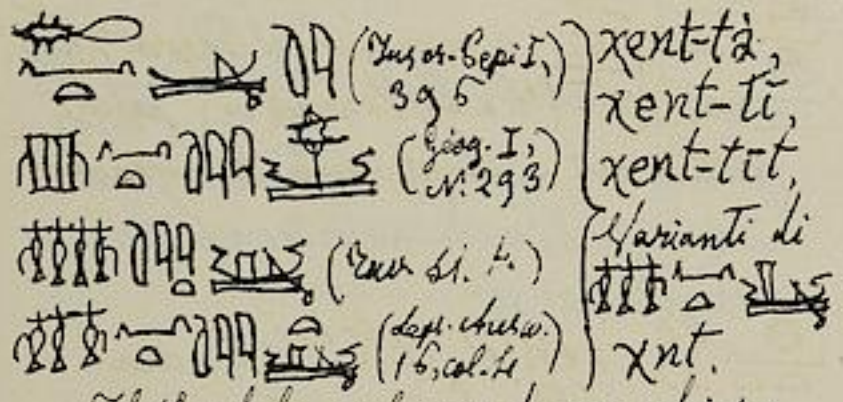
Var. del seg., in tutti i suoi significati; (Birch) nostril; (P. cor.) sein.

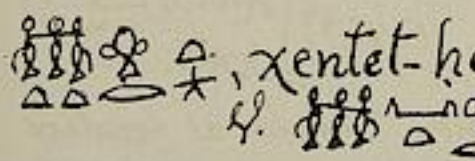

xentet, Varianti di xnt, in tutti i suoi signif.

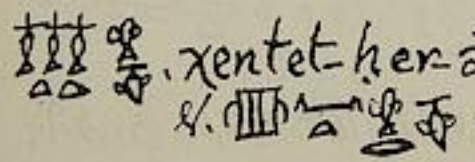

xentet, V. xnt.

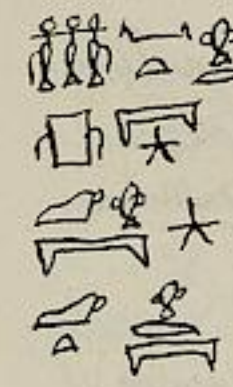

, xent-tà (Inscr. Sepi I, 395), aggettivo corrisp. a xnt: anteriore, superiore (a.... ....).

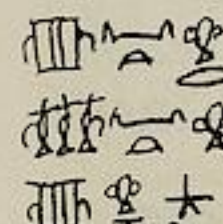

xent-tà, xent-ti, xent-tit, Varianti di xnt.

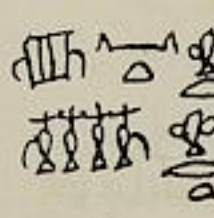
Il 1° nel l.c. nel senso di nocchiero, barcaiuolo, marinaio, nautonnier; – Gli altri nel senso del predetto xnt, all. 2 e 3.

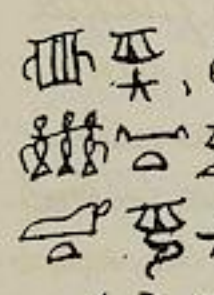

, xentet-her-t, V. xnt-hr.


, xentet-her-àb, V. xnt-hr-àb.


xent-her Χορταχρε della lista di Hephaestion, nome del 11° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista. – Questa costellazione e le due seguenti xent-her-àb e xent-xer costituivano una sola costellazione, composta perciò di tre parti, xent superiore, xent mediana e xent inferiore. (V. Leps., Aeg. Chron. p. 69; Brugsch, Thesaurus hieragl. inscr., Cass I, Aetron-Tusch.).


xent-her-àb, la costellazione xent mediana (V. art. prec.). Nome del 25° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo la lista di Hephaestion. (V. Leps., l. c. prec.).


xent-heru, xent-her-t, Vari. di xnt-hr.


xent-xer, la costellazione xent inferiore (V. all'articolo xnt-hr); Χορταχρε della Lista di Hephaestion, nome del 28° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (Lepsius, Aeg. Chron. p. 69).

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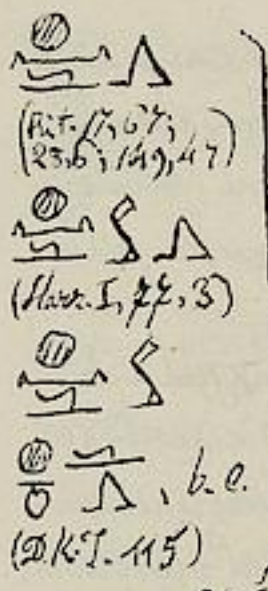
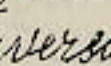
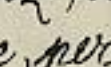
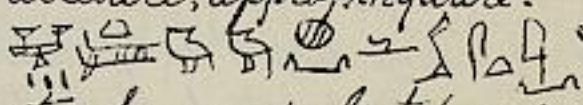
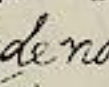
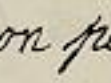
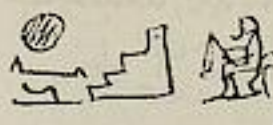
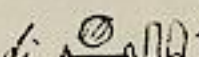
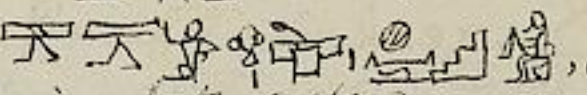
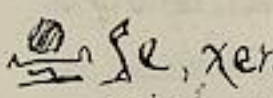

(Rit. 17,67; 23,6; 149,47)

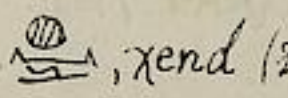
(Hatr. I, 77, 3)

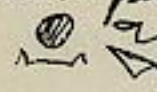
(D.K.T. 115)

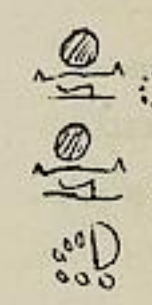
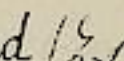
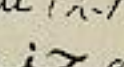
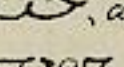
xend, montar, salire, ascendere, scalare (nel senso attivo coll'accusativo, nel senso neutro: su...., ..., ..., opp. ....); andare, camminare, porre il piede su... (Rit. 51,2; 52,2; 102,5; 124,3). — Andare innanzi, in su; — passare, attraversare, percorrere; equivl. a  xns; al Rit. 149,47 in parallelismo con  xn. (De Rouge' e Pierret) arriver; (Birch) to tread, to trample. — Sost. (Pierr.) mouvement, marche. ḫwnt, ḫent (M.), qnt, qant (?), accedere, approsinquare.  strade non passate (opp. percorse) da altri. 2) —  o anche equiv. a  .

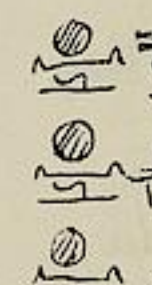
 , xend (Brisse, Mem. ég., 17,12), deriv. dal precedente e variante di  xndt.  , io cammino dietro i (tuoi) corrieri; (Budge, Trans. VIII, 302, 309) I walk according the measure, measuredly, gradatim.

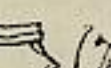
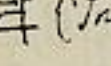
 , xend, deriv. da xnd, piede, gamba.

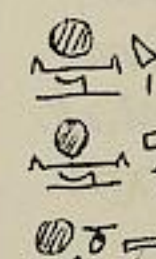
 , xend (D.K.T., Zaw. 36), ?

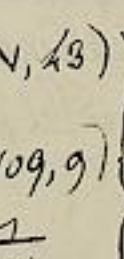
Dal contesto pare a Brugsch variante di  xnz.

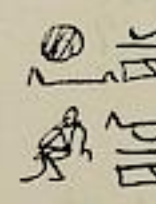

xend (Z. 1877, 100), arab.  ,  , calà. ⲭⲓⲛⲓ, ⲭⲓⲛⲓ, ebr.  , frumento, grano.

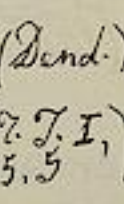

(Tesor. Eteo, 165)
(ib. 207)
(Tesor. Unas, 206)
(Tesor. Sesi I, 13; D.K.T. II, 36, d, 5)
(Medum. Esmb. N. 12)
(Der-el-Med.)

xend, derivato da  xnd salire, ecc., significa sedia, trono, divano, letto di riposo; scala, salire
1)  xnt.
2) — Maspero, (gener. esp., 92, ad An. II, 24) traduce gli ultimi due: anda verbo: salir una scala, scaglionarsi.


(Denkm. IV, 43)
(Rit. 109, 9)
(Bend., Mar.)

xend, Varr. di  xnt.


(Bend.)
(B.T. I, 35,5)

xend, Varr. delle b.e. di  xnt.

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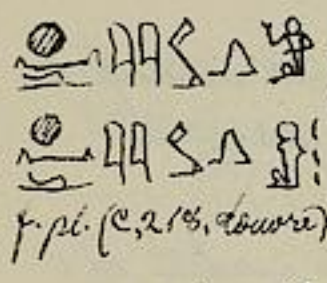
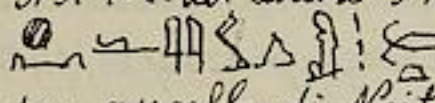
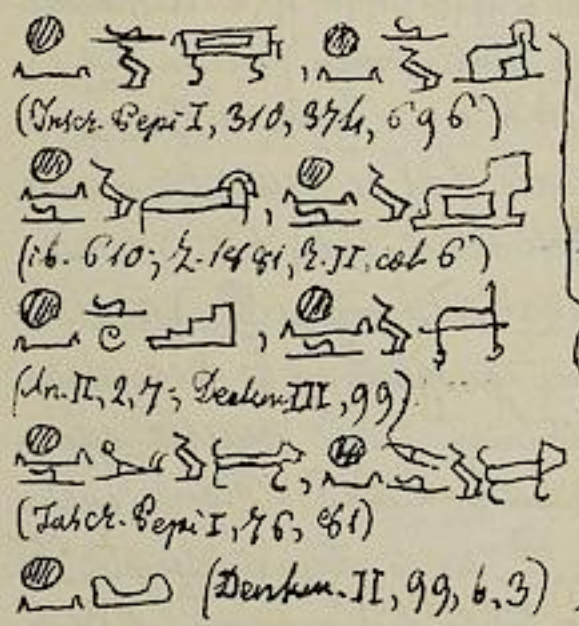
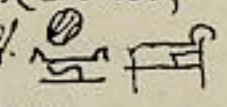
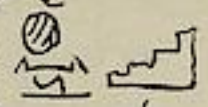
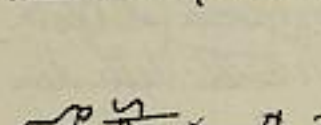
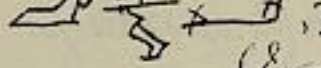

xendī, deriv. da xnd (V.); messaggero, corriere, staffiere, servo, facchè, paggio.
f. pl. (C, 218, Louvre)

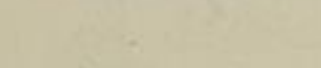
Nel l. c. del Louvre v'ha l'espressione  , messaggere o ancelle di Neit, titolo di certe sacerdotesse del grande tempio di Sais (K. Sieret. T. d. L. II, 135).


xendu, V.  e  xnd.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 310, 374, 6 g 6')
(ib. 610; L. 1461, B. II, col 6')
(An. II, 2, 7; Dendera III, 99)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 76, 81)
(Denkm. II, 99, 6, 3)

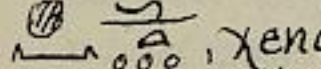
 , xendu (L. 1869, 91), V. xntī.

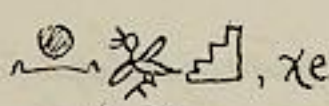
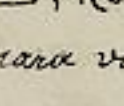
 , xend-t (Denkm. III, 177), var. di xnt.

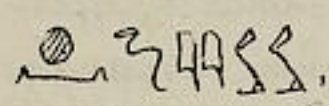
, xend-t (Sarc. Hosemkeb, Vienna) } V. xnd.

 , xenz (Inscr. Pepi I, 705), ?

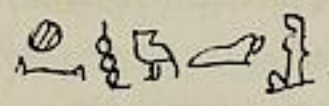
, xenz (Stela Neki, Bul.), ?

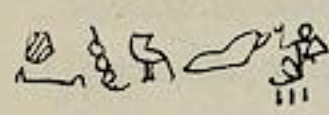
 , xenz, var. di xnd.

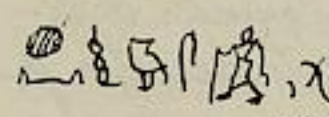
 , xenza (B. H. T. Abh. Text p. 35, nota a), rara var. di  xnd.

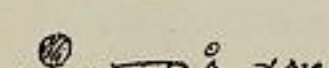
 , xenzī (Liste dei Nomi), forma duale di xnd.

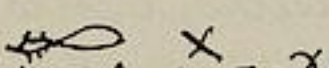
xenezem, V. al fonetico xnm.

 , V. ibidem.

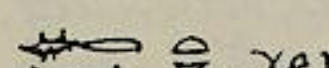
 , V. ibidem

 , xenezemes, V. al fonetico xnmś.

 , xenk (Harr. I, 14, a, 5), una specie di profumo.

 , xenk, var. di xak

, xenki (Harr. I, 63, a, 9), una parte speciale di vestito. — O forse piuttosto in connes. col seg.

 , xenk-t, radicale della forma caus. sxnk-t (V.).

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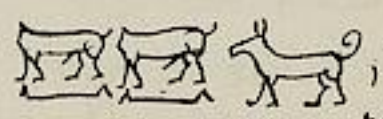
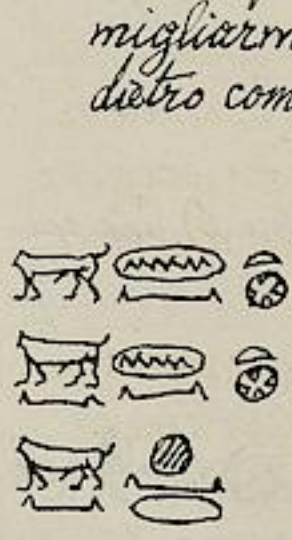
(Abido)

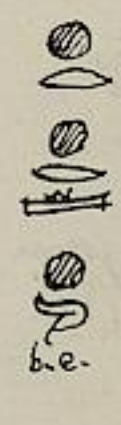
(Chab. Voy. 62)

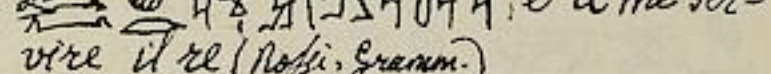
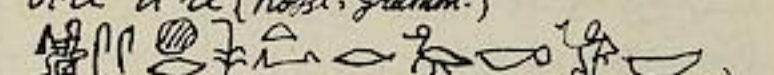
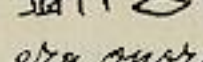
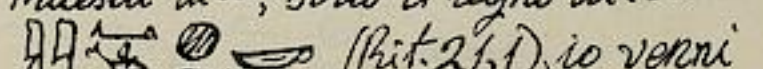
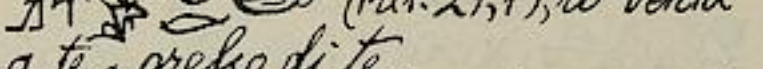
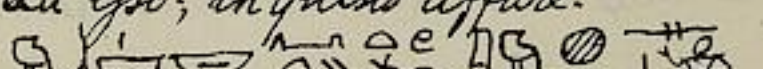
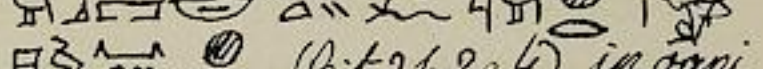
(Rit. geo. 353)

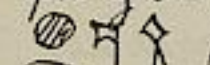
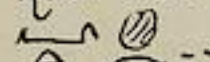
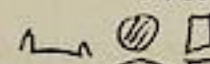
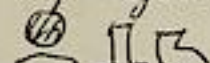
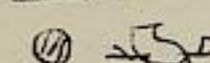
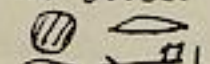
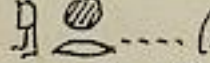
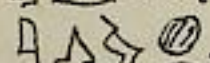
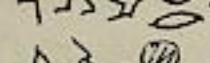
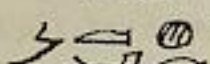
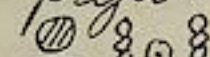
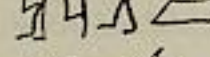
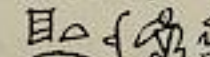
xenxen, forma raddoppiata di xn (V.); entrare nell'interno, entrar dentro, penetrare, internarsi; anche in senso figurato (Bul., Inno ad Ammone, 11). — Accostarsi, avvicinare, accedere. — Avvicinarsi strisciando, serpeggiando; - strisciare, serpeggiare. Confr. il seg.

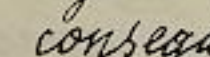
 , xenxen, (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; accarezzare, blandire, blande palpari, (ingl.) to fawn. — Dei moti carezzevoli, quali fa il cane intorno alle gambe del suo padrone; — e quindi: avvicinarsi famigliarmente, accostar famigliarmente. — Seguire, andar dietro come un cane (Trans. II, 259).

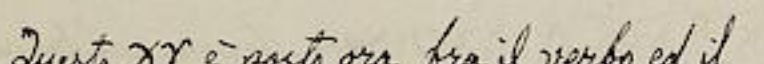
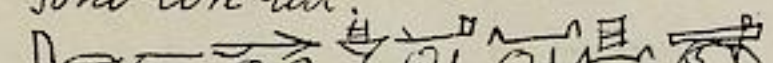
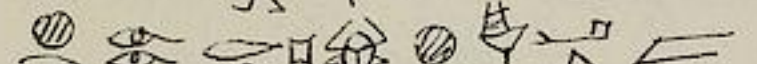
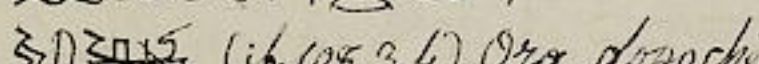
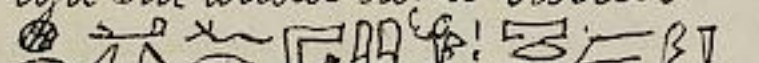
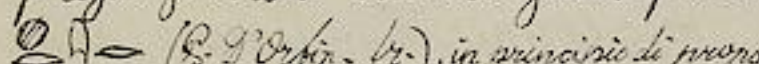
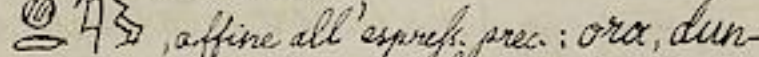

xenxen, xenxen-t, propr.: la terra interna, il paese interno; l'Alto Egitto.
2) — Anche nome della città Edfu.

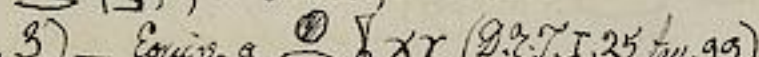
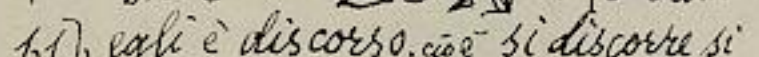
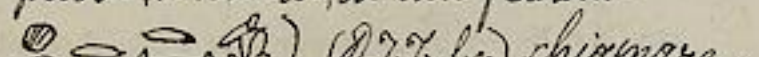

b.e.

xer, 1) - Preposizione: a, appartenente a, in, di, da, per, dopo, dietro, secondo, verso, circa, intorno, dalla parte di, contro, in cambio di; presso, presso di, presso a, vicino a, appresso; tra, fra, sotto, al di sotto, con; quanto a, per riguardo a; in grazia di. Affine con xr (V.). In copto la liquida finale è caduta, ed è rimasto ϩa (N.), qa (C.), adversus, contra, usque ad, erga, pro, super, sub, in, ab. — Ma questa liquida, mancante nella preposizione isolata, è riquistata quando seguono affissi pronominali, come in ϩapoi, ϩapoq, ϩapωten, etc.
 , è a me servire il re (Rossi, Gramm.)
 , era onorato dal re più che (oppure sopra) ogni servo (id., ib.). [Secondo Birch (Z. 1876, 5), il gruppo  è un'espressione equivalente ad li hon, e significa probabilmente reale maestà oppure parola reale (V. all. 3). E forse anche il semplice ha lo stesso significato. Infatti nella tomba di Rexmarà (al Brit. Mus.) si trova fra i titoli della dea Nephty, titolo che Birch (Z. 1877, 32) fa equivalente a hon-t, regina, maestà, reggente].
---(Rit. 130, 24 e freq.) sotto la maestà di---, sotto il regno di---
 (Rit. 21, 1), io venni a te o presso di te.
 , relativamente a ciò, a lui, ad esso; in questo affare.

 (Rit. 24, 2 e 4), in ogni luogo in cui egli è, per l'individuo per cui esso è; (Maspero) --- auprès de l'individu qui est auprès de lui; (Pierr.) ---- or, l'homme

qui y est.
 (Schiap. d. d. F., p. 7), in grazia del dio grande.
 (Pierr., Mél. d'Arch. II, 63), dalla parte di---;
 (sfinge a Pietroburgo), (dietr.) fino al cielo.
xer-rno (Tuscr. Pepi I, 713), presso, fra. — Equiv. anche a
 xer-àm,  xer-mā } (Brugsch, Gramm. 256) dentro, là dentro, in ci, vi, in ciò, in questo, nell'interno di...
 , sull'atto, subito, sur-le-champ, tout-de-suite. — Ma anche in verità.
 (Rit. 21, 1) } venire verso..., a---, presso---.
 (Tuscr. Meroenrā)
 (Tuscr. Pepi I, 729)
 (Tuscr. Pepi I, 587), giustificato presso--- (4-mā-xru).
 (Rit. 30, 4), per sempre, per l'eternità, perpetuamente.
 (Rit. 64, 15), venire da... a---.
 (ib. 125, 17), spiega il tuo nome a loro.

— 2) — Avverbio e congiunzione: ora, adesso, allora, poi, dopo, indi, in seguito; — perciò, quindi, per conseguenza, quando, allorchè, e, ma, perchè, poichè, giacchè, imperciocchè; pure, anche; — certamente. 4-  xr, all. 2. ḫa, dè, utique, revera.

Questo xr è posto ora fra il verbo ed il soggetto (Rit. 99, 34; 130, 29; 133, 13; e fr.), ora fra il verbo attributivo e l'ausiliare (ib. 105, 4), e talvolta innanzi al verbo (ib. 163, 18).
 (Rit. 99, 34) perciò le sue memorie sono come quelle degli dèi che sono con lui.


 (ib. 105, 3, 4). Ora dopochè è passato il giorno, rivolta allora egli i suoi occhi verso il sole ed egli stò allora sulla barca.
 (ib. 163, 14), imperciocchè egli entra presso gli eletti ed esce giustificato.
 (S. d'Orbin. fr.), in principio di proposizione: quando, allorchè, or se, ma, or ecco, or quando, e poi, allora, ecco, ora, quindi, poichè, pure, pur anche; — quanto a...
 , affine all'espress. prec.: ora, dunque, or dunque, e infine, in somma.
, tostochè, allorchè.

— 3) — Equiv. a  xr (D. d. T. I, 25, tav. 99).
 (S. d'Orbin. 1, 1), egli è discorso, cioè si discorre, si parla, si narra, di due fratelli.
 (D. d. T., l. c.), chiamare, chiamarsi, esser chiamato col nome (di---).

4) — Piacere; essere piacevole, aggradevole; stimare, estimare, apprezzare. ỉqaap estimare; ḫ'ɜ, ḫ-ỉɜ, godere, ral-

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legrarsi, gioire; קר esser caro, prezioso, apprezzato, הוקיר apprezzare.

xer-àb, xert-àb, aggradire al cuore; esser piacevole, grato al cuore, piacere. – Sost.: ciò che piace al cuore, piacere, voluttà (Chab. Mél. III, 270; Burton, Hierogl. 23).

(Z. 1866, 91), secondo il piacere del cuore, cioè: a piacimento, a piacere (di...).

, in modo che sia aggradevole al cuore, che sia gradito, grato a piacimento del cuore, in modo grato, piacevole al cuore.

— 5) — Le forme plurali derivate da come preposizione, significano propriam. cose che riguardano qualcuno, doveri, obbligazioni; poi in generale cose, affari; beni (Masp. Ét. Inscr. Sapi I, 688); il necessario. — I riti (Birch); freq. nella tav. XIX del Coffin of Amamu nelle forme . — Ma anche: ciò che è sotto, inferiore; le cose che sono sotto, dopo, dietro; le cose abbasso, le cose che sono abbasso (Chab.).

(Rit. 125, 63), per riferire le cose che ti riguardano e che sono in me.

(L. Mus. d. Bud. 3), (Chab.) egli fa i tuoi affari. – Brugsch traduce questa frase nel senso dell'all. 4: egli fa ciò che ti piace, ciò che tu desideri o comandi.

— 6) — Equiv. a xr:

(Inscr. Sapi I, 314; Maspero, Rec. de trav. VIII) essi si prosternano innanzi a te.

xer, elevar la voce, discorrere, favellare, parlare, dire, chiamare, appellare, nominare; – chiamarsi, essere chiamato; frequent. costr. con o appresso seguito dall'espress. r-ran o m-ran, col nome... (D. Z. T. I, 99, 25). – Interpretare, indicare, annunziare. — Emetter la voce. — Sost.: voce, parola, discorso, favella, orazione, sentenza, motto, detto. ḫrww (M.), qrwr (Z.), m, vox, sonus, clamor; קרא chiamare, gridare, invocare, predicare, invitare, convocare, nominare, appellare, leggere, esclamare; קול, קול, cald. קל, dire, rumore, suono, grido, voce; גלה, cald. גלא, manifestare, rivelare, svelare, divulgare. – Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 169) dà il vocabolo חַרְטֻמִּים, plur. חַרְטֻמִּים (Dan. 1, 20; 2, 2), costr. חַרְטֻמֵּי (Genesi 41, 8), come la trascrizione di xer-tem, letteralm.: indicatore delle cose occulte, cioè saggio, savio; detto nella Genesi dei sapienti egiziani, ed in Daniel dei Caldei.

...., (Rit. freq.) alla parola di..., alla voce di.... – ma anche parlare, dire, specialm. al passato: (ib. 115, 3) Ra parlava altre.

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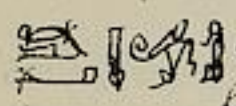
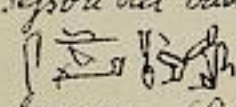
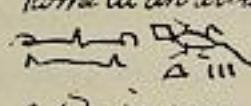
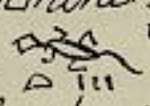
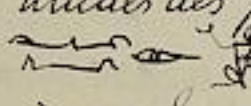
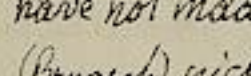
 s'ed xeru (Rit.123,18). dio della voce rimbombante; (Birch) supplier of words; (Pierr.) directeur des paroles, nome di uno dei giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

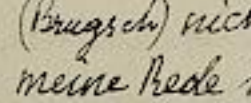
 (ib.125,22), dio che mostra la voce; (Birch) stripper of words; (Pierret) celui qui s'empare des paroles; nome di un altro giudice.

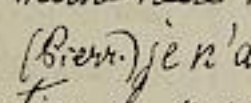
 (ib.125, 25). io non ho moltiplicato le parole al discorso; (Chab.) je n'ai pas multiplié paroles sur paroles; (Stern) non eram multiloquus in sermone.

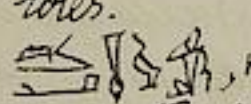
L'espressione  è in Rit. 147,18 un aggettivo che significa verboso, parolaio, multiloquo; — (Pierr.) les multitudes des paroles. (V. anche ib.144, d).

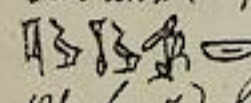
 (ib.125,29) io non ho alzato la voce; (Birch) I have not made length of (loud) words; (Brugsch) nicht habe ich geprahlt (oder meine Rede hoch[laut] gemacht); (Pierr.) je n'ai pas commis d'exagération de paroles.

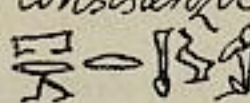
 (ib.144,f), battere, confutare le parole.

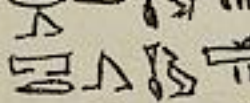
 (ib.144,g), ingrossare la voce, opp magnificare la parola.

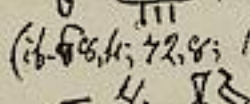
 (ib.147,21) (Brug.) die Stimme erheben; (Birch) exciter of words; (Pierr.) surveillance des paroles.

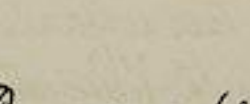
 , mā-xeru, con moltissime varianti. V. al fonetico māxr.

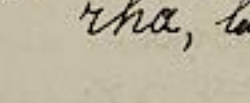
 (ib. 124, 4 e 5), la tua parola è vera contro i tuoi nemici. (V. anche ib.130,30).

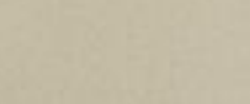
 (ib.126,9), ascoltare la voce della verità, la parola di verità.

 (ib. 140,2), parola di allegrezza; (Birch) a joyful speech; (Pierr.) proférer des acclamations.

 (ib. 145,35), innalzamento della voce. (cfr. del'es a 125,29, V. ad. pre).

 (ib. 146, A), innalzer la voce, elevare od alzar la voce; (Pierr.) prolonger les cris.

 (ib. 147,1), incantesimo della parola (opp. della voce).

 (V. 1882,75). letter.: voce dal cielo, sign. tuono ed è identico a ḫapaḫai (M.), qporḫai (S.) tonitru; — anche equiv. a xa-pe.

, letter. pienezza di parole, sign. discorso, sermone, orazione.

 (R. Abbott), egli pronunziò un secondo discorso.

 (ib.) discorso (opp. affare, cosa) di piccola consistenza.

 (Rit. 055; 123,65)
 (ib. 149,6 i; 123,35)
 (ib. 68,7)
 (ib. 68,4; 72,8; 126,2; 130,25)
per-r-xeru, per-xeru, e molte altre varianti, V. sotto pr.

— 4. xru.

, xer (Elfe), ųsḥ (Z.M., π), myrrha, la mirra.

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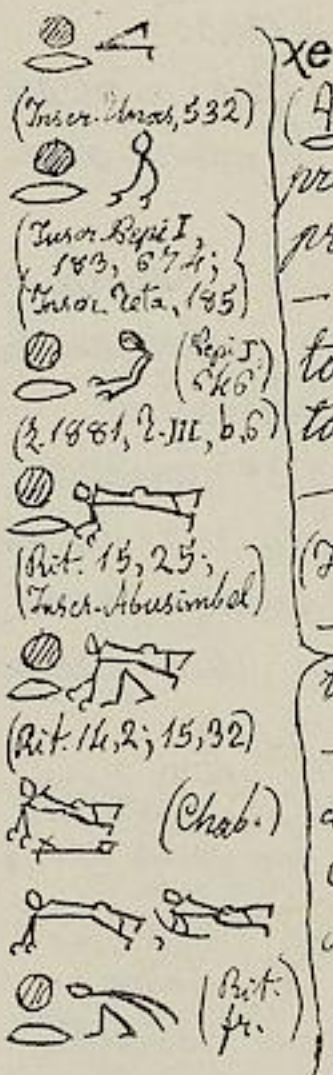
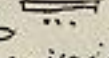
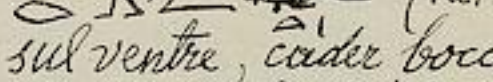
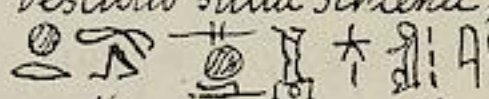
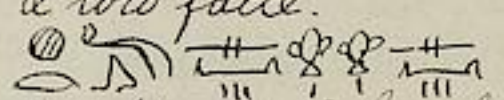

(Inscr. Ibras, 532)
(Inscr. Sepi I, 183, 671; Inscr. Leta, 185)
(Sepi I, 646)
(Z. 1881, 2-III, b.6)
(Rit. 15, 25; Inscr. Abusimbel)
(Rit. 14, 2; 15, 32)
(Chab.)
(Rit. fr.)

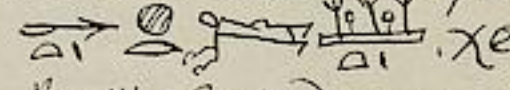
xer, cadere, cadere a terra (
àr. t 2, Inscr. Sepi I, 646), precipitar a terra, cadere precipitosamente.
— Essere atterrato, rovesciato, abbattuto; essere distratto (Rit. fr.).
— Prostrarsi, prosternarsi (Inscr. Sepi I, 314).
— Chabas dà anche il senso attivo: abbattere, atterrare.
— Bost., g.m., Colui che cade, comune designazione del nemico in genere; — nemico caduto; — re nemico (Abusimbel).
Brugsch confr. ugap, ugapi (M.), ugapE (Z.), percutere.

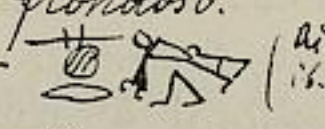
(Rit. 52, 1) cader sul ventre, cader bocconi.

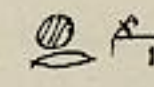

(ib. 64, 21), rovesciato sulla schiena, supino.

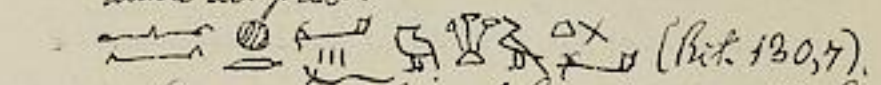

(ib. 99, 4), gli astri cadono atterrati sulle loro facce.

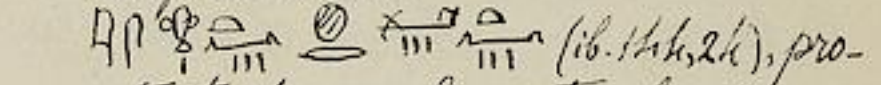

(ib. 134, 7), essi cadono sulle loro facce, cioè bocconi.

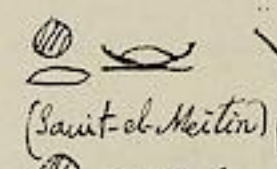
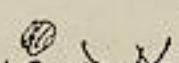

.xe-xer-sa (Z. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), gruppo strano che designa una sorta di arbusto balsamifero ànti della peggior qualità, e che Brugsch assimila all'albero
cioè cespuglioso, fronduoso.

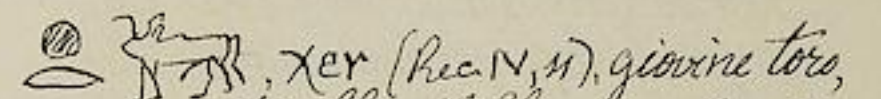

(Rit. 39, 3; ib. 7)
(Tomba Seduànen emàp)
molte altre varianti; s-xer, forme caupat. V. al foret. sxr.

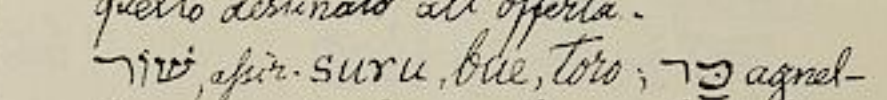

, xer (Rit. 130, 7; 144, 24), forse variante del prec.

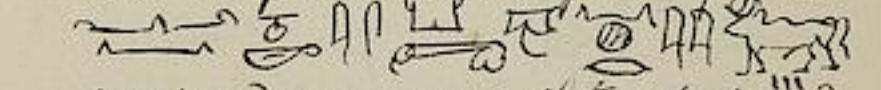

(Rit. 130, 7), egli non cade nel laccio; (Pierr) il n'y a pas de sacrifice de lui à l'état de prisonnier.


(ib. 144, 24), prostrate dunque la vostra faccia; (Pierr.) attention à vous! Inclinez-vous. — (Birch) raise your heads.


(Saint-el-Meïtin)
(Rit. 26, 2)
xer (Brug.) nome di una nave che si usava nelle processioni degli Dèi.
— Il gruppo del Rit. è evidente errore dello scriba invece di 
xd, errore dovuto alla rassomiglianza dei segni ieratici corrispondenti ai geroglifici
e
.


, xer (Rec. IV, 11), giovine toro, torello, vitello; specialmente quello destinato all'offerta.
ישור, afor. suru, bue, toro; כר agnello; זר piccolo animale, piccolo figlio.


(Rit. 105, 5), non sono io il toro dei tori?; (Pierr.) je suis le taureau du bétail de sacrifice.


(ib. 142, 6), diventavano i tori, che erano presso gli dei, suoi giovenchi, sue capre e suoi porci; (Birch) he turned the cows of the gods into his cattle, his goats, his pigs; (Good-

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win) the cattle of the gods were his oxen, his goats, his pigs; (Lefeb.) on fera des sacrifices aux dieux avec ses bœufs, ses gazelles et ses porcs.

, xer, (De Roug.-Rech. 96) equival. al prec., nel senso di animale pel sacrifizio. 2) — (Inscr. Leta 296), Var. di xr, cadere, ecc.

, xer (P. Abbott, freg.), g.m., monumento, mausoleo, tomba, sepolcro; — pietra sepolcrale, camera mortuaria, ipogeo, necropoli, quartiere delle tombe.
Radicalmente identico a חור, חר, חור, חר, caverna, grotta, buca, foro.
Confr. anche כלא prigione, carcere.
, xer n xeni xenà, uno dei freq. giuochi di parole omofone: l'ipogeo dell'interiore del xenà (H.).

, xer (P. Murray), vocabolo affine a xr (H.), signif. propriam.: caduto, decaduto, avvilito, miserabile; — quindi scellerato, malvagio, masnadiero; — nemico, inimicizia; — demone (peq usasp daemon), demoniaco.
— Confr. ערע consumare, mancare, vietare, impedire, reprimere, decadere; קלל scemare, esser vile, avvilito; זקל essere sprezzato, sprezzare, ingiuriare, essere distrutto; קלל maledire, esecrare, bestemmiare.

, xel (Denkm. II, 150, a), Var. di xrl.

, H. al fonetico xar.

} H. idem.

} xer, Varr. delle b.e. di xr e del seg. , sia come preposizione che come verbo.
= / H. il seg. agli esempi dell' all. 1.

} xer, affine con qr (H.), con cui scambiasi frequentissimo.
In opposiz. ad hr (H.), significa sotto (Rit. 128, 7; 152, 9), al di sotto, al basso, ϵϧρηι, νϧρηι (M.), infra. — Anche nel senso relativo: ciò che è sotto, inferiore; le cose abbasso, le cose che sono abbasso; che è sotto, dopo, dietro.
— Con, a disposizione di, riguardo a, a riguardo di.
— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 164) fatto de-, per mancanza di, in difetto di.
— Verbo: essere sotto una cosa, cioè avere, portare, possedere; avente portante (Rit. 163, 7, 13, 14 e 15; 164, 12-14).
(Rit. 17, 26) equiv. a (H. sotto qr.
... (Ib. 17, 27) ha lo stesso signif..

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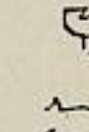
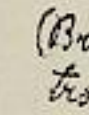
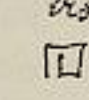
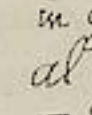
bu-xer, r-bu-xer, letter.: luogo avente..; nel luogo avente.., significa dove, dove è.., là dove ...

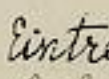
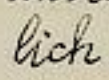

tra, fra, parmi. Questa preposizione si trova frequentemente legata coi sostantivi ewer., giorno,  mese e  anno, formando così i seguenti avverbi di tempo:

ogni giorno, giornalmente, quotidianamente. — (l.l.c.) per ogni giorno, per giorno, al giorno, in ragione del numero dei giorni; onde

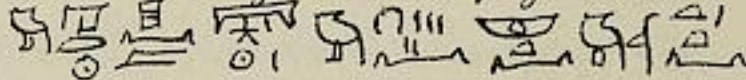
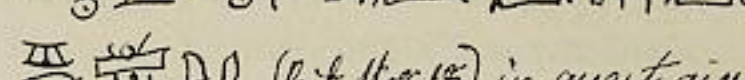
(Ros. l.c.) è tradotto in greco τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας, tre volte al giorno.

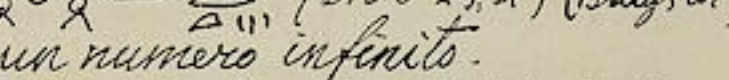


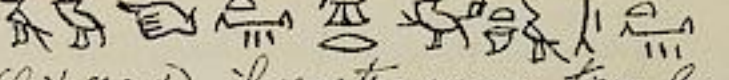
espressione equiv. alla precedente nel senso di: ogni giorno, quotidianamente; (Masp.) nel corso di ogni giorno; (Pleyte) per oggi ed ogni giorno; (Birch) at the end of every day; (Lefeb.) avec le jour de chaque soleil; (Brugsch) beim Eintreffen des Tages jener Sonne, d.i. täglich; (Oscar v. Lemm) täglich; (Pierret-De Rougé) chaque jour.

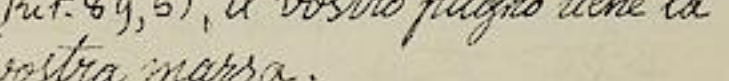


κατ' ἐνιαυτόν (Rosetta), annualmente, ogni anno, per ogni anno.

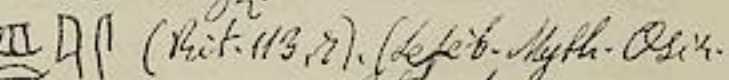
Si notino le seguenti due espressioni:

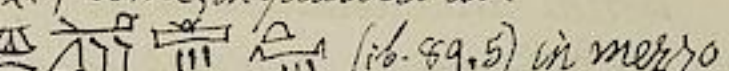
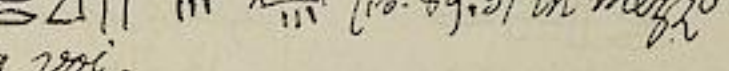


(Rit. 148,15) in questo giorno, in questa notte, in questa panegiria del 15° giorno (del mese), in questo anno, quando che sia; (Birch) when it occurs; (Sivv.) où l'on est.

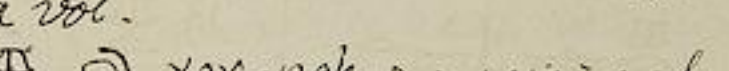

(D.Z.T. 23,4) (Brugsch) un numero infinito.

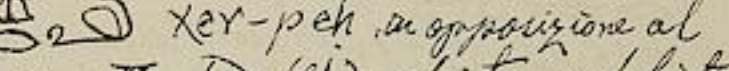
— 
(Rit. 69,5), il vostro pugno tiene la vostra mazza.

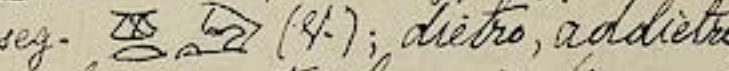
— 
(Rit. 113,7). (Lefeb. Myth. Osir. 21) come, in qualità di.

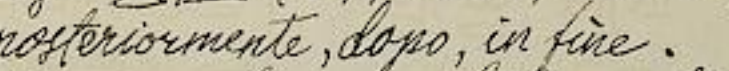

(ib. 69,5) in mezzo a voi.


xer-peḥ, in opposizione al seg.  (ḥ.); dietro, addietro, posteriormente, dopo, in fine.


, a fianco, a lato; — sotto.


(Rit. 145,84 e 85) colla verità, possedente la verità:


(l.c.), la mia bocca proferisce la verità, letter. la mia bocca parla con (opp. possedendo) la verità.


, letter. portante o contenente l'unguento, designa la cassetta o il bossolo dell'unguento (Champ. Mon. 177).

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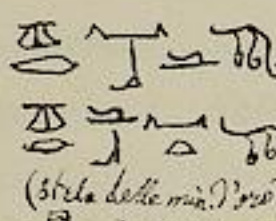
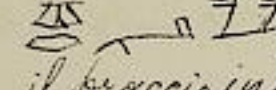
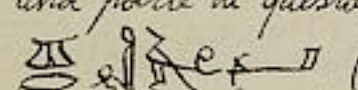
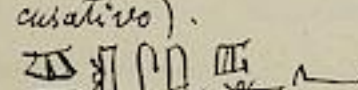

(Stele delle mani d'oro)

letter. portante traccia, equiv. a ḫrbt (4).

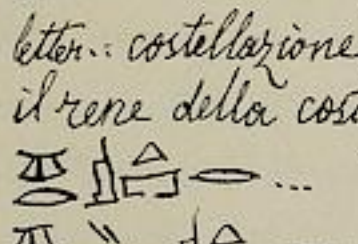
e var. } xer-neter opp. neter-xer, 4. sotto ntr.

 , xer-remen-seḥ, il braccio inferiore di Orione, nome di una parte di questa costellazione.

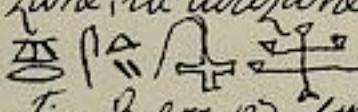
 (Rit. 114,5,7a), sotto la custodia, la protezione di.... (coll'accusativo).

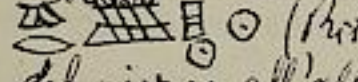
 (ib. 113,43), portare il giudizio di..., sotto il giudizio di... ; (Pierret) être dans la fonction de vérifier....

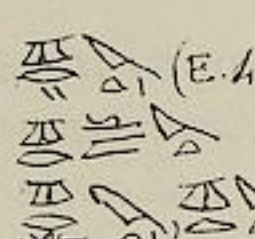
(Goodw., Sur un horoscope, Mél. di Chab., II, 194 e seg.), nome del 22° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno; letter.: costellazione che è sotto (opp. sotto il rene della costellazione) Ser.

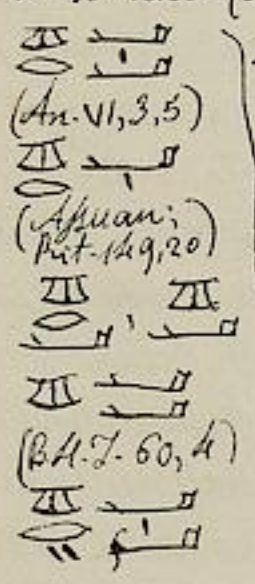

espress. equivalente a (4. p. prec. col. 1°, supra), onde (Stel. Piccolo), dove è il re.

2) – (Brug. Gram. § 275), equiv. a CA-ϩPHI (M.), CA-ϩPE (F.), sub, cioè: sotto gli ordini, il potere, la dominazione, la direzione, la guida, ecc. di.....

 , xer-seti (Stela etiop. Bul. II, 13), letter. portante la fiamma; designa il candelabro, il candeliere.

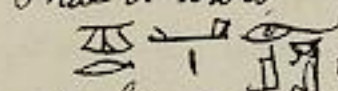
 (Rit. 116,24), col chiaror del giorno, all'alba, all'aurora.

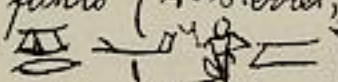

(Golenischeff, Stel. Matter., p. 2 e 3) letter. porta-coltello, opp. sotto il coltello; designa una persona affetta da una speciale malattia della schiena (il vespaio?).

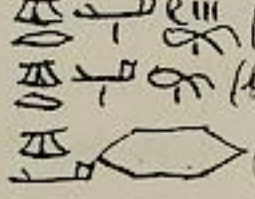

xer-doa, essere attivo di mano, essere operoso, essere un buon lavorante; – prestar servizio manuale, dar mano, aiutare; – essere amanuense, eseguire e terminare ciò che un altro ha scritto in esemplare.

2) – Maneggio, manovra, mano d'opera, aiuto, arte, mestiere, faccenda, negozio, affare. Detto il più sovente dell'attività, dell'esercizio dello scrivere, ma anche del lavoro in generale.

3) – Aiutante, artefice, artigiano, lavorante, esecutore di un affare, manovale, amanuense; – servo. Onde il titolo

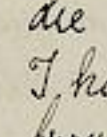
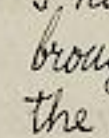
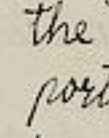
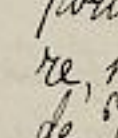
 , servo di Osiride; così chiamavasi il Sam o Sotem, che sotto la direzione del xer-ḥeb (4. qui sotto) eseguiva l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (àp-ro) del defunto (4. Pierret, Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 118).

 (Rit. 149,20), io servo nel seguito di Thot; (Birch) I minister in the service of Thoth; (Pierr-)(mot) ministre du service de Thot.


derivv. dal precedd., significano: strumento ordigno, arnese,

utensile, manubrio, manico. — Ma soprattutto gli stramenti, gli arnesi necessari per scrivere, come penna, calamaio, ecc.; la cassetta di lavoro, la tavoletta dello scriba. Così il Cap. 96 del Rit., dedicato a Thot come dio della scrittura, al quale l'Osiriano implora la buona scrittura ed i suoi stramenti, l'Osiriano dice (col. 2):

io porto la tavolozza, io porto il calamaio e questo scritto di Thot; (Brug.) ich bringe an die Schreibtafel, ich bringe an den Farbennapf (das Tintenfass), das sind die Handwerkzeuge des Thoth; (Birch) I have come with a palette. I have brought a paint-pot. My hands hold the writing of Thoth; (Pierr.) J'apporte la palette, j'apporte l'écritoire, mes mains tiennent les livres de Thot.

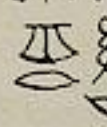
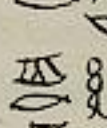
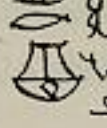
xer-ḥā, in opposiz. a xer-peḥ (V. p. pre.); avanti, innanzi, detto dello spazio e del tempo; anteriormente, prima; nel principio.

(Decreto di Rosetta)

qaṭqH (M-R.) ante, coram.

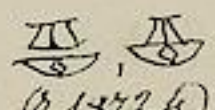
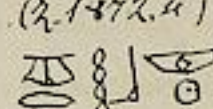
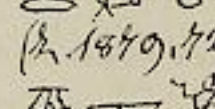
nel principio.

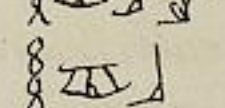
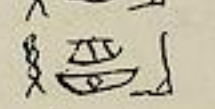
(H. De Rouge', Mél. d'Arch. I, 21, 36; Revill. Rev. égypt. 1883, 2; Masp. al P. di Berl. I, l. 46; Rit. 146, f.) — V. sotto ḥā.

(Rit. 1, 19; 145, 19)

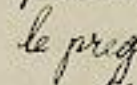
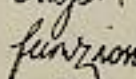
xer-ḥeb, letteralmente il portatore del rotolo di papiro o libro ḥeb. Era un sacerdote

(2. 1472. 4)
(2. 1879, 72)

che funzionava in molte cerimonie religiose, ma era specialmente adatto ai funerali, nei quali egli ordinava agli altri sacerdoti il rito da celebrarsi. Quindi nelle scene funerarie (V. per es. la vignetta che è sopra i primi 14 Capitoli del Rit.) lo si vede sempre rappresentato in atto di leggere le rubriche su un rotolo di papiro che egli tiene in mano spiegato oppure col papiro rotolato in una mano. Egli era il direttore di tutte le cerimonie ed il regolatore di tutte le persone che vi prendevano parte; ed era lui che leggeva e trasmetteva all'altro sacerdote Sem le prescrizioni liturgiche. — È probabilmente era anche lui che recitava le preghiere mentre gli altri compievano i riti, ond'è che Brugsch traduce xer-ḥeb der Sänger, il cantore, il cantante.

In una iscrizione a Medinet-Abu, relativa ad una cerimonia della panegiria di Xem, è detto esplicitamente che il xer-ḥeb in capo () recitava l'inno di Xem. Secondo Chabas, era appunto questo primo xerḥeb o xerḥeb principale il personaggio che recitava in tutte le panegirie. Ciò farebbe supporre che nei funerali funzionasse un xer-ḥeb di ordine inferiore, o che il corpo o la classe dei xerḥeb avesse un capo, come tutte le altre classi, e che questo capo chiamato  funzionasse solamente nelle panegirie. — Del resto Maspero asserisce (Trans. 1880, 30) che ognuno che recitasse una preghiera, mentre altri compieva un servizio di religione, diventava

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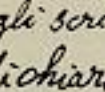
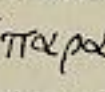
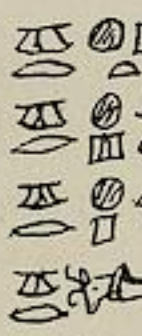
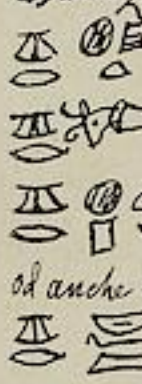
durante quest'azione un xer-ḥeb.

— Anche certe divinità portano il titolo di xer-ḥeb. Esso è il titolo ordinario del Dio Imhotep; Horo ha lo stesso titolo nel Rit. 165,19; e Anubi allo stesso Cap., l. 31.

— Alcuni Egittologi hanno assimilato il xer-ḥeb al ierogrammate; Brugsch lo assimila al Colchita, χολχύτης, χολχυτης degli scrittori greci. — Revillout (Z. 1879, 85) dichiara insussistente questa assimilazione e traduce invece xer-ḥeb paraschiste (παρασχύστης) oppure tarikeute (ταριχεύτης), e dice che nelle ultime epoche si chiamava così il sacerdote di infima classe, il cui ufficio era di aprire il corpo dei cadaveri per imbalsamarli. Noi però non dividiamo questa opinione del Revillout, essendo essa in contraddizione con quanto risulta da tutte le pitture ed iscrizioni egizie. — Del resto lo stesso Diodoro di Sicilia dice che il xer-ḥeb o grammate presiedeva solamente alle operazioni di mummificazione, ed era quegli che circoscriveva, con un disegno sul fianco sinistro del cadavere steso per terra, l'incisione che era poi praticata da un altro individuo (chiamato appunto per questo παραστάτης), il quale dovea poi fuggirsene in fretta per evitare gli improperii, le imprecazioni e le pietre degli assistenti che l'aveano in orrore.

 , xer-ḥotep, letter. portatore di pace o avente pace; significa giusto, probo; in oppos. a  , xer-xeben-t, letteralm. portator di infamia opp. avente infamia; significa ingiusto, empio; in oppos. al prec.

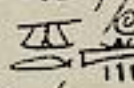
 letter. sotto il rene, è una preposiz. che significa dietro, dopo. Questa preposizione entra nel nome delle seguenti costellazioni.

 (Rit. 89,6), b.e

 (Mel. di Chab. II, 294; Lepsius, Beq. Chron., p. 69). χαρχνουμις, ἡραχνουμε oppure χαρχνουμις della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 3° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista; letter. che è sotto il rene della costellazione Henem.

 ed anche semplicemente

— 2) — (P. di Berl. I, l. 67) avverbio: certo, certamente, di certo, in verità.

3) — Sost.: mantenimento, sussistenza, nutrimento, alimento, cibo; sussidio, soccorso di qualsiasi sorta; il necessario, l'occorrente; frequentemente nelle forme plurali:  , , , ecc. — Onde , somministrare, procurare la sussistenza, ecc.

 (Dict. géo. 1372) s-ur-xer, aumentare il nutrimento.

— V. xr.

4) — Ciò che arriva, viene, giunge, avviene, accade, ecc. casualmente, fortuitamente; — caso fortuito, eventualità, incidente, accidente, avventura, avvenimento, caso. — Tutto ciò che accade a qualcuno, o che riguarda lui, la sua industria, i suoi affari o le sue

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azioni; e quindi anche ciò che gli appartiene. — (Pierr. al Dictionn. VI, 118, 98, traduce il plur. [hieroglyphs] le conseguenze). Confr. קרה accadere, avvenire; קֶרֶה caso, accidente, avvenimento.

Quindi le espressioni m-xr, m-xrt, n-xr, date all'all. 1, si possono anche tradurre: al giungere (di ogni giorno, di ogni anno, ecc.). — V. la traduzione di Birch all'es. del Rit. 146, 18, dato qui sopra (p. 246, col. 2).

5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xr, aggettivo e relativo, plur. [hieroglyphs]; — anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs], all. 4 (P. H. T. 3, 22).

6) — (Chab.; Masp. Z. 1883, 69) Dovere, obbligazione, corvée; — cosa, affare, azione.

7) — (Inscr. Unas, 214) [hieroglyphs] è variante di [hieroglyphs] xr, i testicoli.

[hieroglyphs], xer-u, Maspero (Z. 1883, 69) dà questo gruppo come derivato dal prec., all. 6, e traduce: Vaisseaux corvéables.

[hieroglyphs] (Deps. Asht. Zeit. Z. 31; Mar. Abyd. pl. 37, 6); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Leti, 185; Pepi I, 662); [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 180) } xer (duale [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 183), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 674), plur. (s. f., col. Vat. [hieroglyphs]) (Rit. 90, 4 e 5)], testicolo, i testicoli. Confr. זַכְרִין reni, arnioni.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 35); [hieroglyphs] (P. T. II, 31, 12) } xer, s. f., equiv. a [hieroglyphs] xr, all. 3: mantenimento, sussistenza, nutrimento, nutrizione, sostentamento, alimento, cibo, vitto. — Il necessario. — Sussidio, soccorso di qualunque specie.

ḫpe, ḫpH (M.) ft, qpe, qpH (f., M., TE), cibus, alimentum. — כרה preparare il cibo, mangiare, fare un convito; אכל mangiare, divorare, nutrirsi, אָכְלָה, אֹכֶל, cibo, alimento; כלכל, זנ־ל, כול, nutrire, mantenere, alimentare; זָנָה, cost. זַנַּת, focaccia.

[hieroglyphs], xer o forse piuttosto xer-xepd, (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] xr).

[hieroglyphs], xer (Dend.), portare, avere; v. [hieroglyphs] xr, all. 1, verbo.

[hieroglyphs] } xer, var. di [hieroglyphs] xr, all. 1 e 4. — Stern (Z. 1873, 76) traduce alba, aurora, spuntar del giorno; onde [hieroglyphs] (Stern) all'alba di ogni giorno, allo spuntar di ogni giorno (v. [hieroglyphs], p. 246, col. 1).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 138, 3 e 4), probabilmente errore invece di [hieroglyphs] gr.

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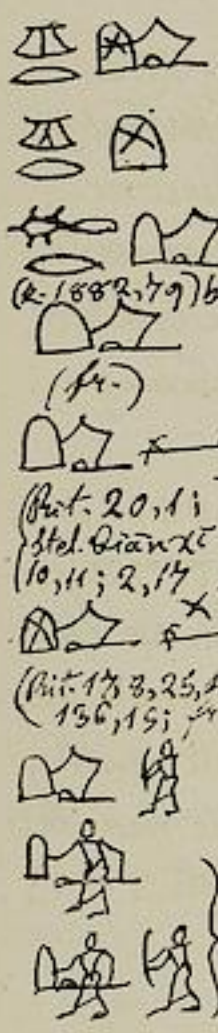

xer [Maspero (Z 1883,69) da tutti questi gruppi, eccettuati i tre primi (che per conseguenza egli considera come composti di due vocaboli), come omofoni e sinonimi di ȧḥ oppure ȧḥ a, (K.). Noi però conserviamo la lettura xr, generalmente adottata]:

1) – Combattere, pugnare, lottare, guerreggiare, fare la guerra, battersi. — Disputare, litigare, insultarsi, provocarsi a vicenda, bisticciarsi, altercare, contendere, questionare. — Rimproverare, rinfacciare.

— Ed i sost. corrisp.: lotta, agone, combattimento, guerra, battaglia, disputa, contesa, questione, litigio, controversia, alterco, ecc.

2) – Spingere, urtare, pestare, acciaccare, forare, cozzare, corneggiare; rompere, rovinare, schiacciare, distruggere, soggiogare, trafiggere, ferire.

— Equiv. a sau (K.) (Z. 1868, 107).

— כּוֹר atterrare, ferire; כָּלָה distruggere, esterminare; עוֹרֵר provocare, eccitare, incitar (lite); provocare, instigare, attizzare, contendere, muover guerra, onde מְעוֹרֶרֶת contesa, questione, lite, guerra, conflitto. — χερ, ḫερ, perdere, vastare, exterere; ḫελḫελ transfigere, cornu petere, jugulare, mactare; χορ exprobrare. — חָלַל, חָלָל, trafiggere, ferire, piagare.

— xer r..., combattere contro...

di una o più parti di alcuni giorni dell'anno (4. sotto hrw; P. Sall. IV; Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, Nota).
Pare che in questo senso si debba tradurre l'espressione del Rit., 136, 15: , che sembra significhi: guai a te! guai a te!, cioè: guardati! guardati!, oppure: ti è sommamente nefasto, oppure: ti è severamente proibito.

, xer, combattente, guerriero, lottatore, valoroso, bravo, bellicoso, virile, maschio, , , .
(2. 1372, 31)
— Ma anche in cattivo senso: litigante, rifoso, beccaliti, attaccabrighe, colui che cerca querele.
— Il collettivo (2. 1569, 24), le truppe bellicose, la milizia bellicosa; milizia, truppa, soldatesca, esercito, armata.
2) — Equiv. al seg.:

, xer, esser maschio, virile, maschile; virilità; in opposizione a femmina, femminile.

, xer (Stela Pianchi, face., 12), le armi offensive, le armi di guerra, di combattimento; - gli arnesi di guerra.
— Freccia, saetta, strale, dardo, lancia (D. H. I. 4, 36).
arma; , plur. strumenti di guerra.
; (Sall. II, 7, 1), l'armaiuolo, gli armaiuoli.
} (De Rougé Recherch., 91, 10) ispettore dell'armeria, dell'arsenale.
(V. anche sotto XT, all. 3)

} xer, nome di una località mistica, letter.: la città del combattimento.
(Rit. 125, 15)
(ib. 17, 89)
(ib. 42, 7), Signore di Xer, e il dio Mentu, il dio della guerra, assimilato a Marte.
(ib. 146, 34), signori di Xer sono chiamati gli spiriti eletti.

} xera, Harr. di xr, all. 1, 2 e 4.
(Medin. Hab.)
(Denkm. III, 13)
(Brug. Dict.)

} xera, V. xr.
(Sall. II, 4, 9)
(D. H. I. I, 4, 36)

} xera (P. Ebers 47, 11; 97, 10; 2. 1881, 36) nome di un grosso pesce; letter.: pesce foratore; - forse il pesce spada?

} xerau, V. xr.
(Rit. 17, 7)
(ib. 1, 1)
(2. 1672, 31) un fanciullo maschio,

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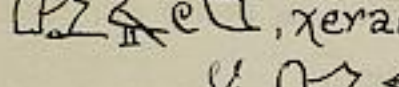
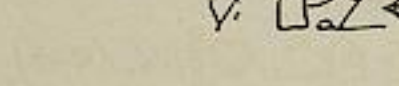
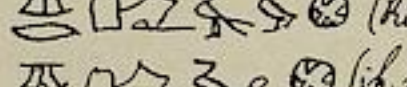
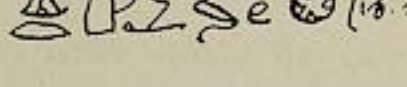
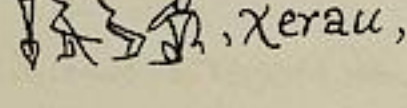
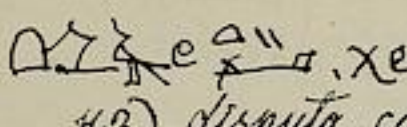
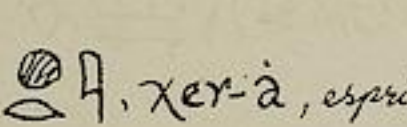
ragazzo, garzone, giovane: (Brugsch, Z. 1873, 123) männliches Kind; (Ebers, Z. 1882, 53) kleines (Mensch-)Kind, Jüngling. — È detto però anche di persone di sesso femminile.
ḫɛλuнpi, ḫɛλuıpi, ɑɛpuнλi, ɑpuнpɛ, ɑɛpuıpi, juvenis, adolescens (m. et f.).

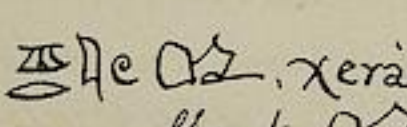
 , xerau (An. IV, 17, 2).
V.  xr.

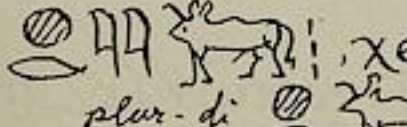
 (Rit. 146, 34) } xerau, v.
 (ib. 149, 62) } xr.

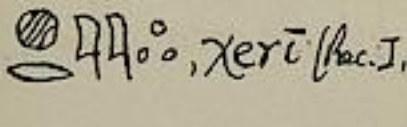
 , xerau, v. xr.

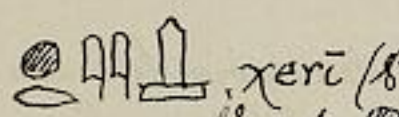
 , xerau-ti (D'Orbin. 10, 10; 11, 2), disputa, contesa (a 11, 2 coll'art. plur.). V. xr.

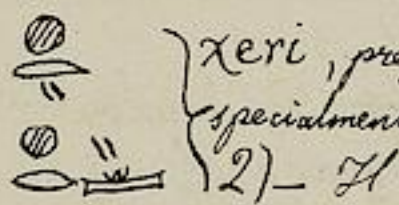
 , xer-à, esprime la congiunzione e.

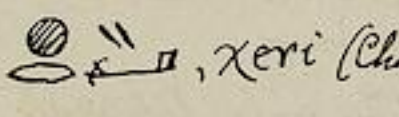
 , xerau (Boug. Chrest. 110), plur. di xr.

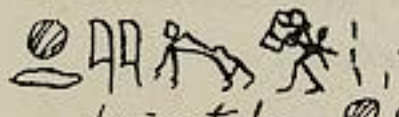
 , xerū-u (Rit. 105, 5; 112, 6), plur. di xr (ubi exempl.).

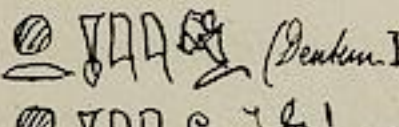
 , xerī (Pap. I, 15, 9), V. xr.

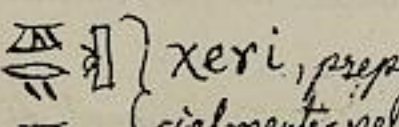
 , xerī (P. Rhind, 8, 11), Var. di xr.

 xeri, preposiz. equiv. a xr, specialmente col senso relativo sing.. 2) — Il 1°, nel sarcofago di Rexmara a Londra, si trova fra i titoli della dea Nephthy, e Birch (Z. 1877, 32) lo ritiene sinonimo di ḫn-t, regina, maestà, reggente (V. all'art. l'osservazione di Birch, dopo la spiegazione dell'espr.).

 , xeri (Chab.) offrire, presentare

 , xerī-u (Rit. 17, 53 e 65), derivato da xr; significa: i caduti, i condannati, i dannati, i precipitati, i capovolti; (De Rougé e Pleyte) i maledetti.
Confr. il seg.

 (Denkm. II, 136, 4) } xerī, derivato da xr, significa propr. il maledetto.
 (P. de Berl. I, l. 5 4); plur.
— (Mosp.) nemico battuto, percosso.
— Confr. il prec..
— Il 1° anche equiv. a xr.

 xeri, prepos. equiv. a xr, specialmente nel senso relativo: che sotto,

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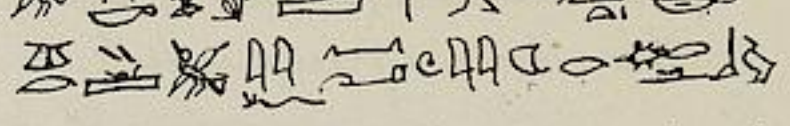
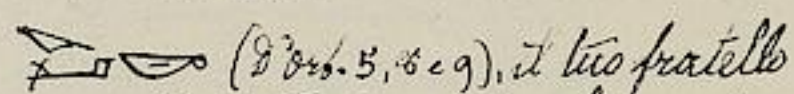
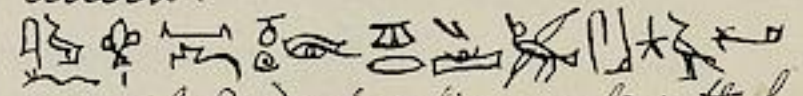
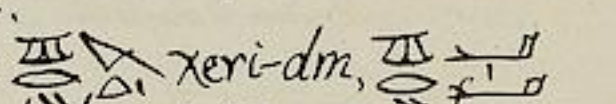
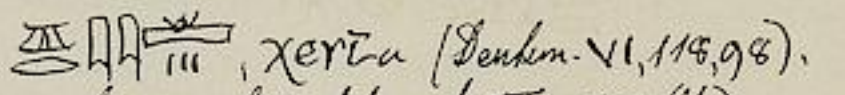
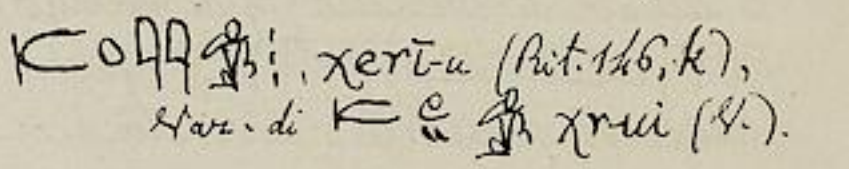
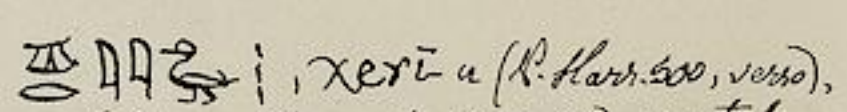
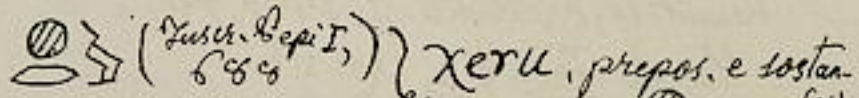
che con, ecc--, col nome al singolare.
– Non freq. anche prepos. in senso assoluto:



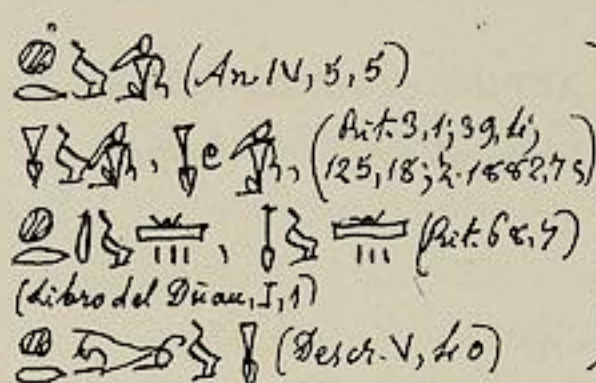
(Peas. 5,6 e 9), il tuo fratello maggiore sta innanzi a te con (oppure tenente) il suo coltello per uccider ti.

(ib. 6,1), ed egli guardò sotto la porta.
V. anche 
xeri-dm,
xeri-dōd, sotto xr.

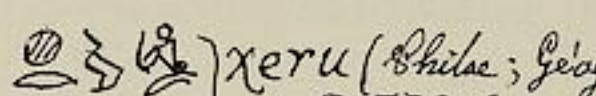
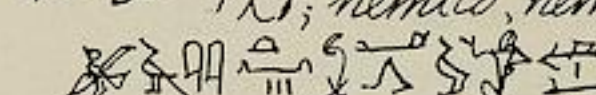
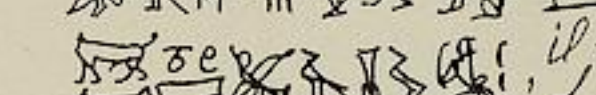

, xerī-u (Denkm. VI, 116, 9 e), forma plur. del sost. xr (V.).
– (Pierr., Ét. I, 13) le conseguenze.

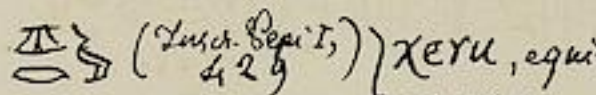
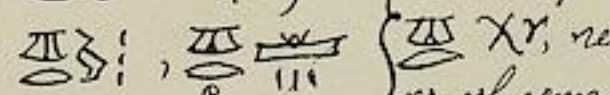

, xerī-u (Rit. 116, k), var. di xrw (V.).

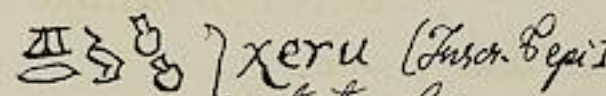

, xerī-u (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Maspero, Tour. As. 1883, 33) captifs; deriv. da o xr, oppure da ḏr ?

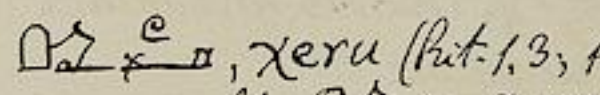

(Inscr. Sebek I, 66 e) xeru, prepos. e sostantivo equiv. a xr (V.).
(fr.)
, relativamente a noi, quanto a noi, perciò che ci riguarda.
– V. il suddetto , all. 5.

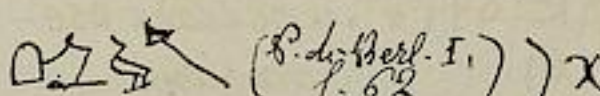
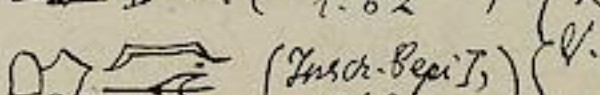

(An. IV, 5, 5)
, e , (Rit. 3, 1; 39, 4; 125, 18; 2. Mem. 2, 7 s)
, (Rit. 6 c, 7)
(Libro del Duat, I, 1)
(Descr. V, 40)
} xeru, V. di xr; V. ibidem gli esempi.


} xeru (Philae; Geog. III, N. 288), V. xrī e xr; nemico, nemici.


, il vostro abbandonar me solo in mezzo ai nemici.


(Inscr. Sebek I, 429)
,
} xeru, equiv. alla prep. xr, nel senso relativo col nome al plurale; che sono sotto, che sono dietro, ecc---
 , m-xeru, tra, fra, parmi.
V. sotto il suddetto xr.


} xeru (Inscr. Sebek I, 183, 674), i testicoli.
V. xr.


, xeru (Rit. 1, 3; 157, 2), V. xr.


(P. di Berl. I, p. 62)

(Inscr. Sebek I, 342)
} xeru, V. xr.

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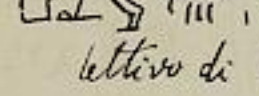
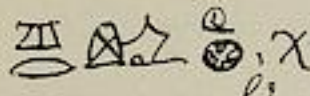
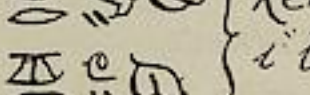
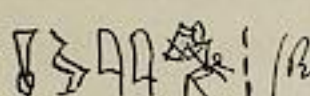
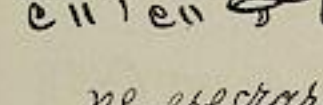
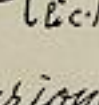
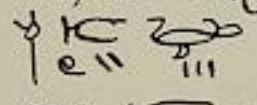
 , xeru (coll'art.), nome collettivo di xr (v. ib. ex.).

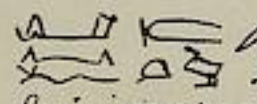
 , xeru (Rit. 149, 63), v. xr.

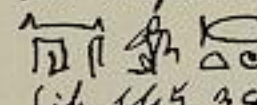
 , xer-ui, duale di xr (v.), i testicoli.

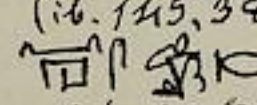
 (Rit. 60, 2; 95, 1, 2) xerui (Geogr. III, 1. 286; Rec. 28, 9, 7 e 15). v. xru.

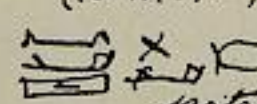
 (v. 1870, 125) xerui, sostant. equiv. a  xr; voce, parola, grido, ecc. — (Brugsch) imprecazione, maledizione, esecrazione; onde

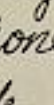
 emettere imprecazioni, gettar maledizioni (Brug.).

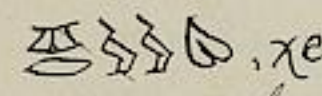
 (Rit. 125, 41), è data a lui imprecazione.

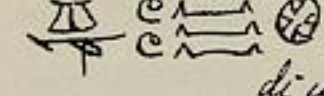
 (ib. 145, 38) suscitar parole o maledizioni,

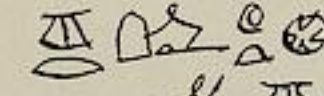
 (ib. 146, k) eccitare esecrazione

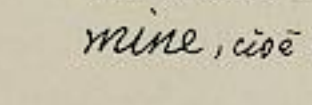
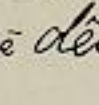
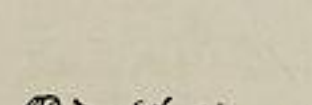
 (ib. 162, 2), potente di voce.

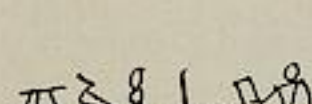
— Il segno  ha anche il valore fonetico ps, ma con valore ideografico diverso da quello dato in questo articolo. V. il fonetico psui le interpretazioni date da altri egittologi alle voci e frasi precedenti.

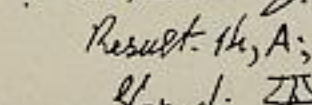
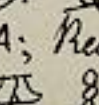
 , xeruu (Rit. 17, 26), plur. di xr.

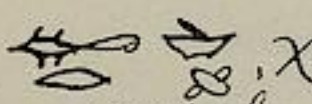
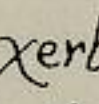
 , xeruu (Rit. 125, 17) nome di una località.

 , xer-ut (Rit. 1, 18), v. xr.

 , xeru-ti (Denkm. III, 146), equiv. a  xr, specialmente nel senso dell'all. h; virilità, esser maschio, ecc.  (l. c.), divinità maschie e divinità femmine, cioè dèi e dee.

 , xeru-tu, Var. di .

 , xeru-hebt (Dümich. Result. 14, A; Recueil 2. 1880, 70), Var. di  xr-hb.

 , xerb, (Brug.) Var. di  xab, (v. ib. il copto corrisp.).

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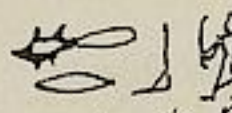
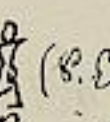
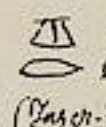
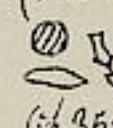

(P. Ebers) xereb (secondo la lettura di Brugsch), Stern (E) legge  xtb (V.).


(Inscr. Sepi I, 339)

(ib. 358, 613)

(Rit. 130, 4)

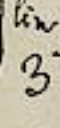
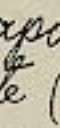
(ib. 24, 4; e 4)
(2. 1664, 76)

(2. 1883, 131)

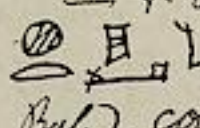
xerp, significato fondamentale: esser il primo, star sulla cima, avere il primo posto, sorpassare, superare; fare qualche cosa prima, per il primo: primeggiare, primer, précéder, devancer, aller devant, prévenir. — Porre avanti, mettere al dinanzi.

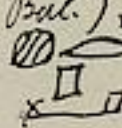
— Comandare (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 156, all'Inscr. Sepi I, 358; — Pierr. al Rit.).

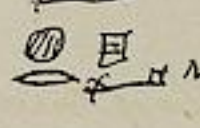
2) — Primo, sommità, cima, primo grado, superiorità, supremazia, preeminenza, primato, priorità, precedenza, primizia (onde il senso dell'altro n. 7).

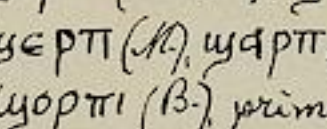
3) — Equiv. ad  ḥ.ā, all. 3; primo, capo, principe, padrone, comandante (di una corporazione di operai, di marinai, ecc.) — In D. E. T. si trova il segno  nel senso di padrone come qualificazione o designazione di Dio.

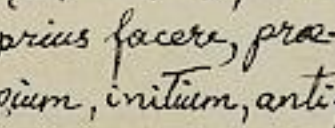
— V. anche al fonetico sxm.

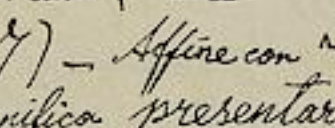

(2ª Stela di Thotmes III, Bul.), capo dei lavori.

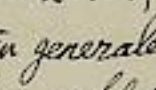
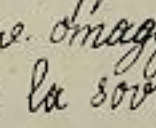

(2. 1864, 76), principe dell'Oriente (?).

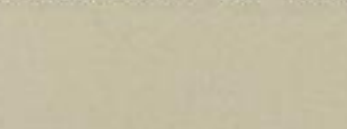

(Rit. 86, 3), comandante della barca Uiz, titolo di Horo, ed anche di Rā (ib. 102, 1).


(ib. 130, 12) principe del cielo.


(2. 1883, 131; Piehl, Rec. de trav. II, 4, 5, 29)


Rec. de trav. II, 128

xerp-serq, titolo di un funzionario addetto alla necropoli tebana; il qual funzionario è rappresentato nell'atto di portare lo strumento  verso la figura di un defunto. — E Piehl ritiene che l'azione così rappresentata possa esprimersi con  aprire la gola.


(Sarc. Padupep, Vienna), titoli finora indeterminati dello scriba Padupep.

— 4) — (Elfa) La prima acqua dell'inondazione condotta in .

5) — (Mar., Abyd.; Masp., Etud., 53) I servi o prigionieri consacrati come primizie.

6) — La mattina, il mattino.

— ϣορπ (S. M. B.), ϣωρπ (M.), ϣρ̄π (F.), ϣερπ (M.), ϣαρπ, ϣαρπ̄, ϣαρεπ (B.), ϣορπι (B.) primum esse, praevenire, prius facere, prae-...; primus, principium, initium, antiquitas; tempus matutinum, mane.

— 7) — Affine con xnp (V.), significa presentare, porgere una primizia (Rit. 125, 5), offerta di primizia; — e in generale: offrire (Rit. 113, 6), presentare; offerta (Inscr. Sepi I, 339). — Rendere omaggio, sottomettersi, riconoscere la sovranità.

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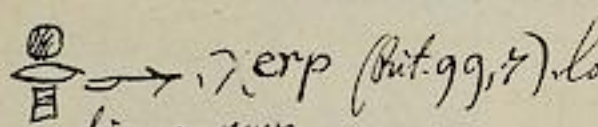
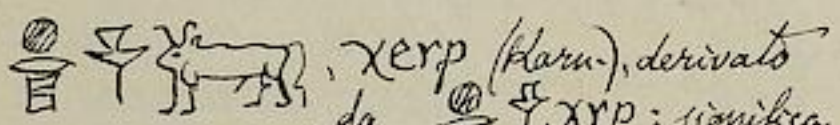
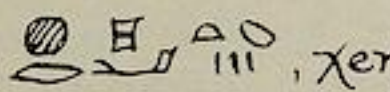
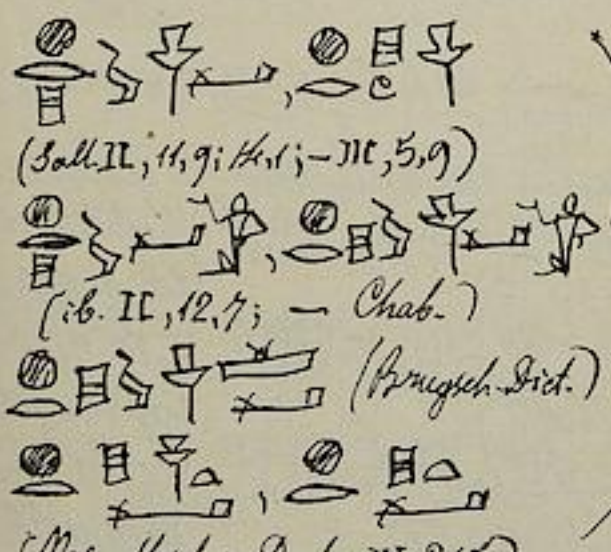
8) — (Brugsch) Impadronirsi di, prender possesso di ... ; (Birch) to receive, to steer, to show.

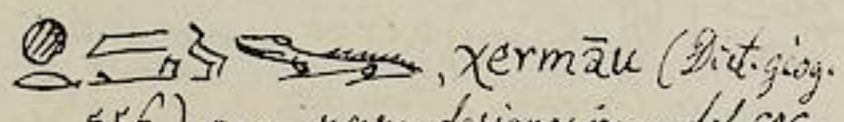
xerp, b.e. (D. 27,67,4; 93,26; 98,1), equiv. al prec., all. 3; padrone, come designazione di Dio.

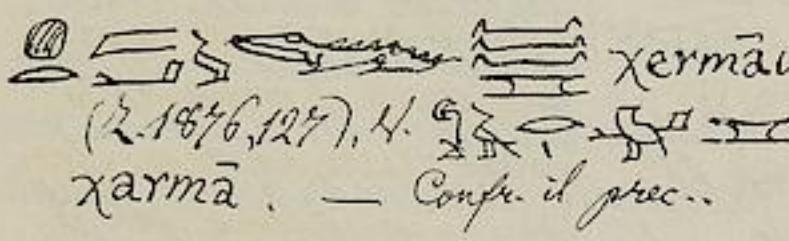

, xerp (Birch. 99,7). lo sperone di una nave. (Birch) the rudder, (Brugsch) la pompa.

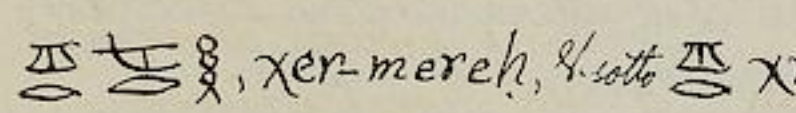

, xerp (Brugsch), derivato da , xrp; significa giovenco di olocausto, come sacrifizio di primizia.

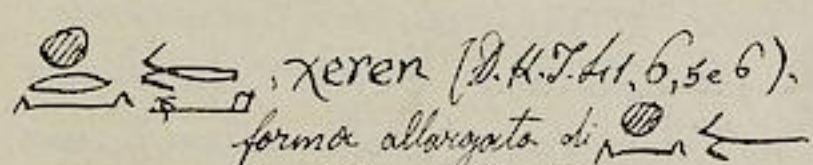

, xerpā-t-u (Mar., Abyd. I, 51, 30), (Masp.) gli antenati.

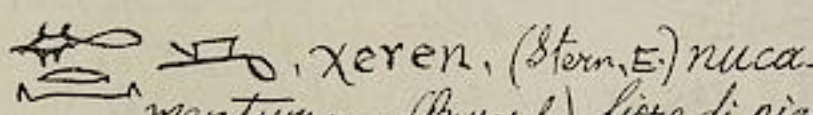

xerpu, xerp-t, v. xrp; verbo, nome di agente, e nome astratto. (Bull. II, 11, 9; Hyr.; — III, 5, 9) (ib. II, 12, 7; — Chab.) (Brugsch. Dict.) (Mar. Abyd.; — Denkm. III, 215)

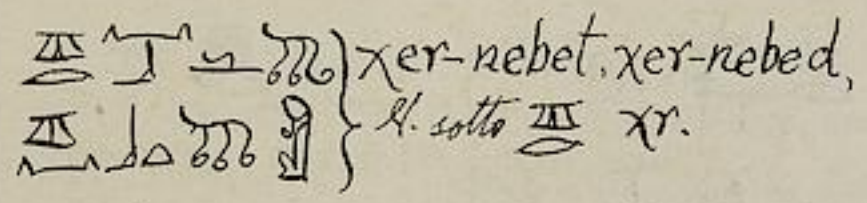

, xermāu (Dict. giog. 556), g.m., rara designazione del coccodrillo. — letter. che sta presso le acque. — v. il seg..

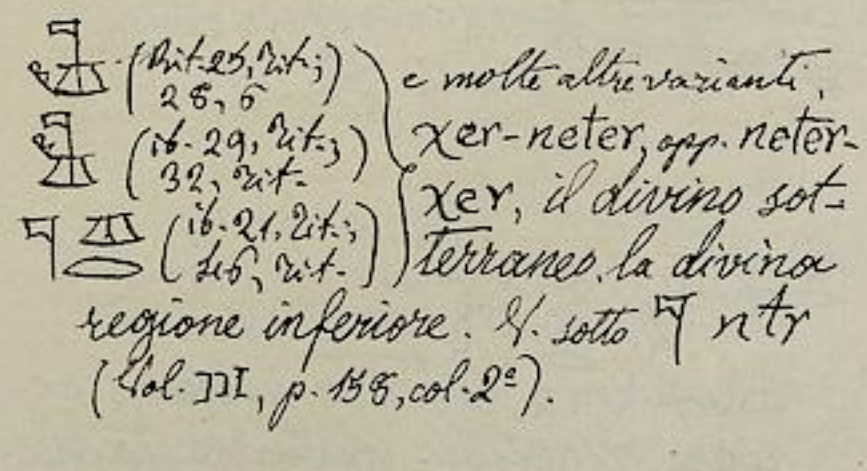

xermāu (P. 1876, 127), v. xarmā. — Confr. il prec..

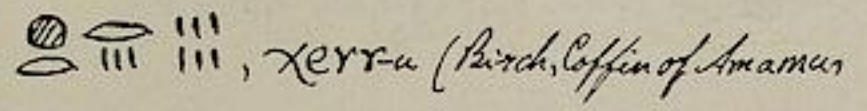

, xer-mereh, v. sotto xr.


, xeren (P. H. T. 41, 6, 5 e 6). forma allungata di , xn, con lo stesso significato.


, xeren, (Stern. E.) nucamentum; — (Brugsch) fiore di pianta fruttifera.


xer-nebet, xer-nebed, v. sotto xr.


(Rit. 25, 2it.; 26, 6) (ib. 29, 2it.; 32, 2it.) (ib. 21, 2it.; 26, 2it.) e molte altre varianti, xer-neter, spp. neter-xer, il divino sotterraneo, la divina regione inferiore. v. sotto xntr (Lol. III, p. 156, col. 2°).


, xerr-u (Birch, Coffin of Amamu

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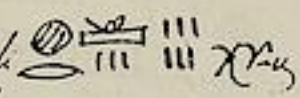
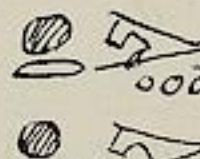
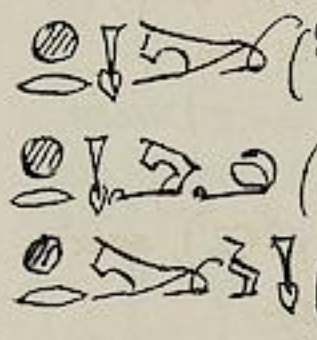
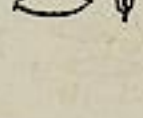
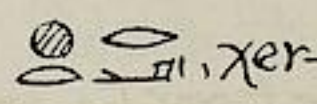
XIX, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20) invece di  xr-ty che Birch traduce i riti.

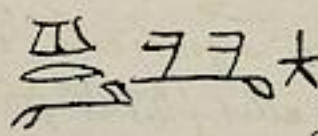

xerer opp. xerel, sabbia, ghiaia, arena, rena, ciottolo, selce. — Sabbia incolta, terreno non dissodato, non fabbricato, terreno sabbioso, pianura, deserto; corrisp al χοχλαξ dei Greci ed all'arena dei Latini. — Selciato, ciottolato.
Confr. חיר rena, arena, sabbia, ghiaia, sabbione; חרץ (arabo-ebr.) esser sassoso. — Berugsch confr. ϧελλοτ, ϧελλωοτ (M., †), ψαφαγξ, vallis, vadum, torrens.

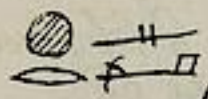
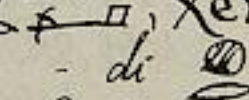

(Inscr. Bibl. I, 778)

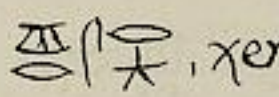
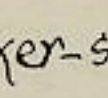
(ib. 779)

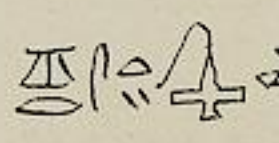
(Descr. V, 40)
xerel, xerru, varianti antiquate di  xr.

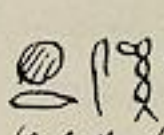
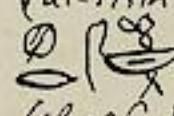
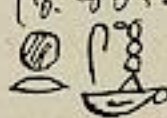
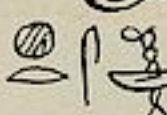
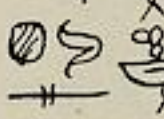
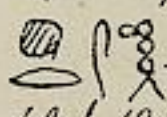
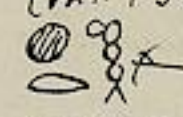
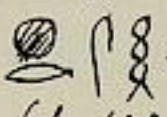
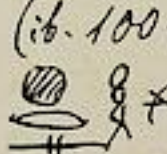
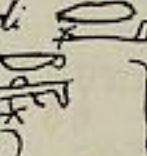
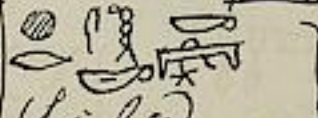
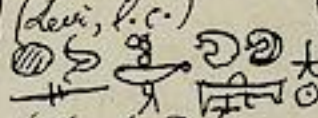
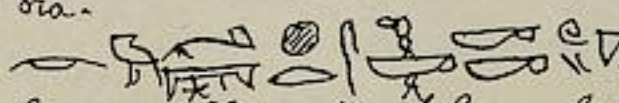
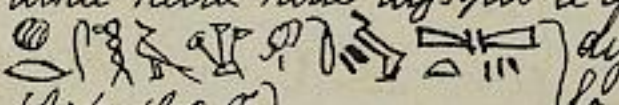
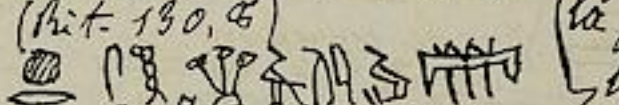
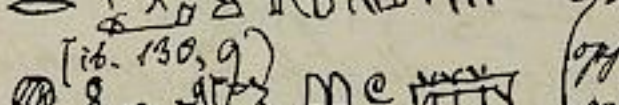
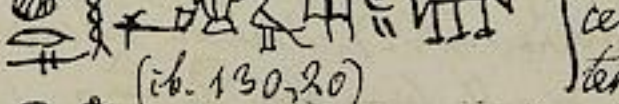

, xer-r-ā, v. sotto xr.

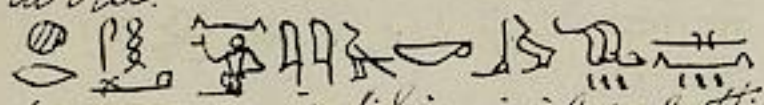

, xer-remen-seh, v. sotto xr.

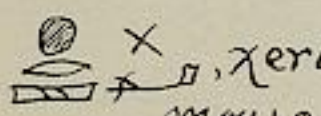

, xers (Descr. V, 40), variante di  xrsk.
— Confr. נרש, ישׁר, espellere, scacciare, rigettare, distrarre, tagliare.


, xer-ser, v. sotto  xr.

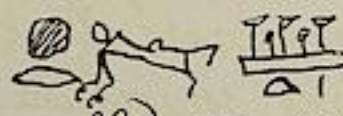

, xer-seti, v. ibid..

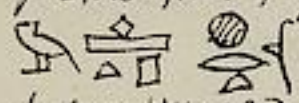

(Rit. 17, 14; 126, 5)

(ib. 86, 5)

(Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera)


b. e. (Bend.)

(Rit. 135, 2)

(Var.)

(ib. 100, 1)

(ib. 130, 20)
xersek (opp. xer-sek), dissipare (le tenebre, l'oscurità, l'umidità), abbattere (i mali, i cattivi); aprire, liberare (una strada, un passaggio, ecc.). — Ed in generale: far cadere a terra, disperdere, dissipare, sparpagliare, sgominare, strappar via, smembrare, staccare, sciogliere, disfare, distruggere, annientare.
Sinonimo di  dr.

(Levi, l. c.)

(Bendera)
letter. che sgomenta, che dissipa le tenebre, designa la 2ª ora del giorno e la divinità tutelare di questa ora.

, la luna nella notte dissipa le tenebre.

(Rit. 130, 6)

(ib. 130, 9)

(ib. 130, 20)
dissipare la pioggia, le nubi, opp. la procella, la tempesta.

(ib. 129, 1), aprire, liberare

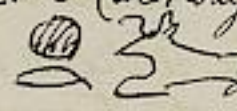
la via.

(id. 123, 1c2), io dissipai i loro tutti.

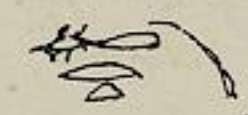
 , xeres', riunire in fascio, in mazzo, in fardello; — onde

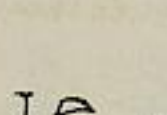
(D. H. J.; D. H. J. 13. A, 15; B, 14) (Bul. Resto di Thotmes) } xeres', derivato dal prec.; fascio, mazzo, fardello; — legame, legatura; — mucchio, massa.

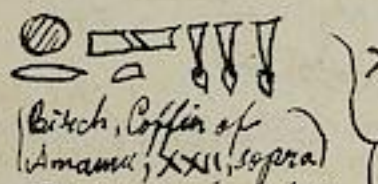
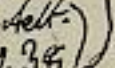
 , xer-s'a (Rec. IV, 58, 22), una specie di incenso di qualità inferiore, tratto da un albero dello stesso nome.

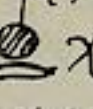
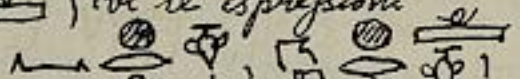
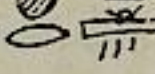
3) — (Bon. 46, D; L. 1865, 7e seg.; Trésor. Bepi I, 106, 107) equiv. a

(Bepi l. c.) (Masper., Rec. de trav. VII, 162), presentando ciò che appartiene a ciascuna stagione.

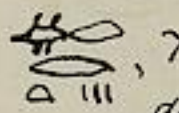
, xer-t (De Roug., Rech. 96), cf.  xr.

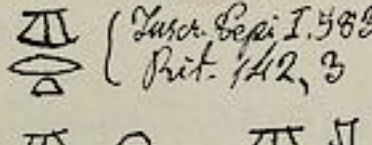
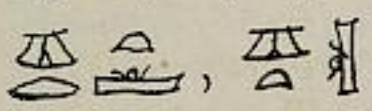
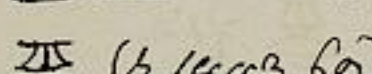
 , xert, var. di xrd, detto però dei vegetali, quindi: rampollo, rimessiticcio di una giovane pianta.
(E.) fibra arboris?.

 , xer-t-u (Rit. 17, 31; 145, 72), plur. di xr, parola, voce, ecc.


(Birch, Coffin of Amamu; XXII, sopra) (Legr. delt. text. 10, 36) } xeres-t, derivato da xrs' (4.): fascio di frecce, turcasso, faretra. — Frecce. Confr.  armatura.

xer-t (L. 1667, 5), sostantivo equival. a  xr, all. 4, Si veggano ivi le espressioni  .
2) — Equiv. allo stesso , preposiz. (all. 1), avverbio (all. 2), ed anche nel senso dell'all. n. 5, nella forma plur.  , (4.).

 , xer-t-u (Dict. géo. 1362), equiv. alle forme plur. seg.


(Zasc. Bepi I. 583; Rit. 142, 3)

(L. 1668 3, 69)

(Rit. 148, 16)
(Golen., Conte égypt., 7)
} xer-t, xer-t-u, equival. a xr in tutti i suoi significati (4.). — all. 1 (L. 1873, 76; Bepi l. c.); — all. 2 (P. d. Berl. I, 2, 44); — all. 3 e 6 (ib.; Goodwin, L. 1872, 22).
— Le forme plurali significano (Chab.): le cose abbasso, le cose che sono sotto, che sono abbasso, les choses d'en bas.

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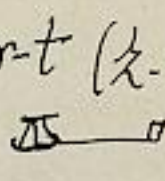
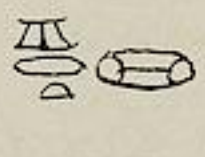
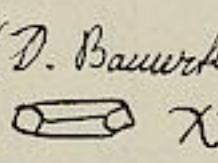
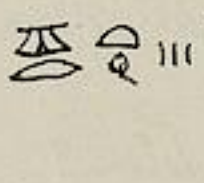
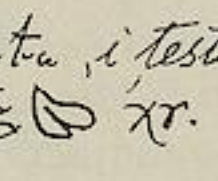
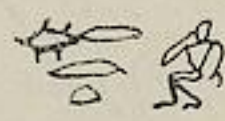
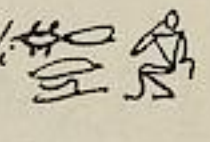
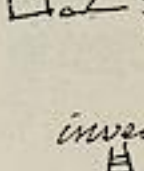
2)— Affine con xr, all. 4, significa desiderio, desio, brama, voglia (Golen. l.c.; D. K. T. 3,22).

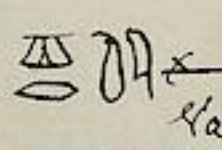
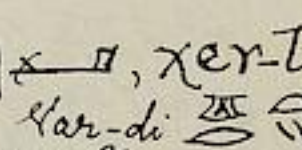
xer-t (z. 1873,46),
v.  xr.

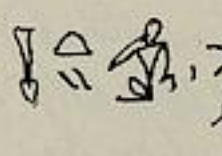
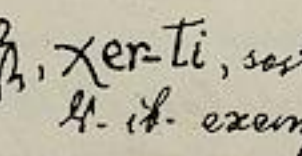
 , xer-t (D. Baumgk. 14),
v.  xr.

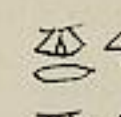
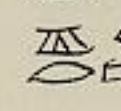
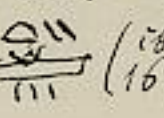
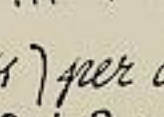
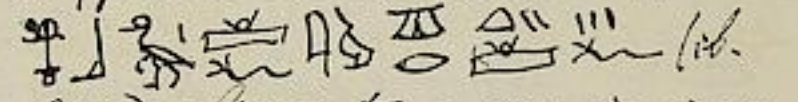
 , xer-tu, i testicoli.
v.  xr.

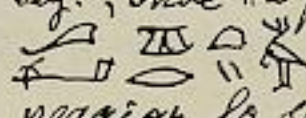
 , xrot (Edfu), var. di  xrd.

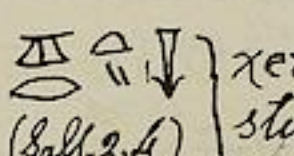
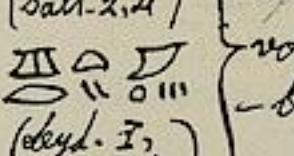
 , xer-t (Nav. M. d'Bl., II), nave da guerra, galea; invece dell'espressione più antica .

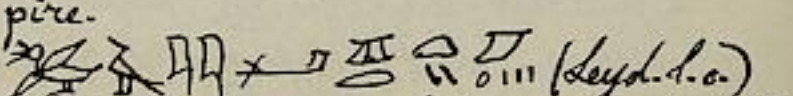
 , xer-tà (E, 3074, Louvre), var. di  xr-ti, lo scarpellino.
2)— Equiv. a xr-ti lo scalpello, ecc.

 , xer-ti, sost. equiv. a  xr, 4. ist. exempl.

 (Rit. 6k, 11)
 (ib. 161,10) } xer-ti-u, sost. equiv. a  xrt.
 .... (Rit. 64, 4) per ciò che concerne.....
 (ib. 161,10) egli penetra a suo piacimento.

xer-ti, scarpellino, scultore, scultore in pietre, lapidario, incisore. — (Chab. e Goodw.) muratore.
 neter-xerti, v. sotto ntr.
e molte varianti
2)— L'ultimo gruppo è anche equiv. al seg.; onde la frase  , condurre, maneggiar lo scalpello, lavorar di scalpello. — E quindi anche lavoratore di scalpello, cioè lo stesso senso dell'all. 1. (Leyd., I, 348, 10).
— (Confr. חָרַשׁ, חָרָשׁ, artefice, meccanico, lavoratore).

 (Sall. 2, 4) } xer-ti, scalpello, scarpello, stile di cui uno si serve per lavorare i metalli ed i marmi; — bulino, cesello, stilo per incidere le scritture.
 (Leyd. I, 348, 10)

חָרַת, חָרַט, incidere, scolpire, intagliare; חֶרֶט scarpello, stile; חָרָשׁ scolpire.
 (Leyd. l.c.) ha lo stesso senso verbale e nominale della

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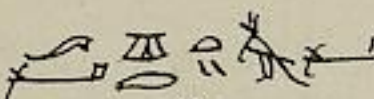
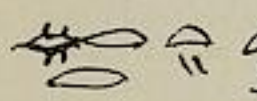
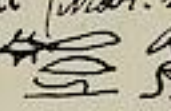
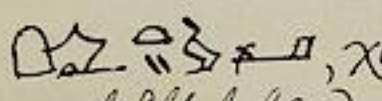
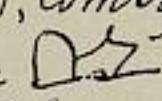
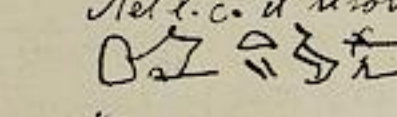
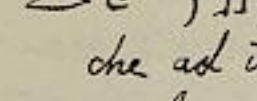
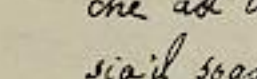
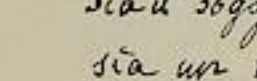
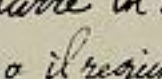
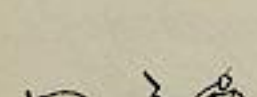
espr.  citato al vocab. prec. all. 2.

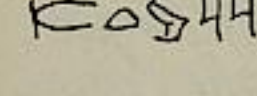
 , xerti (Mar. Dend., Sala V), var. di  xrd.

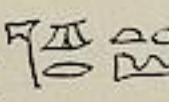
 , xertiu (Tomb. d'Ahmès ad El-kab, l. 28), combattente, guerriero. — Equiv. a  xr. Nel l. c. il titolo onorifico  guerriero del re.

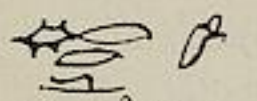
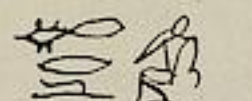
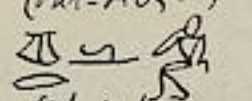
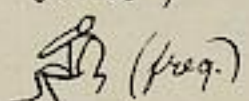
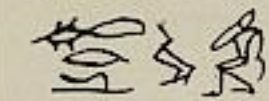
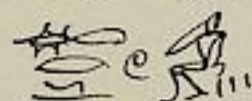
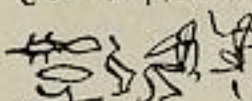
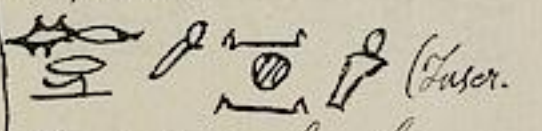
xer-tu, var. delle preposizioni e xr.
— Secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 51), questa particella serve anche ad introdurre in modo enfatico sia il soggetto o il regime di un verbo, sia un membro di un periodo o di frase. — Ed equivale in valore all'incirca al nostro segno «—».

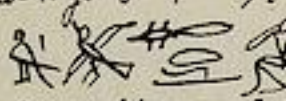
 (Rit. 125, 11)
 (ib. 145, 38)
 (ib. 162, 2) } xer-tu, xer-tuu, v.  xrui.

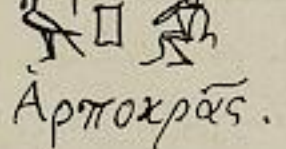
 , xertu (Rit. 90, 4), i testicoli, v. xr.

 xer-tt (Rit. 1, 2 t.; 42, 2 t.; 84, 7; e fr. il 10), la regione inferiore.

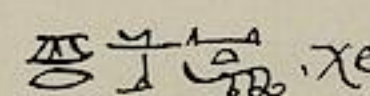
Freq. nel gruppo  e varr. neter-xer, v. sotto ntr.

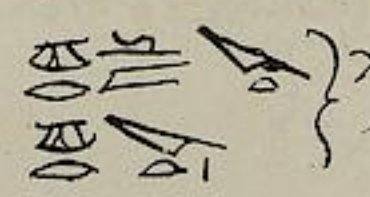
 (Mus. Sept. I, 42 b, 57 b)
 (Rit. 40, 3)
 (El-kab)
 (freq.)

 (Sall. II, 14, 3)
 (Chab. Voy. 61)
xrod, xrodu, bambino, fanciullo, infans; — giovane, giovine, garzone. — Esser fanciullo, esser giovane. — Al plur.: i giovani, la gioventù.
ḫpot, ḫpoti, xpot (M.), enqpot, filii, liberi, nati.
 (Euser. Sep. I, 128), bambino ancora alla mammella, letter.: bambino e lattante.




Ἀρποχρᾶς.
hor-p-xrod, Horo il fanciullo, il giovane; trascritto dai Greci Ἁρποχράτης.

, xrod (Z. de Rouge; Edfu, 66, xx), b.-e., equivalente a xrt.

 , xer-debent, v. sotto xr.

 xer-dem, v. sotto xr.

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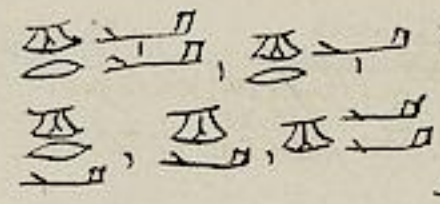
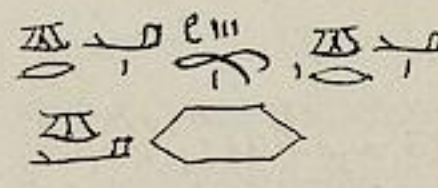
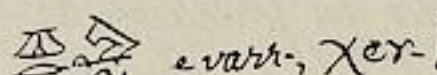
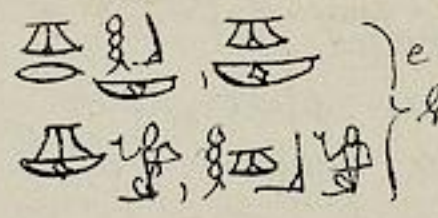
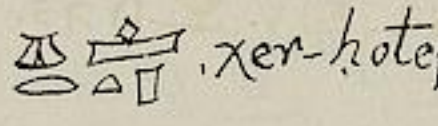
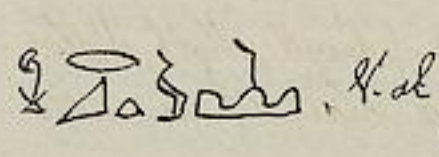

xer-dod, V. sotto xr.

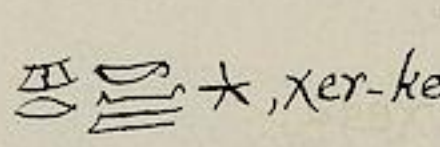

xer-dod, V. ibidem.

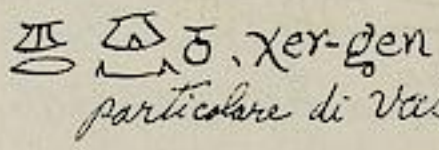

e varr., xer-ḥā, V. ibidem

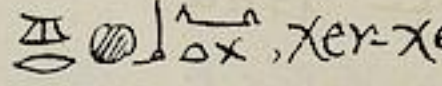

e molte varianti, xer-ḥeb, V. sotto xr.

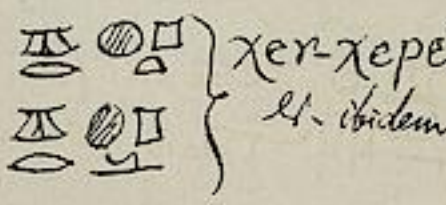

, xer-ḥotep, V. ibid.

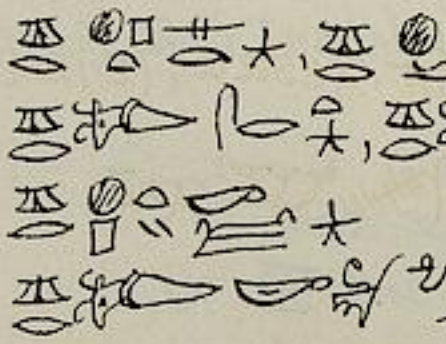

, V. al fonetico xarqtu.

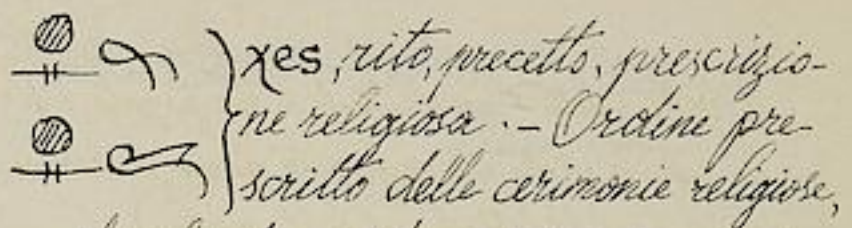

, xer-kenem, V. sotto xr.

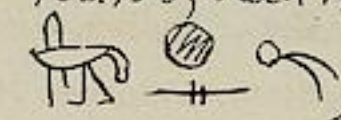

, xer-ḳen (Hier. I, 19, 8), specie particolare di vaso.

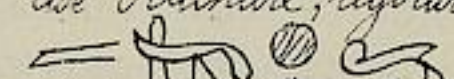

, xer-xeben-t, V. sotto xr.

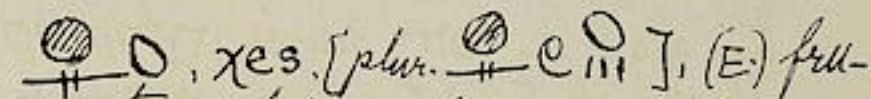

xer-xepet, xer-xeped, V. ibidem

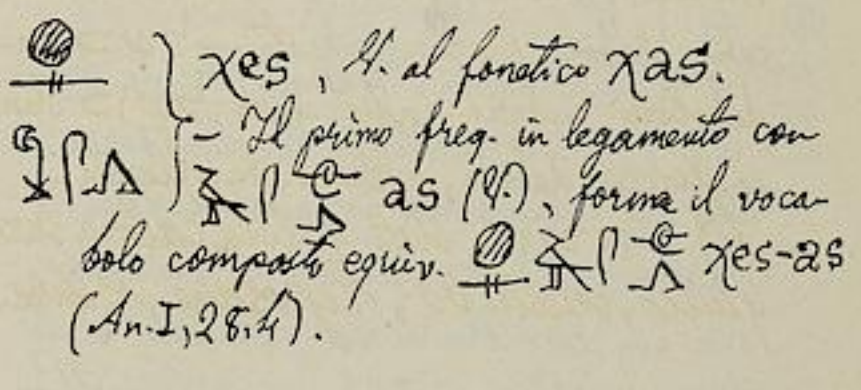

V. ibidem.

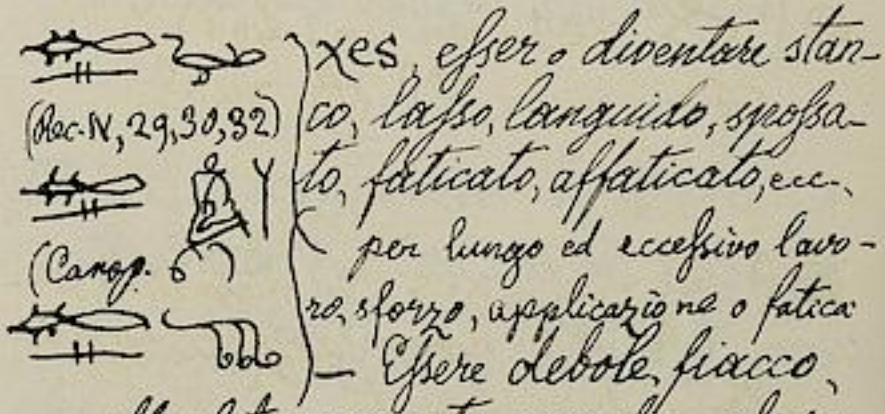

xes, rito, precetto, prescrizione religiosa. — Ordine prescritto delle cerimonie religiose, il qual ordine si doveva rigorosamente seguire nel culto degli Dêi e dei Morti (D. K. I, 106; Rec. IV, 46).


sem xes (D. l. c.; e freq.), condurre il rito, cioè ordinare, regolare le cerimonie.


(Rec. I, a), secondo la legge, secondo la prescrizione del rito.


, xes. [plur. e]. (E.) fructus arboris quaedam.


xes, V. al fonetico xas. — Il primo freq. in legamento con as (V.), forma il vocabolo composto equiv. xes-as (An. I, 28, 4).


xes, esser o diventare stanco, lasso, languido, spossato, faticato, affaticato, ecc., per lungo ed eccessivo lavoro, sforzo, applicazione o fatica. — Essere debole, fiacco, affralito, snervato, oppresso; essere senza forze; perdere le forze, smarrire i sensi, svenire; — svenuto, senza forze.
2) — Il debole, lo stanco, il misero, il miserabile, l'infelice; lo spregievole,

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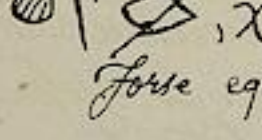
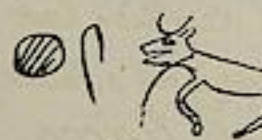
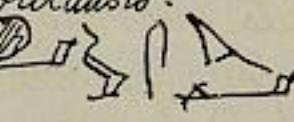
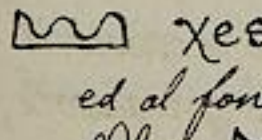
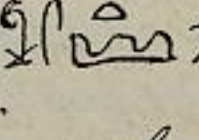
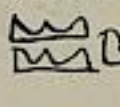
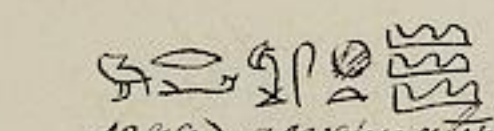
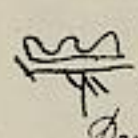
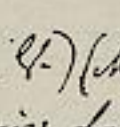
il vile; detto frequentemente di un popolo o di un nemico vinto e soggiogato, misero, meschino, oppresso (Stel. Huban, l. 4; Canop. 6).
3) — T. sost. corrisp.: fatica, stanchezza, languidezza, languore, sfossatezza, fiacchezza, lassitudine, snervamento, oppressione; — svenimento; — viltà, vigliaccheria; — miseria, infelicità, ecc.
ḫici, ḫoci (M.), qice, qace, qoce (T.), qici (M, B.), laborare, operam dare, eniti, conari, defatigari, pati, fatigare, cruciare, vexari. — lassum, fatigatum esse. — תוס dolersi, (רוּוֹד) קשׁה abbietto, vile, tribolato, infelice; קוץ essere in angoscia, in angustia. — שׁוּלח תוס debilitare, fiaccarsi, prostrare, abbattere, vincere; debole, fiacco, sfossato. — כושׁל indebolirsi, cadere, infiacchire; כושׁל stanco, fiacco, debole, infermo, vacillante. — ḫ) — ששׁת, star quieto, calmo, tranquillo, inattivo; riposare, oziare.

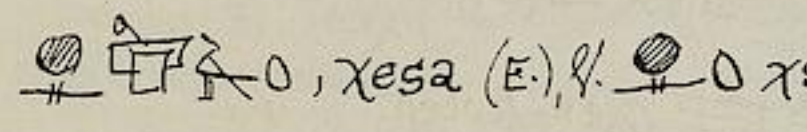
 , xes (Inscr. Sepp. I, 161), ? Forse equiv. a xus?

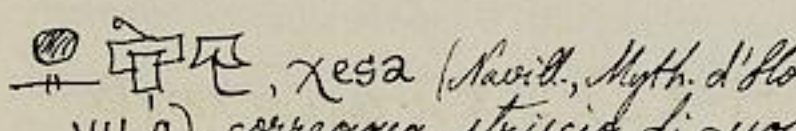
 , xes (Tav. Teta 144), svenare, sgozzare la vittima di un olocausto.
Var. di  xus.

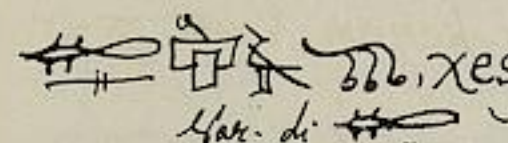
 xes (?), v.  xas-t, ed al fonetico st.
Plur.  , onde

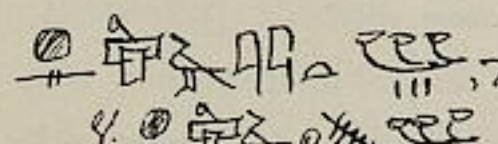
 (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 1288) governatore della provincia straniera.

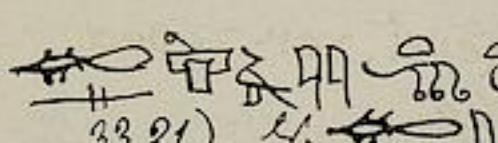
 , xes (opp. xas, opp. ḫu?, v.) (Mar. Dend. IV, 79; Z. 1879, 17 e 18), deriv. dal prec., designa il dio dei forestieri, degli stranieri. — Il dio del nòmo rappresentato dallo stesso geroglifico (v.  xs-t).

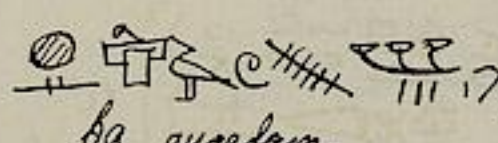
 , xesa (E.), v. xs.

 , xesa (Naville, Myth. d'Horus VII, 9), correggia, striscia di cuoio.

 , xesa,
Var. di xs.

 , xesa-īt-u (E),
v. xsau.

 , xesa-īt-t (E. 33, 21), v. xsīt.

 , xesau, (E.) herba quaedam.
— v. xsī.

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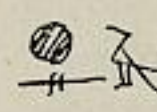
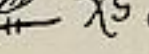
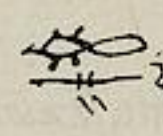
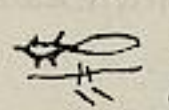
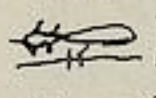
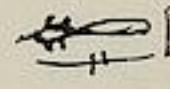
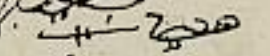
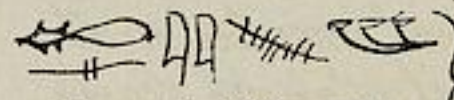
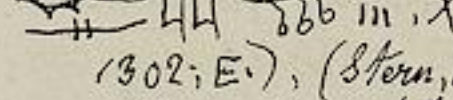
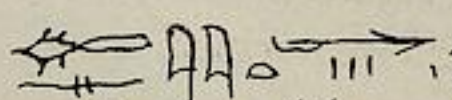
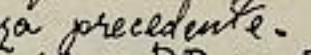
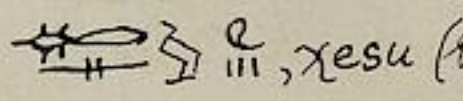
 , xesas (An. I, 28, 4).
V. xs e  xas.

 (fr.)
 (Philae)
 (Rec. I, 30, 21)

} xesi, v.  ; xs, specialm. come aggett. corrisp. all'all. 1, e quindi anche nel senso dell'all. 2.

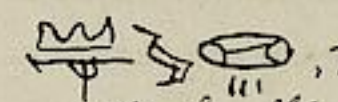

xesī, (E.) nomen herbae medicinalis. — È una pianta spinosa (confr.); forse il biancospino? — Forse deriv. da xs, all. 4; equiv. od affine ai due seg.

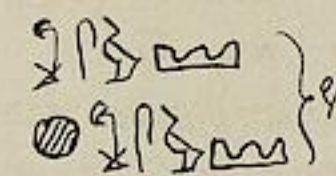
 , xes-īt (Rit. geo. 1015, 1302; E.), (Stern, E.) resina quaedam. — (Brugsch) prestab. deriv. da xs, all. 4, designa una pianta calmante, sonnifera, e la parte narcotica di essa: forse la pianta od il seme di papavero; l'oppio. — Confr. il prec.

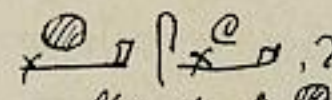
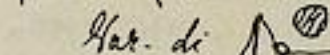
 , xes-īt (Diox., Flot. 2), nome della pianta che produce il frutto o la sostanza precedente. — V. anche  xsī.

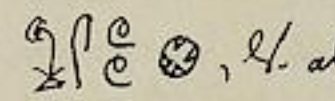
 , xesu (B. Kahun, 2. 1673, 83;

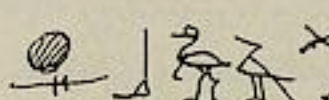
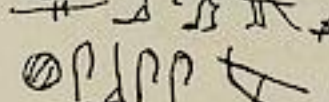
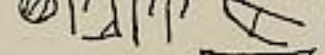
2xf. I, 15), la palpebra inferiore o le palpebre inferiori; la parte dell'occhio che si copriva coll'unguento mstm.

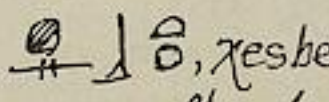
 , xesu, opp. xasu? opp. ḫu? V. agli ultimi foneticì.

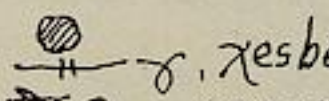
 } V. al fonetico xasu.

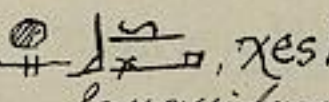
 , xesu (o forse piuttosto xusu), Var. di  xus (V.), erigere, costruire, ecc.--.

 , V. al fon. xasuu.


 (Mast. Cepi I, 337)
} xesba, xesbses, Var. di  xbs.

 , xesbet (Harr. I, 21, 4), Var. di xsbd.

 , xesbet, deriv. dal prec.; abito azzurro, tinto coll'indaco.

 , xesbed (Rit. 54, 3), splender languidamente; avere un luccicore fiacco, languido (Confr. il seg.);

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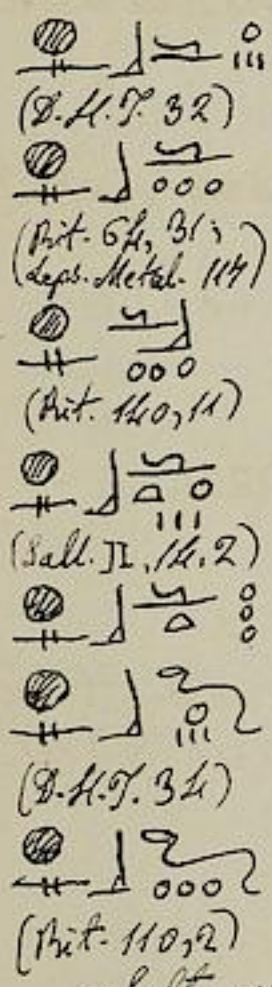
– Sost.: luccicore; (Pièrr.) éclat.


(D.-H.T. 32)

(Brit. 64, 31; Leps. Metal. 114)

(Brit. 110, 11)

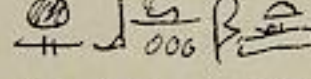
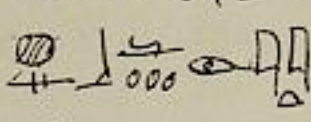
(Sall. II, 14, 2)

(D.-H.T. 34)

(Brit. 110, 2)

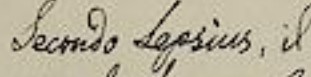
xesbed, xesbed-t, xesbez, g.f., deriv. dal prec.: una pietra preziosa di colore azzurro, venata d'oro, di un languido luccicore, pressochè sempre menzionata insieme alla pietra māfex, dopo l'oro e l'argento.

(Leps.) il σάπφειρος, κύανος, sapphirus (cyanus), caeruleum; il lapislazzuli, l'azzurro oltremare, l'ossido bleu di rame. – Gli smalti azzurri ed il colore azzurro che se ne fabbricava, smalto a base di cobalto, azzurro di cobalto; – oppure smalto a base di rame, solfato azzurro di rame.

I testi parlano di due specie di xesbed:  , xesbed-mā-t, e il  , xesbed-ār-it.

Secondo Lepsius, il xesbed-mā-t, il vero xesbed, era la pietra preziosa azzurra, il lapislazzuli o lo zaffiro; invece il xesbed-ār-it, il xesbed artefatto o artificiale, era il κύανος κυτὸς ὁ πεπυρωμένος, il κύανος Αἰγύπτιος, la pietra azzurra fusa o bruciata, l'azzurro di cobalto o di rame, lo smalto azzurro.

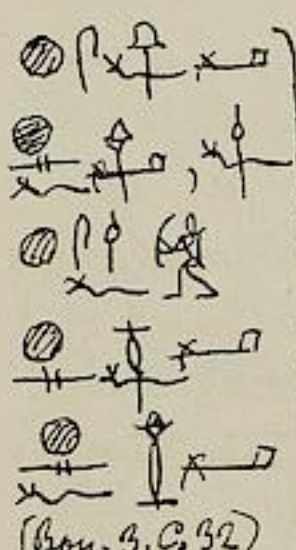
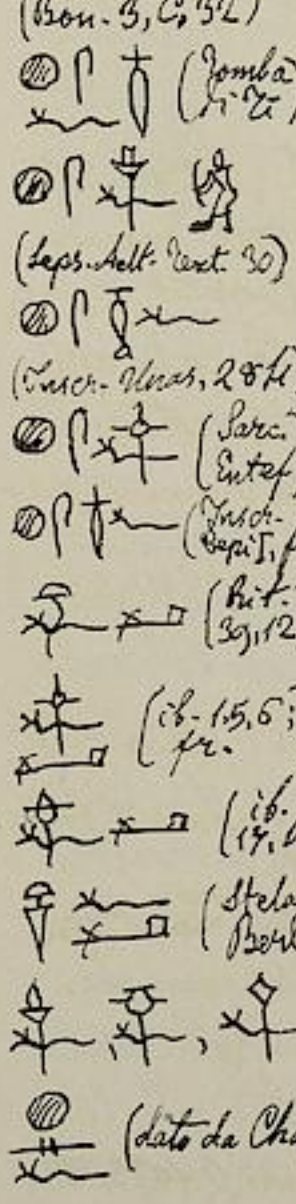
– Il colore azzurro in genere (Birch, Z. 1643, 71); esser azzurro; azzurro. (Brit. 64, 31; 80, 6; 110, 2; 165, 12).

 (Brit. 64, 31), scrivete,

dipingere o colorire in azzurro.

(Wilkins. Rep. Anc. Kal.-H., 45)

xesef, il fuso; (Brugsch confr. con ψαλλω, πι, textor.


(Bon. 3, C, 32)

(Tomba Ti-Ti)
(Leps. Aelt. Text 30)
(Turch. Unas, 284)
(Sarc. Entef)
(Turch. Sesi I, 4)
(Brit. 39, 12)
(ib. 15, 6; fr.)
(ib. 17, 4)
(Stela Berl.?)
(dato da Chab.)

xesef, far ostacolo, entraver, opporsi; tenere lontano, impedire, proibire, allontanare, scartare (da..., ..., ... oppure ...), respingere, cacciare, far rinculare, far ripiegare, costringere a ritirarsi; – dissfarsi di, avvertere, amovere; portar via, togliere, far andar via. – Combattere, comprimere. – Trionfare, avere vittoria o trionfo su (contr. coll'accus.) (Z. 1875, 121); vittoria, Trionfo (Brit. 138, 1). – Ostacolo, opposizione, impedimento, proibizione, divieto, allontanamento, respingimento, repulsione, ecc.

2) – Equiv. al seg. (Brit. 17, 51; 129, 23; – Stela di Berl.)

3) – [Piehl, Rec. de trav. VIII; Bergm. Z. 7, 2, nota 5]

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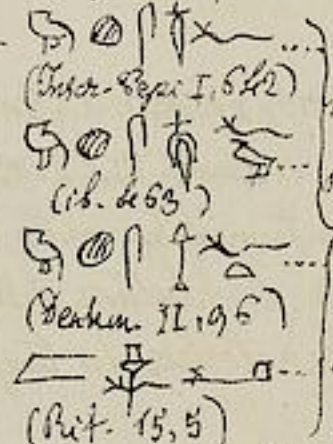
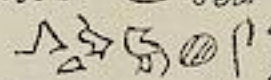
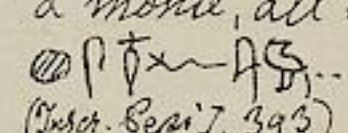
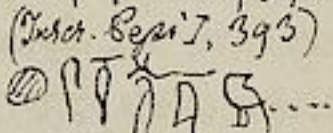
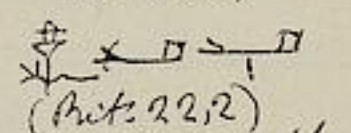
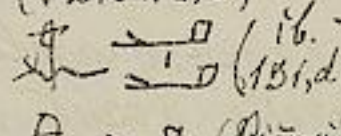
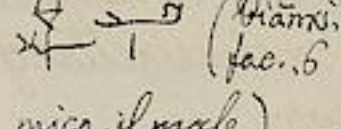
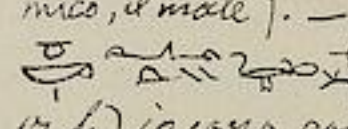
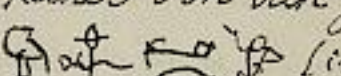
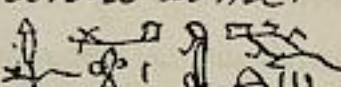
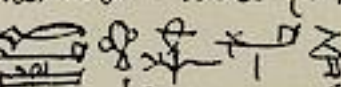
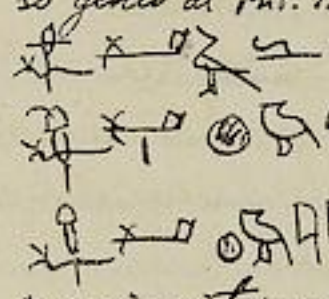
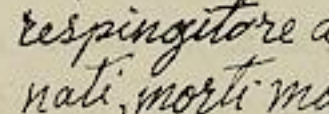
bouger, toucher, remuer, se remuer. — (Pierr.) rencontrer.

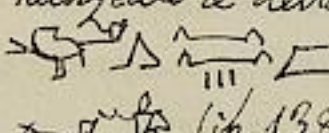
—  (Inscr. Sepi I, 542) (ib. 463) (Denkm. II, 96) (Rit. 15, 5) m-xesef (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 161; VIII, 99; a Sepi I, l.c.) à la face de... en face de...; (Lefébure al Rit. l.c.) au devant de; (Pierr.) à la rencontre; (Brugsch) in Folge des... — Però in Denkm. l.c. la frase  è tradotta da Brugs.: tirare (una barca) contro la corrente, a monte, all'insu (v. l'art. seg.).

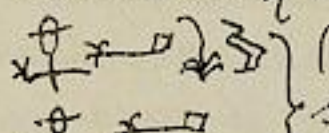
 (Inscr. Sepi I, 393)  (ib. 451) (Masp. l.c.) à l'encontre de..., marcher à la rencontre de...

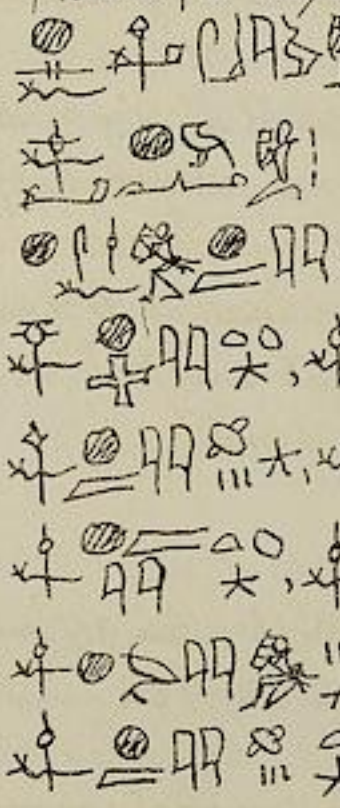
 (Rit. 22, 2)  (ib. 151, d)  (Hamm. fac. 6) xesef-dod, letter. amovere manum (inimici), sign.: rigettare, respingere, impedire (il nemico, il male). — Ed i passivi (Rit. 22, 2).  (Rit. 17, 2), io sono colui che non è respinto dagli Dei; (Brugsch) keiner ist ihm gewachsen unter den Göttern, oder keiner von den Göttern gleicht ihm,  (ib. 30, 1) non lottare contro di me.

 (ib. 144, d; 147, 18), faccia respingente le moltitudini di parole, opp.: faccia respingente, multiloqua, nome del genio che è nella 4ª torre (ārī) della casa di Osiride.

 (ib. 144, d), grande faccia respingente il coccodrillo (tifonico), nome dell'annunziatore della medesima torre. — Lo stesso genio al Rit. 147, 18 è chiamato  (ib. 144, 9);  (ib. 147, 24) respingitore degli abbattuti (dannati, morti malvagi), nome dell'annunziatore della 7ª torre (v. più sotto).

 (ib. 138, 1), venite a noi nella mia letizia, nella mia vittoria.

 (Rit. 17, 42) amovere se, recedere, ritirarsi, tirarsi indietro; (Birch) to stop himself.

 (P. 7. L. II, 128) che respinge i malvagi, designazioni dell'11ª ora della notte (Dend. e Edfou).

(Mar. Abyd. I, 66) (Rit. 144, 16) (Denkm. II, 96) (basse epoche) xesef, percorrere il fiume all'insù, a monte, contro la corrente, a piene vele; rimontare il fiume; — e quindi in

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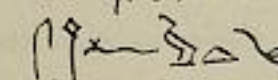
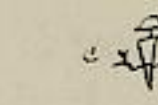
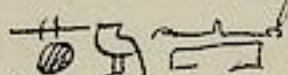
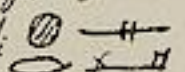
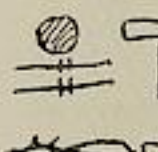
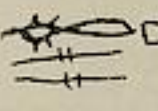
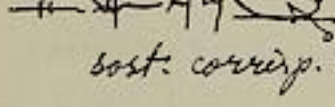
generale: ritornare indietro, ritornarsene, rebrousser chemin; — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 217) salire, montare.
— In oppos. a xd.
— Detto specialmente e soprattutto del navigare dei morti sulla barca funebre dalla casa del defunto alla necropoli.
— (Rit. l. c.) Trasportare, condurre.
 , s-xesef-ut, sostantivo della forma causativa: il tragitto, il viaggio contro la corrente, il viaggio di ritorno, il ritorno; — trasporto.
2) — Il 3°, 4° e 5° designano anche una particolare specie di barca o nave, e precisamente la barca o nave disarmata, cioè quella, di cui si sono levati tutti gli attrezzi. Detto soprattutto della nave che trasporta i morti.
3) — Secondo Brugsch, il 1°, 2° e 6° designano anche il luogo o la persona che offre un rifugio, luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero, rifugio; — vicinanza di rifugio, vicinanza. — Questi significati ci sembrano però molto problematici.

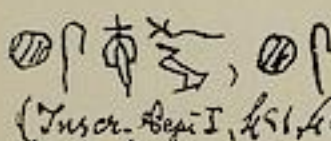
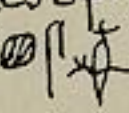
 xsf.

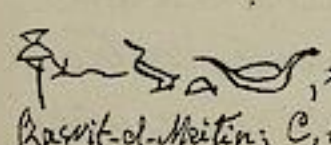
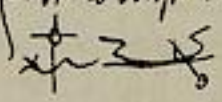
xesem, xesemu (Bul., 1ª Stela di Ghorn. III, l. 2 e 14), frequente metatesi invece di  sxm; l'Adytum, il santuario, il Sancta-Sanctorum dei templi egizi.

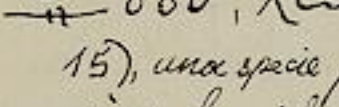
xeser, xeseru (Leps. Aelt. Text. 1), metatesi invece di  xrs (4.).
Confr. גזז rapire, spogliare; גזז tagliare, dividere, escludere, separare, lavare; גזם dissipare; גזר rompere con violenza.

 (Rec. IV, 15)  (Mar. Dend.) xeses, l'angolo retto; il canto, il cantone rettangolare.
— La squadra.

 , xesefit (Stela 91, Vienna), sost. corrisp. al prec., all. 1 e 2.

 xesefu, xesef-t; xesef-tà, cfr.  xsf.

 xesef-ut, xesef-t, sost. corrisp. a 

 xeses, g. m. (Diz. Rec. IV, 86; 87, 15), una specie particolare di incenso etiopico, la migliore delle tre sorta profane di ānti. Era un incenso o profumo di seconda qualità, il quale perciò non si poteva impiegare nei templi. Ma il suo aroma balsamico era disseccato e quindi impiegato nella preparazione dell'olio odoroso ḥekennu.

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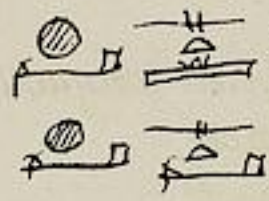
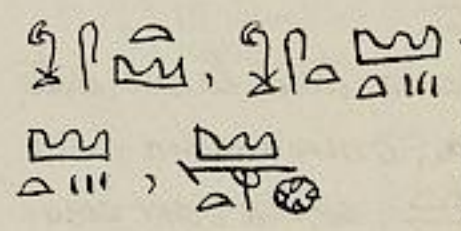
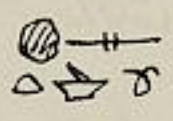
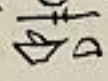
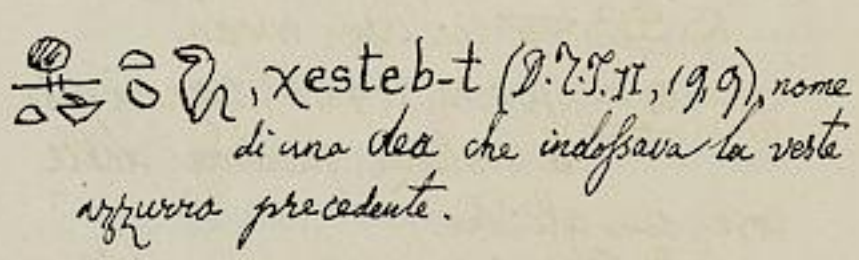
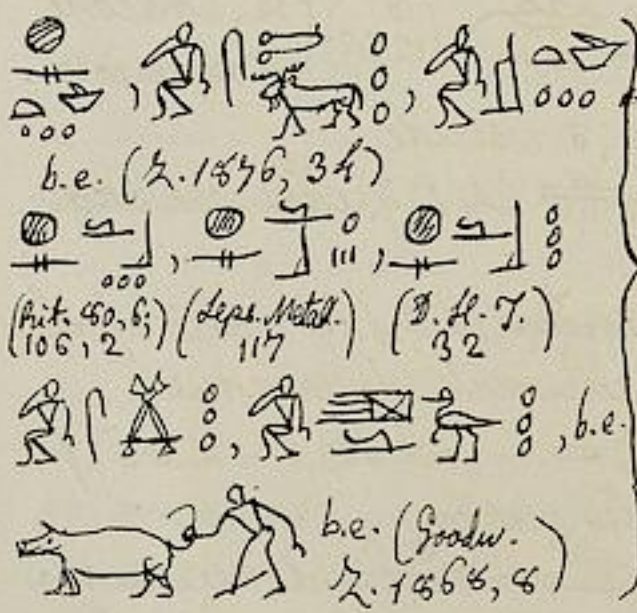
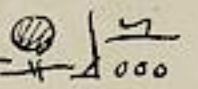
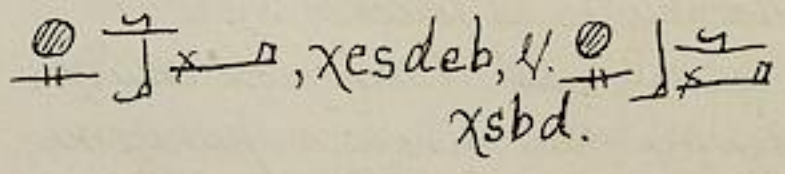

xes-t o xus-t (R.-di Berl. I, l. 196 e 301). V. xus, erigere, costruire, ecc.

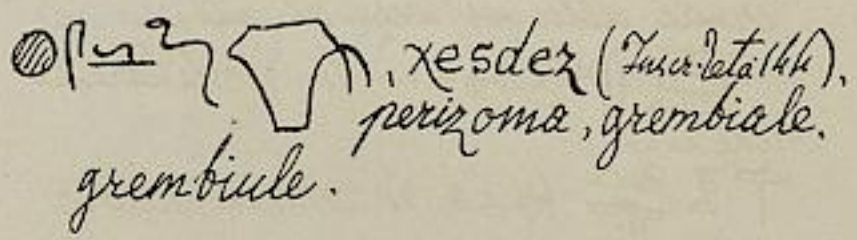

xes-t o xas-t. V. al secondo fonetico

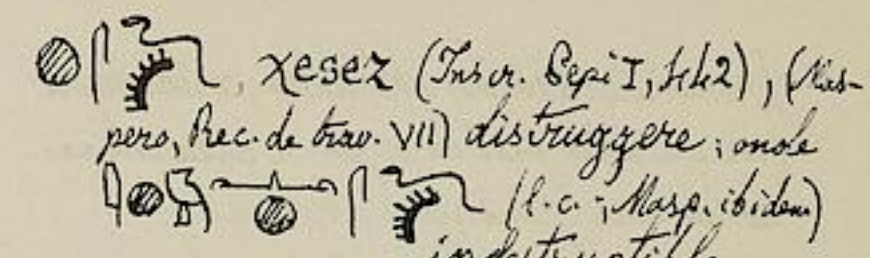

, xesteb (Mar. Dend.). V.  xsbt.

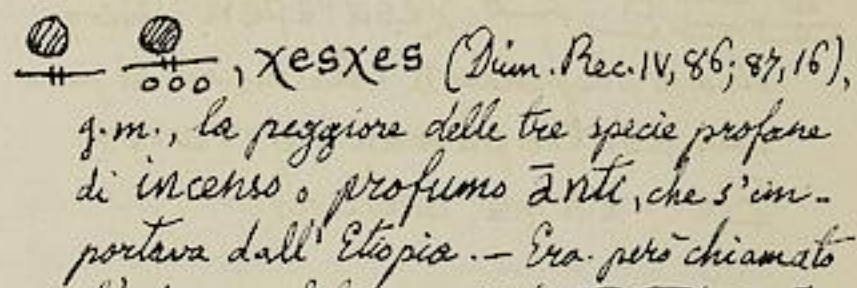
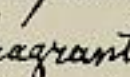
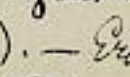
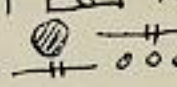

, xesteb-t (D. T. S. II, 199), nome di una dea che indossava la veste azzurra precedente.

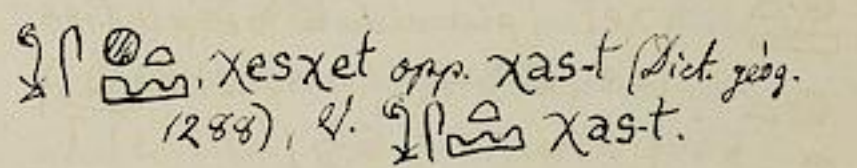

b.e. (L. 1536, 34) (Brit. 45, 6; 106, 2) (Leps. Mittl. 117) (B. H. T. 32) b.e. (Goodw. L. 1566, 6)
xesteb, xesdeb, varianti di  xsbd.

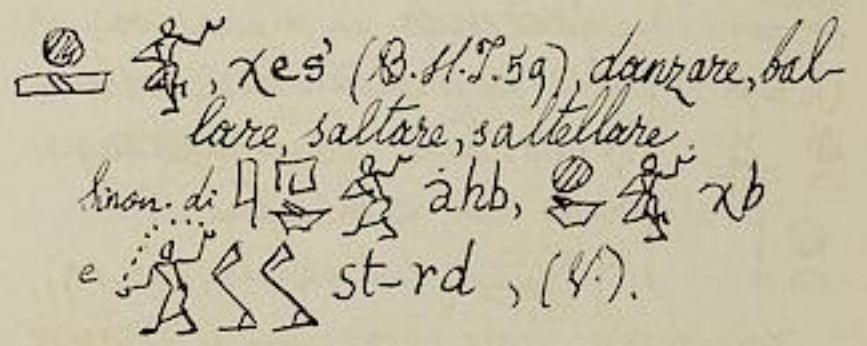
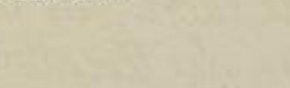

, xesdeb, V. xsbd.


, xesdez (Inscr. Letâ 14h), perizoma, grembiale, grembiule.

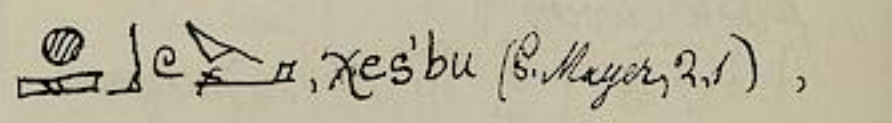

, xesez (Ins cr. Pepi I, 44b2), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) distruggere; onde (l. c.; Masp. ibidem) indestructible.


, xesxes (Dümi. Rec. IV, 86; 87, 16), g. m., la peggiore delle tre specie profane di incenso o profumo ānti, che s'importava dall'Etiopia. — Era però chiamato l'odoroso, il fragrante ( sem-ro-xet). — Era di color rosso-giallognolo ( mārs'). — Confr.  xss.


, xesxet opp. xas-t (Dict. géog. 1288). V. xas-t.


, xes' (B. H. T. 59), danzare, ballare, saltare, saltellare. Sinon. di àhb, xb e  st-rd, (V.).

(Rosellini) xs'aīars'a, xs'aīrs'a, il re persiano. Serse; trascrizione del persiano Khshayārsā, greco Ἐρξης.


, xes'bu (R. Mayer, 2, 1),

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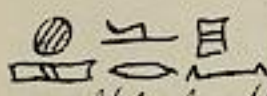
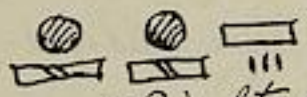
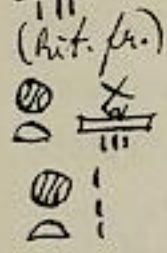
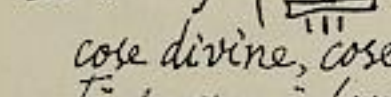
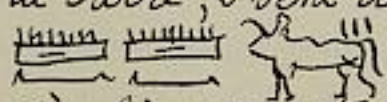
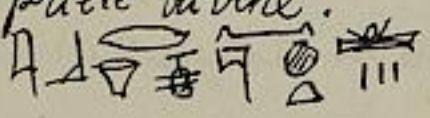
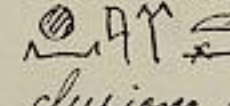
(Goodw., Z. 1874, 63) obbligare, costringere (per un forte motivo e per es. colla minaccia di una pena).

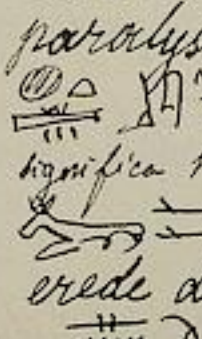
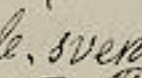
 , xes'drepen (Bulaq, Stela di Alessandro II), trascrizione del persiano ks'atrapâwan, 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎫𐎰𐎢𐎹. Σατράπης, Satrapo.

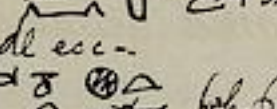
 , xes'xes', (Goodw., Z. 1876, 106) Stabs (?)

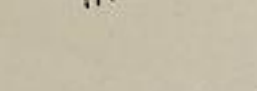
xet [plur. anche (Rit. 125, 48., (An. IV, 11, 3); (D'Orb. 7, 6), (Sall. I, 6, 3)], cosa, oggetto, affare, negozio, faccenda; — al plur. cose, cose possedute, beni, sostanze, fortuna; (Pierr.) apanages.  (Rit. pr.) xa1, res, substantiae.  (Rit. 125, 11; 145, 19), cose divine, cose sacre; cioè le proprietà sacre, i beni dei templi; onde  (125, 11) gli armenti delle proprietà sacre; (Birch) the cattle of the Gods; (Rein.) die Rinder welche zum göttlichen Besitzstande gehören; (Pleyte) les beufs (le gros bétail) des divines offrandes; (Masp.) les beufs des propriétés divines; (Chab.) les troupeaux des temples; (Pierr.) les bestiaux de propriété divine.

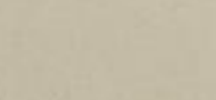
 (145, 19), unguento ideale di sostanze divine; (Pierr.) onguent de l'approvisionnement sacré.

H Capit. 125, 21, ha la variante  , le sostanze di Dio, col medesimo significato.

 ogni cosa, tutte le cose, tutto, omnia, omnia alia.  , sopra ogni cosa, più che ogni cosa; forma del comparativo di superiorità e del superlativo relativo.

 (Rit. fr.), nessuna cosa, nulla.

 , in ogni modo.

 (Rit. 79, 2; 95, 4), signori delle sostanze, padroni delle cose, sono gli Dei.

(i. 97, 1) (i. 126, 2) signore delle cose, padrone di numerose sostanze, è Osiride.

 (An. l. c.), altre cose, alia, aliud.

 (D'Orb. l. c.), altro modo, aliter, altrimenti, diversamente.

 .... (Rit. 125, 37 e Quadro), far cose contro qualcuno.

 (i. 18, 16) la reclusione delle sostanze; (Pierr.) la paralysie des forces.

 (i. 18, 10), cosa cattiva significa male, sventura, punizione.

 (i. 18, 26; 20, 1) erede delle sostanze di, onde ecc. (l. c.) costituire erede ecc.

 (Inb. 64, 15), amministratore.

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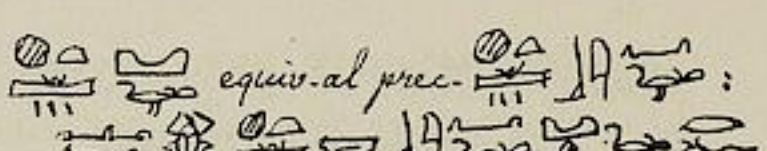
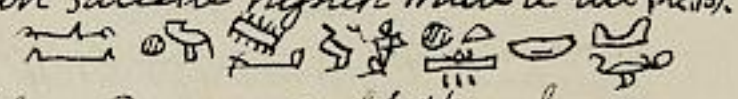
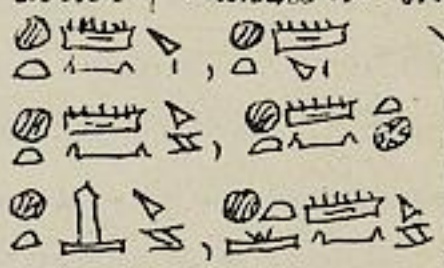
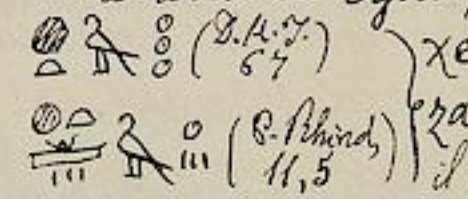
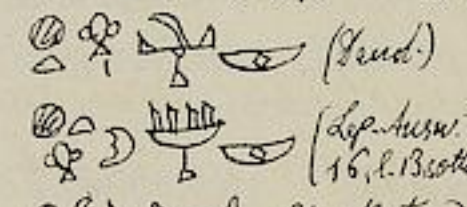
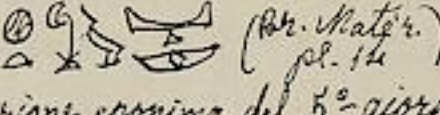
 equiv. al prec.: non succede nessun male a lui (12,13).  (ib. 32,10), non mi abbatte nessuna sventura. (V. anche ib. 84, 8).

 xet-men (Z. 1871, 89 e 90; Dict. Giò. 652), il mondo, l'orbe, la terra, il globo terracqueo, la terra abitata; — la terra di Egitto, l'Egitto.

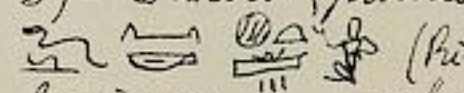
 xet-ḥor, la sostanza di Horo, designa il nitro, il salnitro.

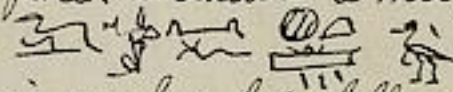
 letter.: festa dell'offerta (cosa sull'altare o dell'altare), designazione eponima del 5° giorno del mese.

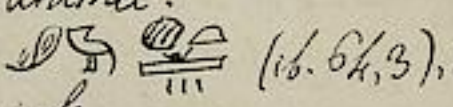
 xet-kek (Beni-Hasan), cosa od offerta notturna, altra espressione per designare lo stesso giorno che l'espr. prec.

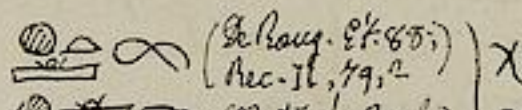
— 2) — Equiv. al seg.; V. ibidem gli esempi.

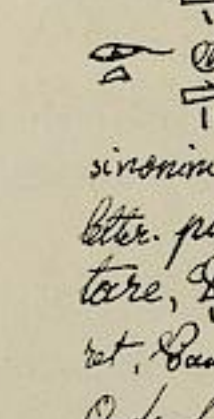
3) — Discorso, parola; — e i plur.

 (Rit. 75,10), dicendoti le mie cose, cioè: parlandoti di me, oppure: dicendoti le mie parole.

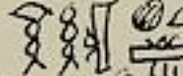
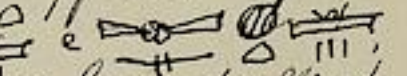
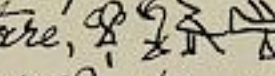
 (ib. 78,34), io parlo a lui delle cose di questa sua anima.

 (ib. 64,3), ascoltare le parole.

 xet, scienza, ed ogni cosa che appartiene alla scienza.

 neter-xet, secondo Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, p. 2 e 3), questa espressione ha vari significati, cioè: a) I sacri scritti, la sacra scrittura, la sacra scienza; corrispondente esattamente alle γράμματα ἱερά, che erano recitate per esempio durante la preparazione del Kyphi (V. Plutarco, De Iside et Osiride, 81). — b) Le sacre operazioni che erano ad eseguirsi nel tempio in onore di un dio, come: l'offerta di cibi di varie sorta, la vestitura delle statue degli dei colle varie stoffe, le laudi alla divinità, gli incensamenti, le purificazioni, ecc. —, in una parola, il culto.

Onde la frase:

 compiere le (precedenti) sacre azioni. — Ma anche semplicemente: presentare un'offerta, offrire; mantenere le offerte; — e perciò sinonim. di  e  letter. posare o sollevare le cose (sull'altare, ) (Mar. Dend. II, 72, b; Pierret, Panthéon égyp. 18 e 74).

Onde l'espressione

le cose dell'altare, le cose sull'altare, significa appunto l'offerta sacra, l'offerta solenne. Il Rit. ll. cc. parla della notte delle cose sull'altare come di una notte segnalata.

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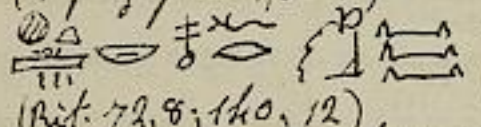
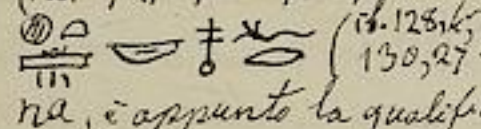
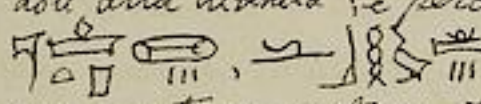
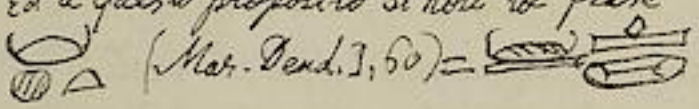
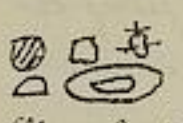
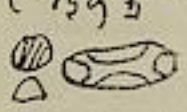
Il 5° giorno del mese portava la designazione eponima: festa delle cose sull'altare (4. pag. prec., col. 1).

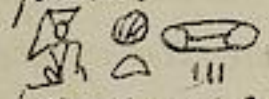

(Rit. 72,8; 120, 12) } ogni cosa buona e pura,

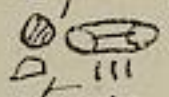
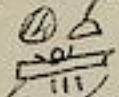

(ib. 128,16; 130,27) } ogni cosa buona, è appunto la qualificazione di un offerta sacra gradita agli Dei.

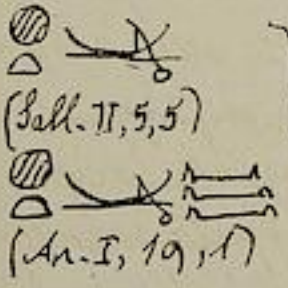
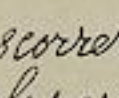
c) — Gli strumenti ed arnesi del tempio; — ed anche le offerte fatte dai sacerdoti alla divinità; e perciò sinonimo di  Ed a questo proposito si noti la frase  (Mar. Dend. I, 50) = .


(Rusp. Sep. I, 395) } xet, equiv. al prec., nel senso di oblazione, offerta sacra, sacrificio.


ygwwt (Z.-B., 88) res sacrificata.

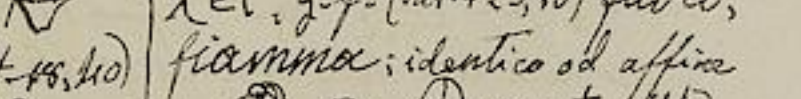

. fa xet (Mar. Dend. I, 65, b, 11, 13, a; 72, a, b; — Dümm. Result. 36, 40), apportare le offerte, le cose ad offrire ad una divinità.

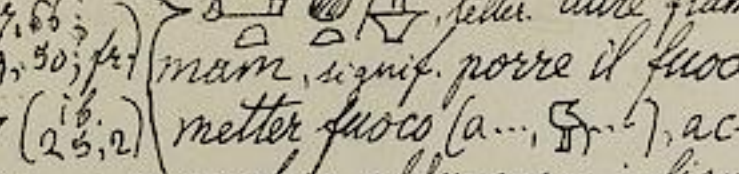
2) — Specialmente la forma plurale  , equiv. a  xt, beni, sostanze, cose possedute, ecc.


(Sall. II, 5, 5) (An. I, 19, 1) } xet, scorrere, colare, fluire, colar via, scorrer via; — E quindi, identico o affine a  xd (4.), andare secondo la corrente, lasciarsi trasportare dalla corrente. — (Chab.) Partire, porsi in viaggio, viaggiar per nave, qwt, navigare.

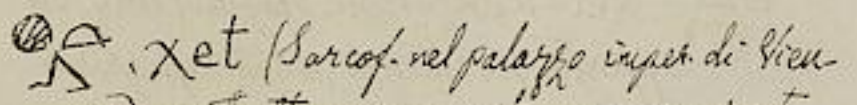
2) — Sost. corrisp., g. m., l'acqua che scorre, la corrente; — il fiume.

— ḫat (M.), qate (C), fluere, effluere; π- fluentum, fluxus, fluxio; ma ñ = qate, π, alveus.

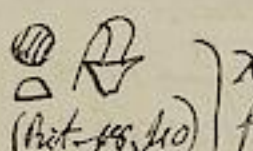

, letter.: la corrente, il passaggio dell'acqua, designa il letto di un fiume.

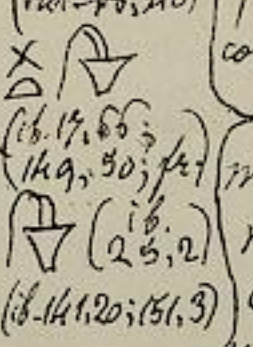

(Rit.), io vado secondo la corrente, io vado contro la corrente (cioè: io scendo e monto la corrente, io vado su e giù, io vado e vengo) per la Campagna di Aavro.

3) — (Chab. Voy. 104) bac, pont, gué; nave per viaggiatori. — Brugsch però contesta questi significati.


. xet (Sarcof. nel palazzo imper. di Vienna), costruito con , sta come variante di āb (Rit. 72, 4), attraversare, penetrare, ecc.

2) — Probab. var. del prec., alt. 1.


(Rit. 46, 10) } xet, g. f. (Rit. 125, 10) fuoco, fiamma; identico od affine con xut (4.).


(ib. 17, 66; 149, 30; fr.) (ib. 25, 2) (ib. 141, 20; 151, 3) } , letter. dare flamam, signif. porre il fuoco, mettere fuoco (a...,), accendere, allumare, infiammare; tsqt [ts dare, qt flamma) (Z., π1), incendium.

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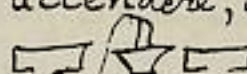
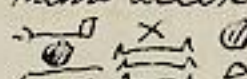
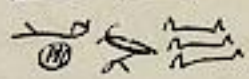
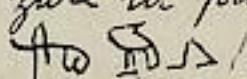
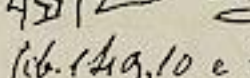
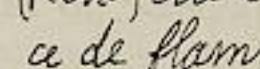
קד abbruciare, ardere, accendere; קוד incendio; קודת, קדת (calд.), focolare; קדוד scintilla; קדד accendersi, accendere, divampare.

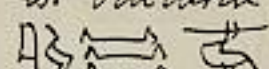
 (Bit.) la dimora della fiamma, la stanza del fuoco, la Gehenna. — Anche nome di una camera speciale nei templi egizi, nella quale si conservava il fuoco e stavano continuamente accese alcune lampade.

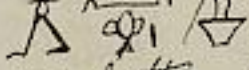
 (Bit. 125,10)
 (ib. 122,3) } spegnere, estinguere il fuoco, smorzare la fiamma.

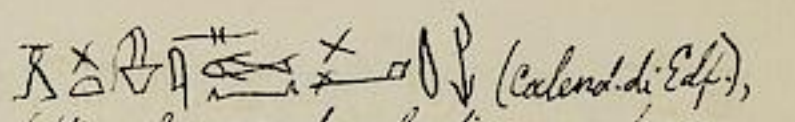
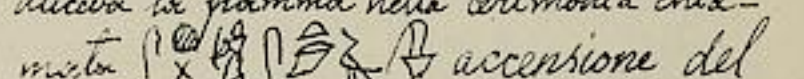
 (ib. 147,1), preparatore del fuoco, nome del guardiano della 1ª edicola (ārī) della dimora di Osiride.

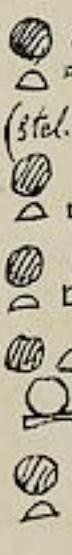
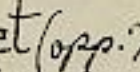
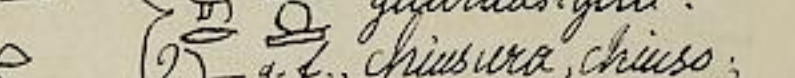
 (ib. 149,10 e 11), essa (la 3ª edicola da) è di fiamma e di fuoco di braci; (Birch) it is of flame, of smoking fire; (Pierr.) elle est en feu, en incandescence de flamme

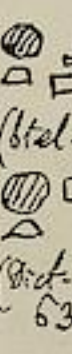
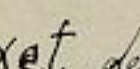
 (ib. 149,50), essa (la 12ª àa) arde come fuoco; (Birch.) glowing with flame; (Lefeb.) sa flamme est brûlante.

 (ib. 149,54), la sua acqua è come fuoco: la sua acqua estesa è come fiamma, il cui ardore è come lingua di fiamma divoratrice. (detto della 13ª àa).

 (ib. 147,21), portatore o produttore di fuoco; opp. la cui faccia porta fuoco, nome del guardiano della 6ª ārū.

 (Calend. di Edf.), letter.: che produce la fiamma pregando il bastone, nome dello strumento, che, percosso o pregato su un pezzo di legno, produceva la fiamma nella cerimonia chiamata  accensione del lume, ḫwḫrwšd, in una festa dello stesso nome che durava tutto il mese di Payni; nella quale cerimonia non si poteva accendere il lume colle mani (H. Brugsch, Kalend. Inscr., p. 670).

 (Stel. Bianxi) xet (opp. xetem, v.  xtm), chiudere, serrare, suggellare, bollare. — Chiuso, suggello, sigillo, anello del sigillo, onde  guardasigilli.
2) — g. f., chiusura, chiuso; pezzo o parte di un campo o di una campagna misurata, pezza di terreno misurata (Leps. Schenk. Urk. von Edfu, Taf. I, 9, 14, 19; V, 6, 7).
3) — (Tomba di Ca, N. 129), ḳoт (M.), qωт (?), π, otre, otre di vino.

 (Stel. Bianxi) xet, deriv. dal preced., letteral.: luogo chiuso, significa: cittadella, castello, palazzo.
(Dict. geog. 634) — 4.  xtm.

xet (Inscr. Sapi I, 307), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) liens.

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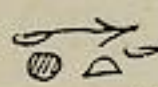
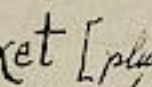
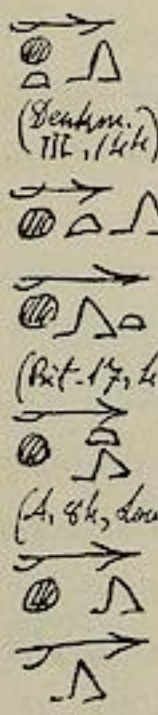
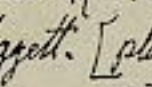
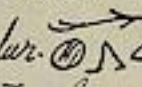
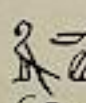
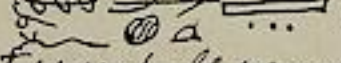
 , xet [plur.  (Harr. I,73,8)], pezzo di legno, asta di legno, nocchio di legno; – ramo.
– Var. di x.

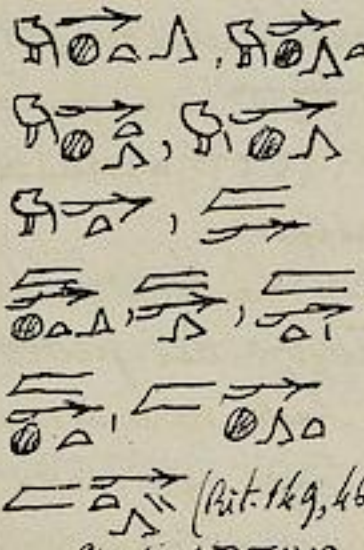

(Denkm. III, 14k)
(Rit. 17, 4)
(A. 84, Louv.)
(Chab.)
(B. Z. 7; I, 47, 6)
(Amen. Rep. I, 619)
xet, andar dietro a qualcuno o qualche cosa; andar dopo, seguitare, seguire; – esser dietro a –, essere indietro, esser dopo.
– Tener indietro, tener lontano, far retrocedere, respingere. Ht rejicere cum impetu.
– Prepos.: in seguito a, dopo, dietro, dopochè, dacchè; – in, presso, ներ, tra, fra; – intorno, circum, penis, juxta; (Bergm.) secondo; (Pierr. ET. I, 104, 105) con.
– Aggett. [plur.  ; f.  (Denkm. II, 128)], che va dietro, che è al seguito; l'addetto, l'attaché, il servitore, il seguace, il devoto (ad un dio). Si costruisce quasi sempre per inversione, e regge spesso un regime precedente molto complesso.

 l'addetto ad Horo.

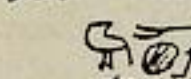
..., nell'anno..., e non l'anno di ritardo, come traduce Brugsch (H. De Rouge', Rech., p. 256, nota 1).

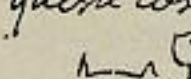
– Maspero traduce retrocedere, far retrocedere specialmente i gruppi col determinativo .

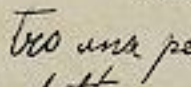
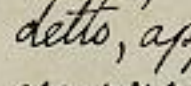
–  , set-f xet-ta, il terrore (o lo spavento) di lui è pel mondo, cioè: la terra (o il mondo) ha terrore di lui, egli spaventa il mondo.

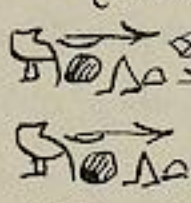

(Rit. 149, 46)
m-xet, dopo, dopochè, in seguito; ed anche la semplice congiunzione e (Rit. 17, 64 e fr.); – essendo passato, appresso, allorchè, allora, poscia.

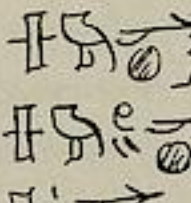
Confr. מֵאַחַר, מֵאַחֲרֵי, poscia, dopo, dopo di ciò; מֵאָחוֹר, דְּאָחוֹר, dietro, dall'indietro, indietro, all'indietro.

 (Canopo 26) dopo queste cose, μετὰ ταῦτα (ib. 53).

 n-m-xet (A. 84, Louvr), (Pichl, Journ. As. 1881, 163) dans la suite, in seguito; (Borgm., H. T. p. 9) nach..., a..., secondo....

– Questo m-xet significa anche dietro una persona, nel senso di attaché, addetto, appartenente a, servo, seguace, compagno, uno del seguito, onde i plurali 
(Rit. 62, 6; 133, 1)

(Denkm. II, 43, d)
i servi, gli addetti, i seguaci, i compagni, ecc.


processione, festa ad esodo.


(Descr. V, 40)
(Rit. 17, 40)
(A. 70, 3; 146, 36)
(B. 129, Rit.; 17, 4; 31, 32)
(B. 28, 5; 146, 27)
àm-xet, aquiv. al prec. m-xet, aggettivo: quello che è dietro, al seguito, che accompagna, o che

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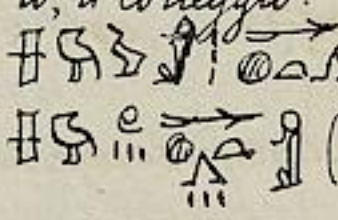
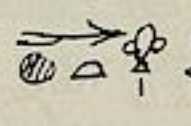
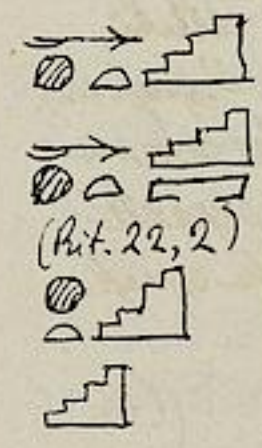
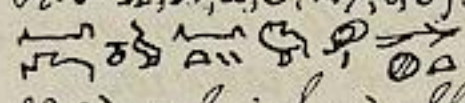
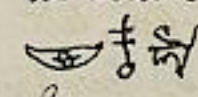
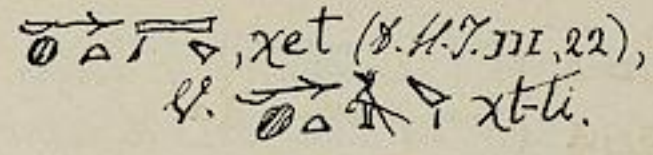
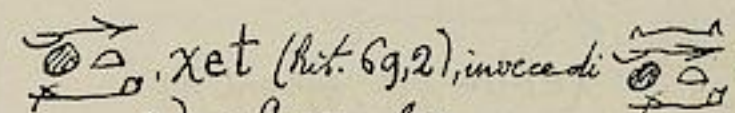
appartiene a; l'addetto, il servo, il seguace, il devoto, il compagno.
– I plurali: servi, seguaci, ecc...; il seguito, il corteggio.

Varianti del plurale precedente. (Rit. 100, 2it.)

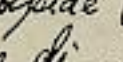
–  , xet-ḥer-xert-àb-f (Karn. Camp. di Thutmes III), (Masp.: Rec. de trav. II, 53) a son bon plaisir, a suo capriccio, a suo beneplacito.

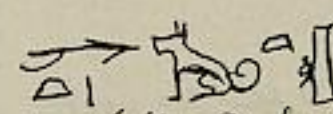
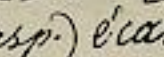

(Rit. 22, 2)
xet, scala, scala a piccoli, scaglioni, gradini.
2) – Gradinata, terreno ascendente a scaglioni, formanti un terrazzo, un altipiano, un'altura. – Onde

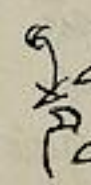
tep-xet, la vetta, la sommità della gradinata (D. H.T. II, 35, a, c; 47, c, 3).

(Rit. 22, 2), colui che è alla sommità della scala.

, la bella festa della scala, nome di una panegirica che si celebrava a Tebe.
3) – Zoccolo, dado o piedestallo, su cui siedono alcune divinità; (De Rouge', Mél. d'Arch. I, 18 e 19) reposoir, reposoir où séjournait Amon dans ses déplacements à certaines processions; (Birch al Rit. l.c.) palanquin or dais.
– Confr. qor (?, π) pons, scala nautica.


, xet (D. H.T. III, 22), v. xt-ti.


, xet (Rit. 69, 2), invece di nxt.
2) – Equiv. al seg..

(Karnak II, 55, a) (Karn.) (Camp. 36) (Philae; Edfu) (Edfa) (Decr. di Philae, 6, 17)
xet, tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, fendere, scannare.
2) – Scavare, incavare, intagliare, scolpire, incidere, scarpellare, cesellare; (Chabas) incrostare. – Inscrivere (figure o scritti su metalli o su pietre), fregiare con sculture; – registrare su lapide ( , al nome di...).
ⲩⲉⲧ (Z.M.) excandere, ⲩⲉⲧⲩⲱⲧ (Z.M.), ⲩⲟⲧⲩⲧ, ⲩⲟⲧⲩⲉⲧ (?), concidere, incidere, sculpere in saxo; sculptura, sculptus. ⲭⲁⲍ tagliare, incidere, raschiare; ⲧⲁⲭⲁⲍ incisione. – ⲭⲁⲧⲉ scavare, incavare, ⲭⲁⲣⲧ scolpire, incidere, intagliare; ⲭⲁⲣⲟ lo stesso, onde ⲭⲁⲣⲟ scarpello; ⲕⲁⲣⲧ tagliare, recidere, separare, troncare.


. xet (?) (C., 1, Louvre), (Masp.) écarter, distorsere, sviare; deriv. da  xt.


v. al fonetico xat.

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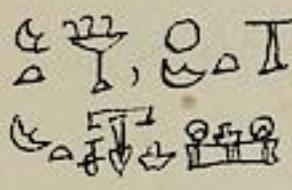
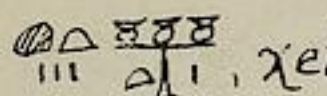
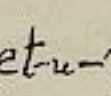
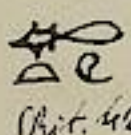
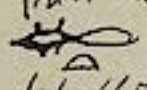
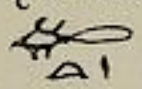
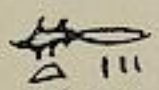
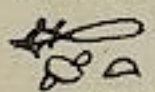
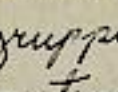
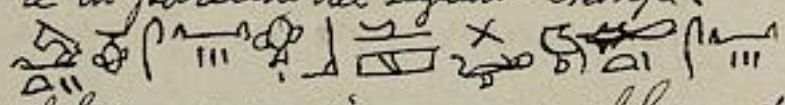
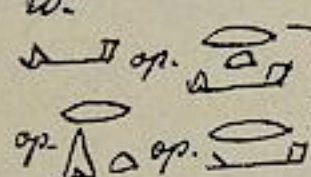
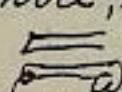
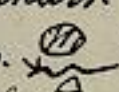

} v. el fonetico xat.

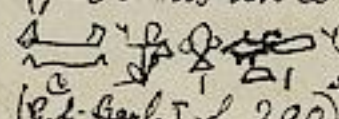

, xet-u-xa, oppure xet, nella 1ª ipotesi equiv. a xet-her-xa (v. all'art.  xt, all. b)). — Nella 2ª ipotesi, var. del prec.

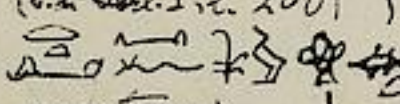

(Rit. 42,4)

(ib. 145,6)

(Rit. 17,61)

(ib. 125,61)

(L. 1873, 846)
} xet, g. f. (Rit. 133,7), identico al copto ϩHT (M), qHT (B), uterus, venter; corpo, ventre, pancia, stomaco, matrice, seno, grembo, petto, busto.

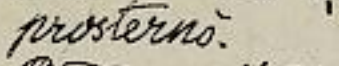
Secondo Naville (l. l. c.), il gruppo  designerebbe piuttosto la parte interna, la cavità del ventre, mentre gli altri gruppi si applicherebbero più particolarmente al ventre esteriore, cioè alla sua parte esteriore — Però si trovano anche questi usati nel senso attribuito dal Naville all'ultimo gruppo; come è facile riconoscere in parecchi dei seguenti esempi.

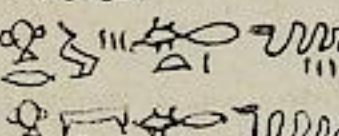

il loro cuore viene meno nel loro petto.

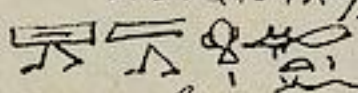

} op. op. op. op. : mettersi sul ventre, sdraiarsi, mettersi a plat ventre, incurvarsi sul ventre, prosternarsi (davanti alcuno,  ---- opp.  ----), nel senso di presentare il proprio omaggio (per es. ad un re) (Stel. Piankhi, fr.).

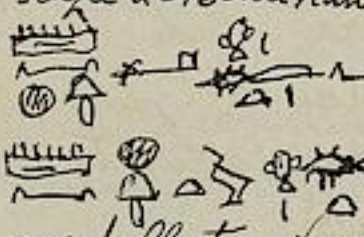

} essendomi io prosternato. (C. d. Berl. I, l. 200)

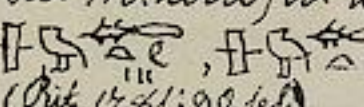

egli si prosternò.

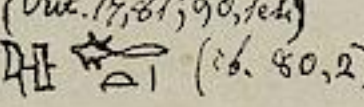

(Rit. 52,1), cadere sul ventre.

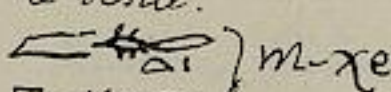

(ib. 4,15) } letter. che sono sui loro ventri, significa i serpenti, i rettili.

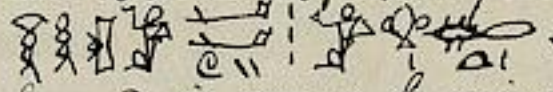
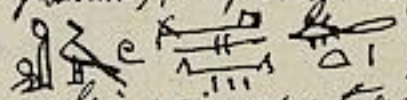
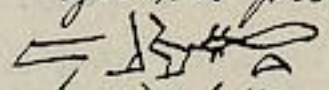
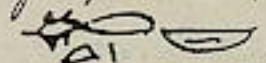
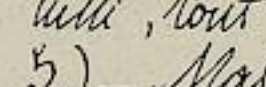
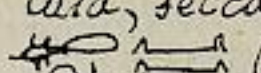
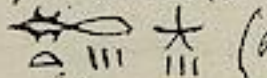
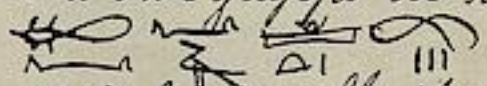
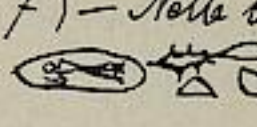
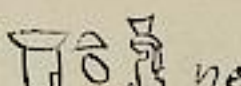
Al Rit. 129, 16 sembra l'espress. sing.  VVl, che camminano sul suo ventre, cioè il serpente. (V. anche ib. 106, 8, la stessa espress. senza determinativo).

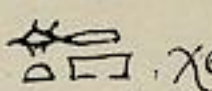
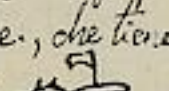
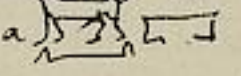

(ib. 155,2; 156,2), modellato o scolpito sul corpo (cioè sul midollo) di un sicomoro.


} àm-xet, coi pronomi affissi, lett.: nel ventre (mio, tuo, ecc...) significa: in, entro, dentro, nell'interno di (me, te, ecc...). — 2) — Equiv. all'espress. seg.

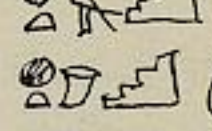
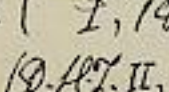

} e altre varr. (cf. sotto àm), le cose che sono nel corpo, nel ventre, significa: gli intestini, le interiora, le viscere, i visceri; detto per lo più delle bestie.

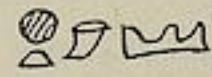
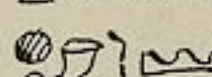

} m-xet (Rit. frag.), coi pronomi affissi, equiv. a

àm-xet. all. 1 (V. col. prec.).
— 2) — (Am. V) Anche il feto che è dentro l'utero.
3) — Si dice pure dell'interno di una pianta, dell'anima o del midollo di un fusto o tronco d'albero (V. nella colonna prec. l'esempio del Rit. 155,2; 156,2).
4) — Coi pronomi affissi forma spesso una variante dei pronomi personali:  (Rosè, Gramm.), io pongo le mie mani su te.  (Rit. 113,6), essi mi proteggono.
 , m-bu-xe-t (Rit. 145,6), letter. nel luogo del tuo corpo, cioè: nel luogo dove tu sei.
 , xet neb, ogni corpo, freq. espressione per dire: ognuno, tutti, tout le monde.
5) — Massa, porzione (D., Z. 1879, 102);  (Düm. Z. l. c.), la massa seccata, secca.
 (Rit. 108, 4; Düm. ib.), la massa liquida, fluida, umida.
6) — Accumulamento, aggruppamento, gruppo, mucchio; — mandra, branco; — corpo di truppe; — ed anche equiv. al latino corpus nel senso di raccolta (come corpus inscriptionum, corpus iuris, etc.).
 (Roug. T. H. 168, 3), un mucchio o un gruppo di stelle.
 (Rec. de trav. II, 13), la raccolta, il corpus dei volumi.
7) — Nella b.e. Var. del seg., come in  , neb-xet (Sarcofago in Vienna), Var. di  neb-ḥt, la dea Nephthy.

 , xe-t, g. f. (Dict. géog. 1095), gruppo delle b.e., che tiene spesso luogo di  ḥt, come in = , l'abitazione, la casa di Dio, il tempio.
2) — (a.) Equiv. a  xn.

V. al fonetico xata.

 (Mel. d'Arch., I, 14) (D. H. T. II, 20) } xeta, V.  xt.

  } xeta (Ramesseum, Kara.), la regione, il paese dei Xeta, la guerra dei quali contro Ramesse II fu resa celebre dal poema di Pentaur. — Diverse identificazioni furono proposte di questo paese e popolo con quelli menzionati nella Bibbia e nelle iscrizioni cuneiformi.
De Rougé l'identifica coi ḤITTIM, gli Hethei o Hittiti. — Chabas però (Voy. 326 e seg.) confuta questa asserzione, e pone i Xeta al Nord della Palestina, vicino ai Ruten. — Dello stesso avviso è Maspero (Hist. ancienne).
— Nomi affini nella Bibbia abbiamo: GITTIM città dei Filistei e patria di Golia, e località nella tribù di Zebulon; ed anche città levitica nella tribù di Dan e di Manasse. GITTAIM paese nella tribù di Beniamino.

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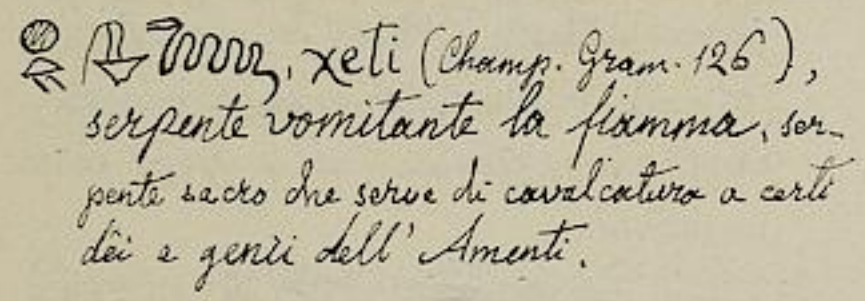
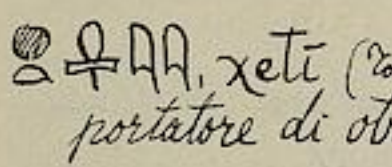
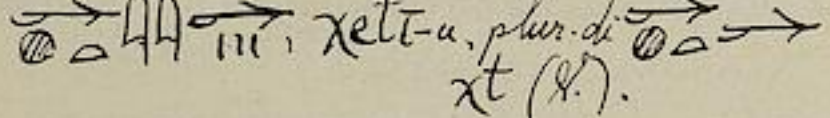
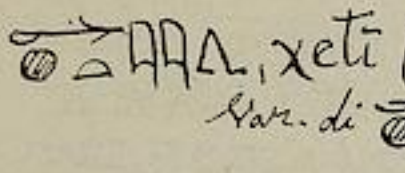
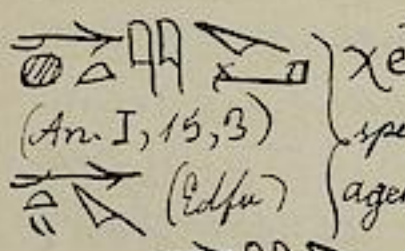
חֵת nome di gente e di una città di Gad; כּוּת, כּוּתָה, nome di un paese dell'Asia, da cui fu trasportata una colonia nel regno d'Israele.

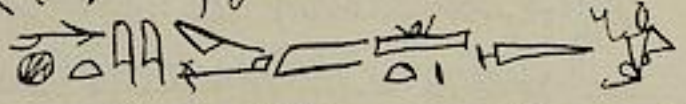

, xeti (Champ. Gram. 126), serpente vomitante la fiamma, serpente sacro che serve di cavalcatura a certi dèi e geni dell'Amenti.

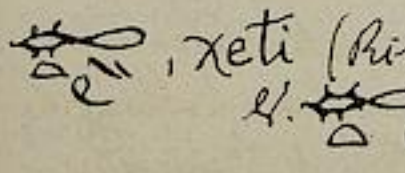

, xetī (Tomba di Ti, N. 129), il portatore di obre (V. xt).

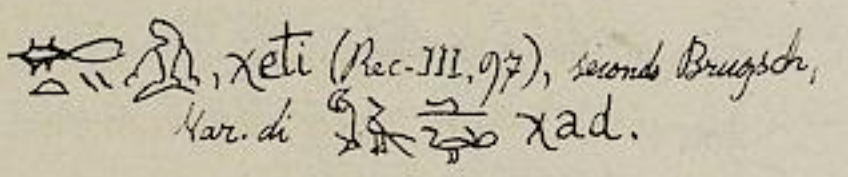

, xetī-u, plur. di xt (V.).

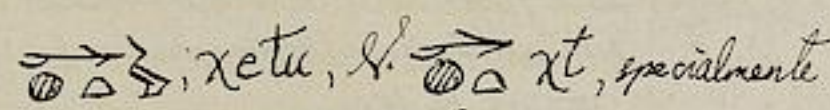

, xeti (Med.-Abu), Var. di xt.

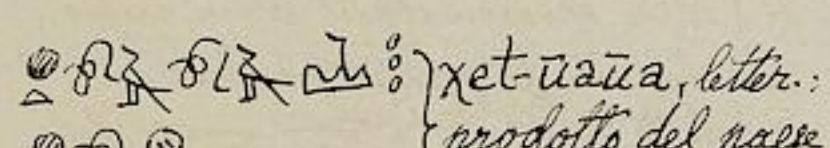
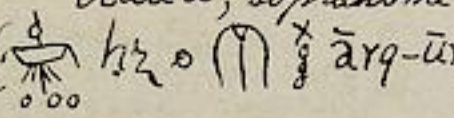

xeti, V. xt, specialmente come nome di agente.
(An. I, 15,3) (Edfu)

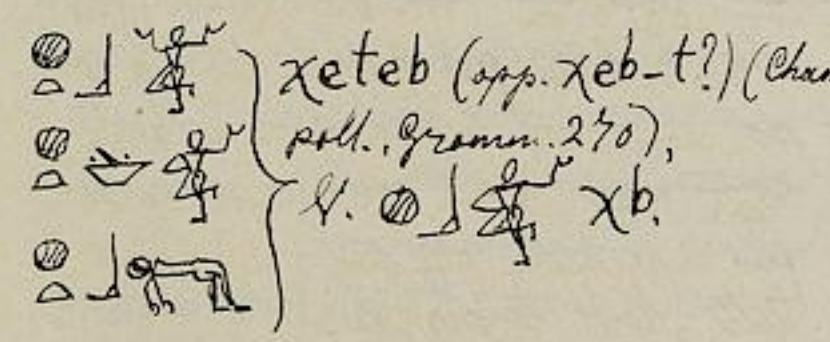

(Mar., Abyd.), l'incisore di scritture, tradotto ξαγλύφος nell'Antegrafo Grey.

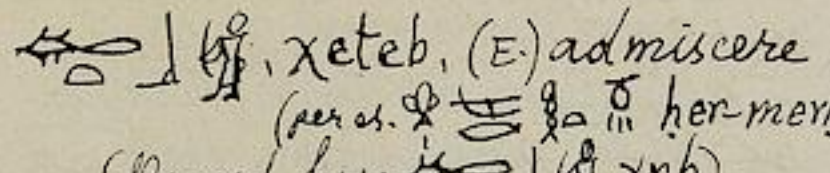

, xeti (Rit. 149, 43), V. xt.

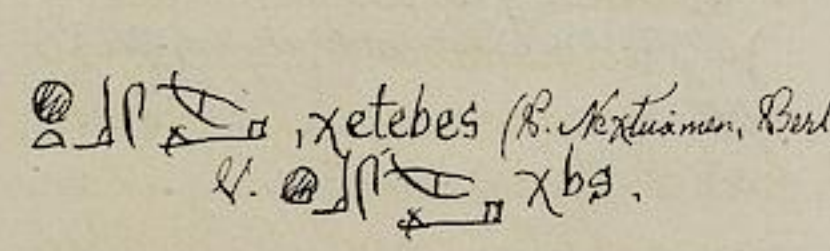

, xeti (Rec. III, 97), secondo Brugsch, Var. di xad.

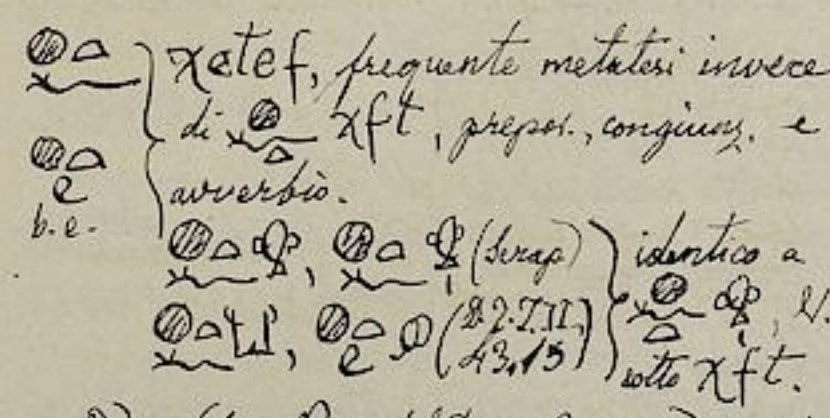

, xetu, V. xt, specialmente come prepos. e congiunz.


xet-ūaūa, letter.: prodotto del paese Ūaūa, soprannome dell'argento ( ḥḳ ○ ārq-ūr).


xeteb (opp. xeb-t?) (Champ., Gramm. 270), V. xb.


, xeteb, (E.) admiscere (per es. her-merḫt). (Brugsch legge xrb).


, xetebes (R. Nekt. Amen., Berl.), V. xbs.

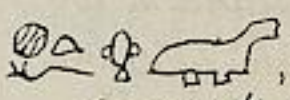
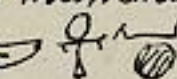

xetef, frequente metatesi invece di xft, prepos., congiunz. e avverbio.
b. e.
 (Sarg.), (P. 2. T. II, 43, 15) identico a V. sotto xft.

2) — (Levi, Rap. del Duau, Brera. o) equiv. al seg.:

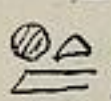
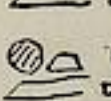
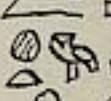
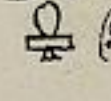
xetef, metatesi di xft. Confr. tuttavia ⲩⲁⲧϥⲉ (3.) impius, improbus, ἀσεβής.

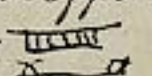
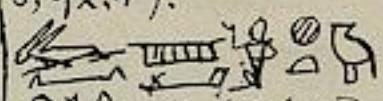
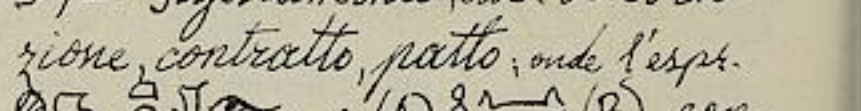
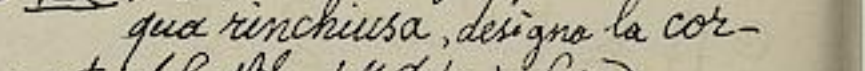
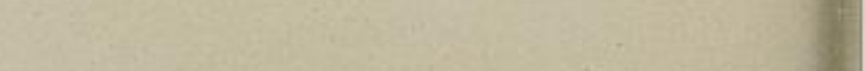
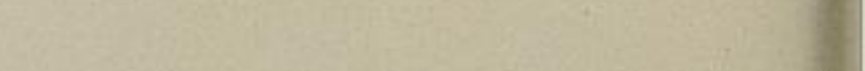
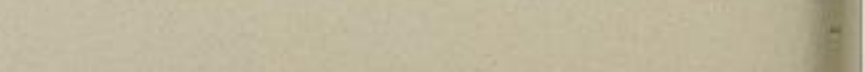
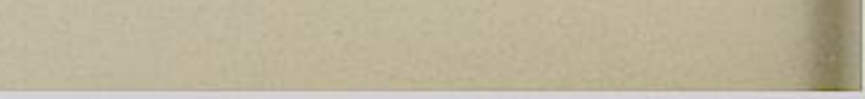
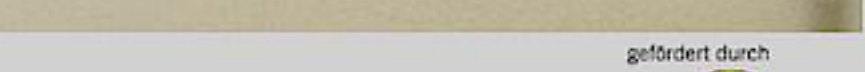
ḏdf ingiuriare, oltraggiare, insultare, vituperare, bestemmiare; ḥtnf ladrone.

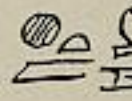
, xetef (Tomba a Gurnah), (Brugsch) l'imbalsamatore?

 , xetef-ḥer (Brugsch), letteralm. la parte anteriore (v. sotto xtf), designa il coperchio di un sarcofago o di una cassa funeraria, scolpito nella figura anteriore di un uomo coricato o di una mummia.
Sinonimo di  neb-ānx.

, xetem (D. T. I. 95,12), intagliare, incidere, scolpire חצב, חרשׁ; inscrivere, registrare, כתב.
— Imprimere come con un suggello (v. il seg.).

(Brugsch, Rec. I, 196)
 (Rit. 8,1)
(ib. 31,4; 64,21)
 (Canopo, 12)
(Rosetta 12)
 (Rit. 64,16 e 19; Brugsch, Hierogl.)
 (D. Rec. IV, 91, 8)

xetem (v. xt), chiudere, serrare, rinserrare, sbarrare, in opposiz. a  un (Rit. 64,19; 72, 6; 92,1).
 (Rit. 64,19),
io apro e chiudo; (Birch) I open what is shut.

(ib. 93,1), aperta è l'apertura, chiusa è la chiusura; (Birch) Open is the opened, shut is the shut; (Lefeb.) ouvre-toi, ouverture! ferme-toi, fermeture; (Pierr.) j'ouvre parce qu'on m'a ouvert, j'ai enfermé parce qu'on m'a enfermé.
 (ib. 72,6), non siano chiusi i vostri battenti a me.
— Suggellare, sigillare, bollare.
—  , sigillare, suggellare, chiudere;  nascondere, riporre; suggellare: ⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ, ⲩⲱⲧⲃ̄, ⲩⲟⲧⲃ̄, chiudere.
— 2) — Sost., g. f., il luogo dove uno è chiuso, sbarrato; v.  xtm; (Pier. al Rit. 64,16) coffre; (Birch, ib.) shrine; — l'anello del sigillo, anello, sigillo, suggello, חוֹתָם, חוֹתָם, خاتم.
3) — Sigillamento, cioè: convenzione, contratto, patto; onde l'espr.  (A)  (B), contratto conchiuso, stipulato tra A e B (Masp., 7th Congresso degli Orientalisti, p. 47; Erm., Z. 1882, 164).

 , xetem (J. de Roug. Edfou, 52,10), l'acqua rinchiusa, designa la corrente del Nilo (v. Dict. géo. 552).

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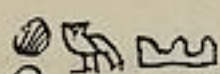
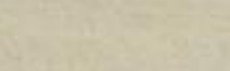
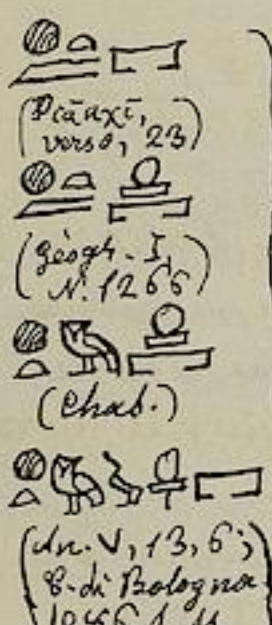
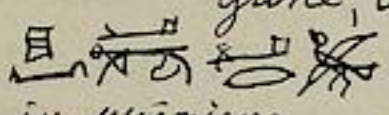
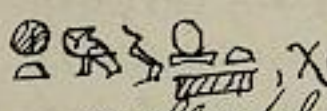
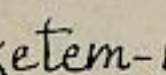
 , xetem, אֶתֶם, luogo nel deserto d'Arabia, nel Nômo Setroïtico.

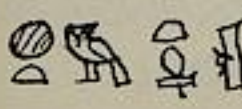
, xetem (Edfu), il paese chiuso, designa il paese nazionale, l'interno; in oppos. a  ta-ber, il paese forestiero, l'estero.

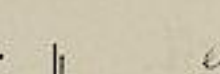

(Pcāxē, verso, 23)
(Geogr. I, N. 1266)
(Chab.)
(An. V, 13, 6; P. di Bologna 1046, 1, 11)

xetem, xetemu, g.m., letter.: luogo chiuso, signif.: castello, palazzo, fortezza, cittadella, torre, deposito fortificato.
2) — Luogo del sigillo, cioè la cancelleria (Chab., P. di Bol., l.c.).
3) — (Chab.) luogo di detenzione, reclusione, prigione, carcere.
 gettare in prigione.
4) — Camera chiusa, armadio, stipo, cofano, reliquiario.

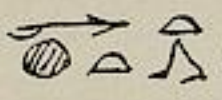
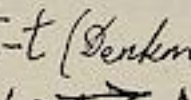
 , xetem-ut (An. I, 7, 4), anello del sigillo, suggello, ecc. V.  xtm, all. 2.

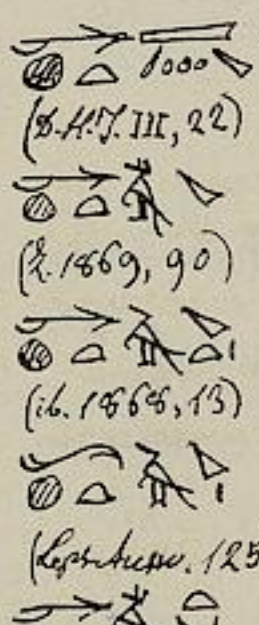
e varianti, xet-men, V. sotto xt.

 , xetem-t (L. 1882, 164),

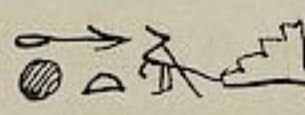
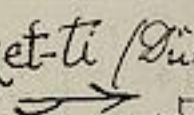
equiv. a  xtm, all. 3.

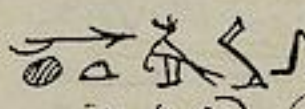
, xeten (Inscr. Sepi I, 496), ?

 , xet-t (Denkm. II, 128), aggettivo fem. di  xt (q.v.).


(B.H.T. III, 22)
(L. 1869, 90)
(ib. 1868, 13)
(Leps. Denk. 125)
(An. V, 16, 3; Sall. IV, verso)
(L. 1868, 131)
(L. 1873, 71)

xet-tā, xet-ti, propriam. una superficie piana di 100 braccia quadrate, della forma di un rettangolo largo 1 braccio. È chiamata nei papiri greci πῆχυς οἰκοπεδικός, letter.: braccio dell'area di una casa. (D. E. T. v. Deed., p. 98).
— Quindi in generale: pianura vuota, campo nudo, terra nuda; — l'aia; il luogo situato in alto e su cui erano messe le biade per esservi battute.

 , xet-ti (Dum.-Flotte, 18, a, 5), V.  xt.

 , xet-ti (P. Harr. 500 verso, 4, 9), (Goodw.) to catch birds, — (Masp., Journ. As. 1899, 255) propriam. correre dietro a..., courir après..., poi per derivazione: correre attraverso

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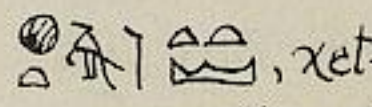
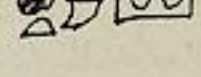
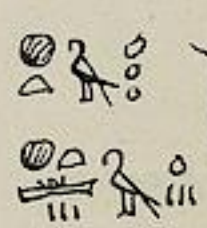
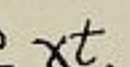
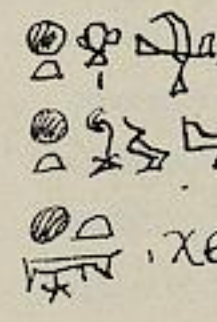
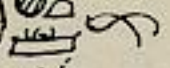
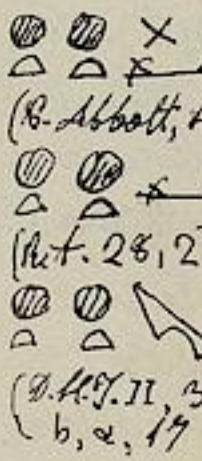
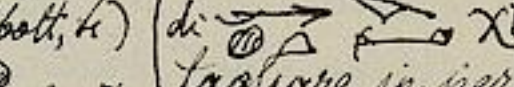
il paese, percorrere.

 , xet-ti (Z. 1875,10), nome di una nazione estera rispetto all'Egitto. — V.  xta.

 xet-ḥor, V. sotto  xt.

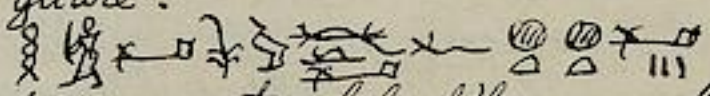
 xet-ḥer-xa-ḥeb, xet-xau-ḥeb, xet-kek. V. ibidem ed alla voce  xt.

 xetxet, forma raddoppiata di  xt (V.); tagliare in pezzi, fare in pezzi, sminuzzare, tagliuzzare, rompere, spezzare, troncare, tritare. — Annientare, annichilare, distruggere, rovinare.

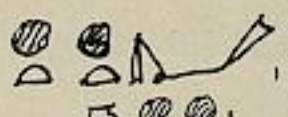
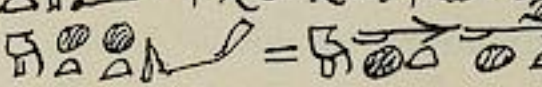
— Ed i passivi.

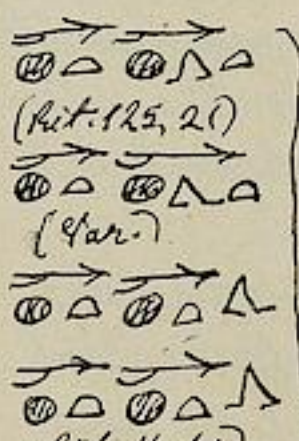
ⲙⲉⲧϫⲱⲧ (P. M.), cadere, concidere.

ⲥⲛⲧⲛ, ⲥⲛⲧⲉⲛ, ⲥⲛⲧⲣⲛ, spezzare, rompere in pezzi, tritare; ed i passivi; rovinare. — ⲕⲧⲧ tritare, pestare, rompere, schiacciare, metter in rotta. ⲧⲧϩ tagliare.

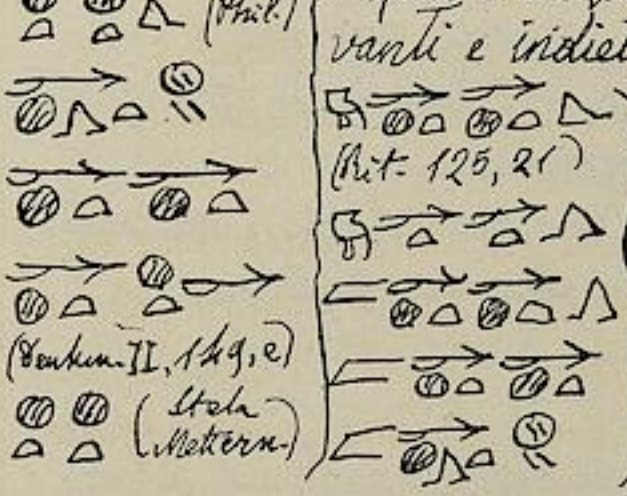
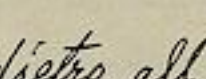
 (Rit. l.c.) percuotendolo l'ha smembrato e fatto in pezzi; (Pierr.) il l'a frappé, il a fraspe les destructeurs.

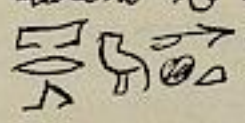
2) — (D. H. I. l.c.) Impedire, riparare (colla forza delle armi) (da ---, o ---).

 , xetxet, nell'espressione  (V. all'art. seg.).

 xetxet, forma raddopp. di e xt (V.); andar dietro, di dietro, indietro; tornar indietro, ritornare, volgersi indietro.

2) — Andare come uno che cerca qualche cosa, cioè andare quà e là, andare avanti e indietro.

 m-xetxet, avanti e indietro, quà e là. — Anche semplicemente indietro, all'indietro, a ritroso, à reculons (Pierr.), voltandosi indietro; e perciò equiv. a  (V. sotto il suddetto xt.

 (Rit. l.c.), uscire a ritroso.

3) — Andar dietro una cosa, esser dietro una cosa, cioè: cercare, investigare, rintracciare, scrutinare.

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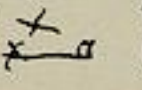
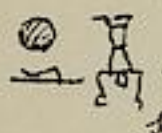
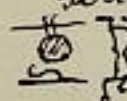
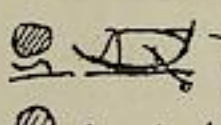
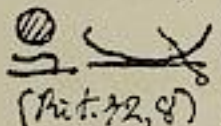
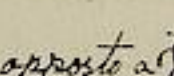
ḫetḫot, ḫetḫωt, ḫotḫet, ḫHtḫet (M.), qetqt, qotqt, qotqet, qetqωt (C.). investigare, scrutari, inquirere, investigari.

4) — Tre ultimi gruppi sono arcaici e equiv. a  (V. Denkm. l.c.).

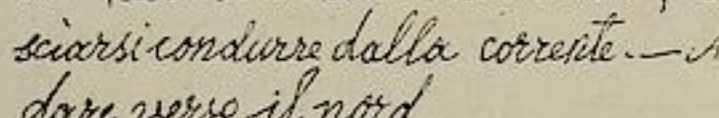
 , xed, forma radicale, di cui si è conservata la forma derivata causativa  sxd (K.).

— Verosimilmente da questo radicale è derivato il seg.

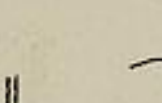


(Rit. 72, 8)

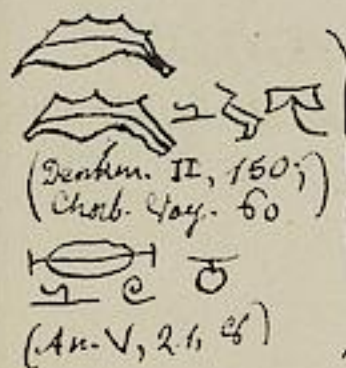
xed, opposto a  xnt (K.). significa: viaggiare, navigare, andare, ecc. a valle, in giù, verso il basso, a seconda della corrente, colle vele serrate e l'albero coricato, cioè colla nave disalberata; — lasciarsi condurre dalla corrente. — Andare verso il nord.

— In generale: partire, intraprendere un viaggio, mettersi ad un viaggio; lasciare, abbandonare la città, il paese, la patria; andare all'estero. — Viaggiare per nave, navigare, ḫωt (M.), qωt (M., C.).

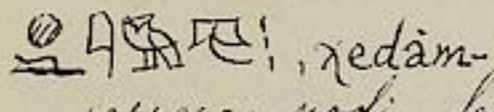
Riguardo all'opposizione fra xnt e xd, si noti la locuzione seguente per designare l'Eufrate:
 ,
letter.: (il fiume) che si discende navigando verso il Mezzodì, al contrario del Nilo, che discende verso il Nord.

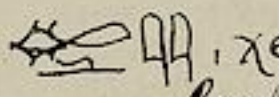
V. anche sotto xnt l'esempio del Rit. 74, 2).

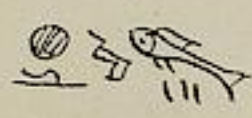
— Caus.  scxd (K.).

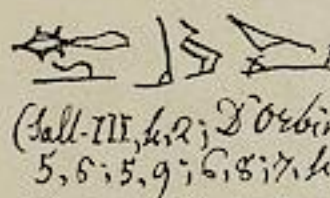

(Denkm. II, 150; Chab. Voy. 60)
(An. V, 21, 4)

xed, xedu, ḫot (M.), qωt (C.), π, uter, otre, — otre di vino.

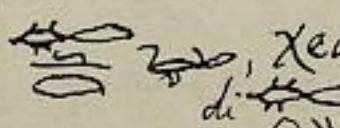
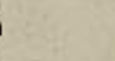
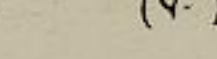
 , xedàm-u (Birch, Z. 1871, 14), correggia, nodi o legacci di pelle, che fasciavano e stringevano il corpo del morto.

 , xedī (Coffin of Amamu XIV, 1, Birch) feet.

 , xedu (ib. XXVI, 2), specie di pesci.


(Sall. III, 4, 2; D'Orbin. 5, 6; 5, 9; 6, 8; 7, 4)
(Karn.)

xedebu, abbattere, far cadere, atterrare, uccidere, ammazzare; annientare, annichilare. — Ed i sost. corrisp.. ḫωteb, ḫoob, ḫotb, ḫateb (M.), qωtb, qωteb, qωteq (C.), occidere, interficere; occisio, caedes, nex, homicidium.

 , xeder (Brisc N. 3), antica forma di  xti,  xati (K.), travaglio, affanno, tribolazione,

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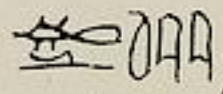
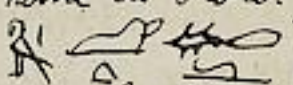
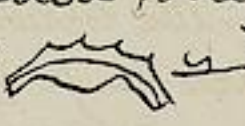
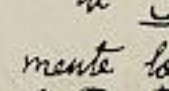
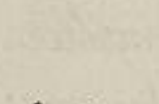
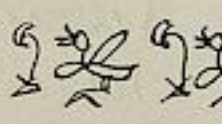
pena, afflizione.
— Ed i verbi attivi, passivi e neutri corrisp.. Confr. קצר esser angustiato, venir meno; עִצָּר tribulazione, oppressione, angustia. tristezza.
2) — (Lauth. Altæg. Lehrspr. p. 390) stracciato, lacerato.

 , xed-ti (Rit. 142,10), nel seguente nome di Horo:
 , (Pierr.) Horus dans le flanc.

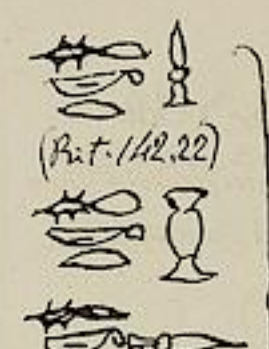
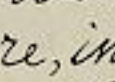
xeded, oltre, oltre di vira.

xdu.

, xedxed, forma raddoppiata di xd; si conosce però solamente la forma causativa  (Inscr. Sepi I. 69 b), che Masper. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 110) trad. culbuter.

 , xaza, V. al fonetico xaza.

 , V. al fonetico xazaxaza.

xek-it (sost.), xeku, Var. del seg. V. ibidem il capo corrisp..


xeker, legare, annodare, fasciare, bendare, cingere, circondare, avvolgere, coprire, inviluppare; vestire, rivestire, ornare, acconciare, abbellire, adornare, addobbare, fregiare (con..., di..., ).
— Cingere, armare; porre, mettere, indossare l'armatura.
— Difendere, armare; difendersi, proteggersi, ripararsi (contro...).
— Avvolgersi, inviluppar-si in qualche cosa, sia per vestimento, sia per ornamento o per esterno fregio, sia per difendersi, per ripararsi, per proteggersi.
— I sost. corrisp. a tutti i precedenti significati: cinto, cingolo, benda, fascia, coperta, sopracoperta, fodera; — scudo, targa, rotella, armatura. — Ornamento, fregio, abbellimento, decorazione, veste, abito.
Confr. חגר, חָגַר, cingere, avvolgere, חֲגוֹרָה, חָגֹר, חֲגוֹר, מַחֲגֹרֶת, cinto, cintura, veste, grembiale, mutande (חֲגֹרוֹת); סֹחֶרֶת scudo, rotella. — סכך, שכך, avviluppare, coprire, riparare. — ḫqk, ḫqk, ḫek (M.), qqk, qqk (?), cingere, armare, insternere (jumentum); lorum, cingulum, zona, thorax, lorica; ḫhk (M.) arma; ḫqhi (M.) pelta, scutum.

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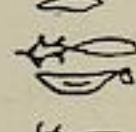
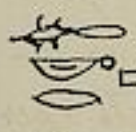
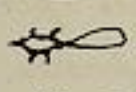
— La forma caus. s-xekeru (Harr. I, 16, 7) ha lo stesso significato attivo del semplice xeker, e nel l. c.: coprire (una statua di pietre preziose).

— Ornamenti o amuleti della forma e varr. si sono trovati frequentemente nei sarcofagi, nei templi, nei naos; ed alcuni di essi in pietre preziose; il Louvre ne possiede uno (N. 169) di lapislazzuli.

(Mer. Abyd. I, Pesto, p. 13)

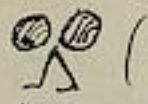
 (Harr. I, 62, b, 15)

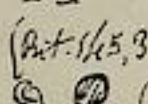
 , plur. (Rit. 92, 4)

 (Brug. Dict.)

, plur. (Rit. 8, 2)

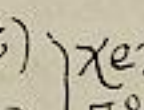
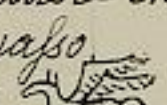
xeker-it, xekeru, varr. del prec. — N. 2° nel l. c. nel senso di scudo, targa.

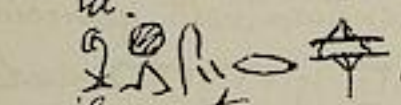
 (Z. 1867, 43)

 (Rit. 145, 34; 162, 3)

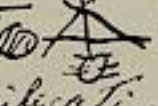
(Chabas, Voy. 300)

(Brugsch, Stel. d'Abydos II, l. 9)

xex, v.  xax. (Rit. 162, 3), un grande corridore che affretta il passo  m-xex, presto, subito, prontamente, in fretta.

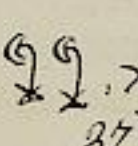
 (Chab. l. c.) veloce come il vento.

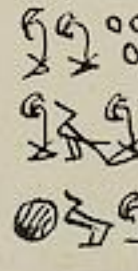
2) — N. 3° anche equiv. al seg.

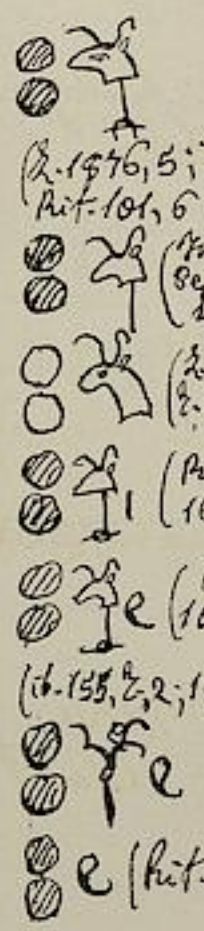
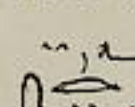
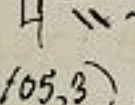
xex, eguagliare, render eguale, ecc. V. la forma causativa  sxx che ha gli stessi significati.

wsws (z. M.) aequare, adaequare, parem reddere; aequalitas, paritas, concentus, harmonia, concordia. ETwsHw aequalis, par; wsHw aequalem esse.

— Anche in senso astronomico in relazione al pareggiamento di certe epoche dell'anno (V. Dict. Géog. 629).

 , xex opp. xaxa (Z. 1868, 133; 1869, 27), affine con xx (V. hwew, wsw, wsws, spargere, dissipare. Detto nel caso particolare delle biade trebbiate, le quali sono mondate dalla pula e da altre lordure collo spanderle, sventarle (Confr. wsws, ↑, vannus).

 (Tomba di Ti; Z. 1869, 27), sventare, ventolare, spandere col ventilabro l'orzo.

 xex, gola, collo, fauci. ḥa ḥ (M., III) collum, cervix. ↑⊓ fauce, gola, palato. (Rit. 101, 6; Z. 1876, 5; Rit. 101, 6; Tuch. Bey. I, 427; Z. 1881, Z. IV, a, 13; Rit. 160, 3; ib. 109, 3; ib. 155, Z. 2; 156, Z.; Chab.; Rit. 159, Z.; Rit. 101, 6; 153, Z. b; 156, Z.; ib. 155, 2; 159, 2; ib. 156, 2; 159, Rit.) mettere (un amuleto, un monile) al collo (di ).  (ib. 105, 3), che è al collo.

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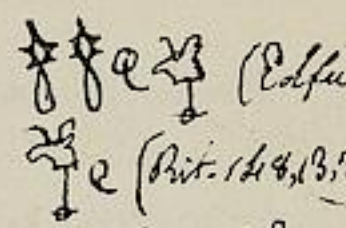
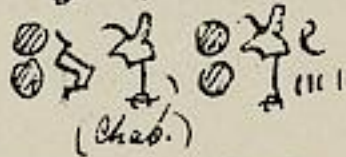
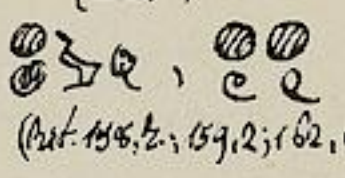
XX-XXT

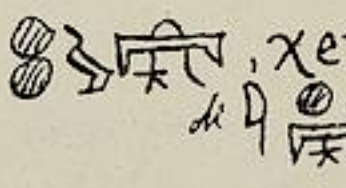

(Edfu)

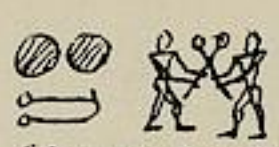
(Brit. 148, 13, 31)
} xex


(Chab.) III pl.
} xexu


(Brit. 156, 2.; 159, 2; 162, 11)

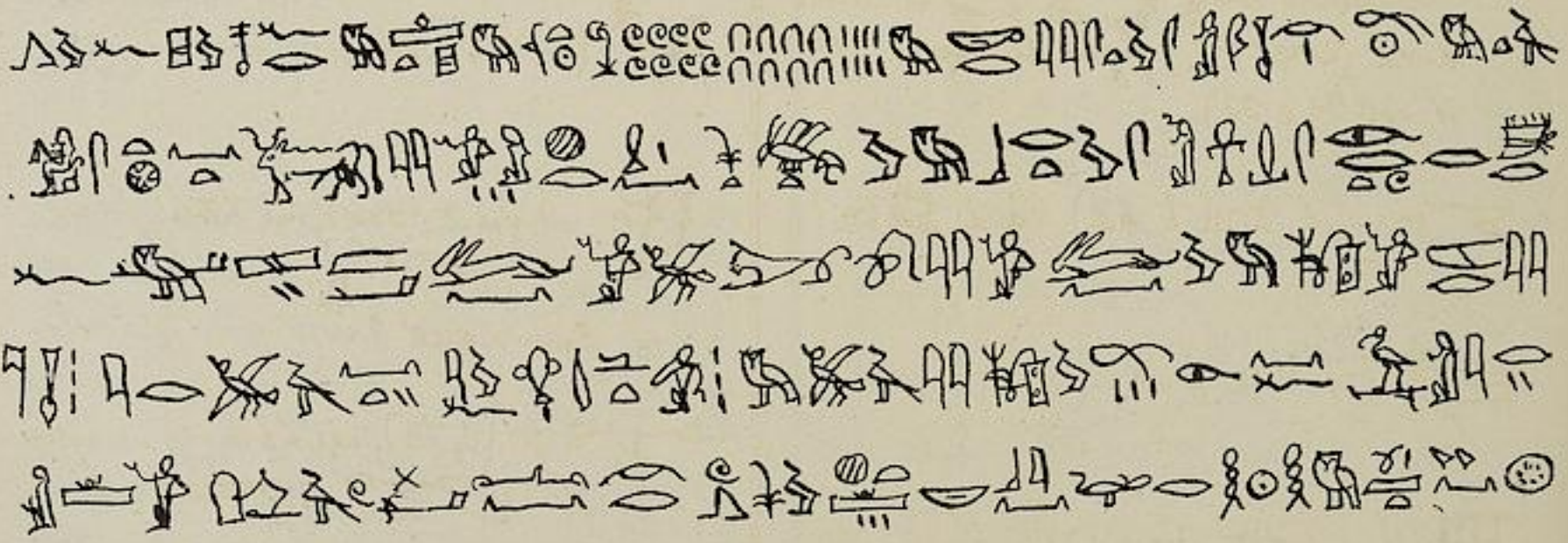
} Varianti del precedente.


, xexu (B.H.T. 78, 12), Var. di ȧxx (Pt.), crepuscolo.


(Rec. T., 62, 1)

(Z. 1871, 2, 6)

} xext, duello, lotta, giuoco di combattimento. — Duellare, lottare, esercitarsi nella lotta, nella pugna; armeggiare. — Lottatore, gladiatore, schermidore, duellante. — È il plur. ιγωδε luctari, certare; ιγοειδ, idem; athleta, certator.



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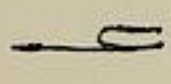
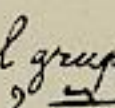
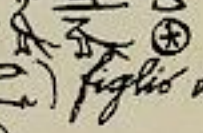
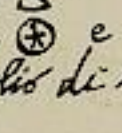
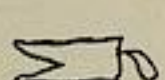
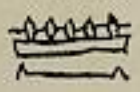
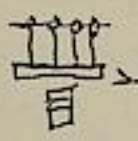
(Z. 1861, Zaf. IV, 24), VI din.

 (ib., Zaf. IV, 25).

(ib., 30), nel gruppo  , in parallelismo con  e col re Mer-n-rā () figlio di Pepi I (Z. ib. col 31 e 32).

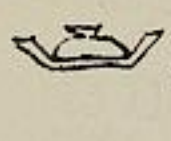
 (ib., Z. III, b, 4d), Var. di tr?

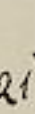
 (ib., Z. III, b, 4a).

 (ib. Zav. III, 6, c)

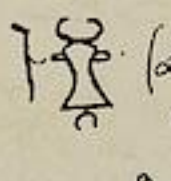
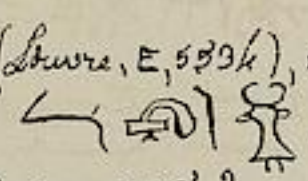
(ib., Zab. IV, 9)

(ib., Zav. III, b, 4c).

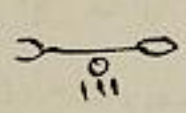
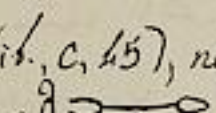
 , plur. (ib. 2, 2).

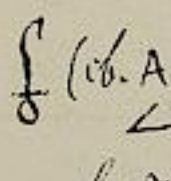
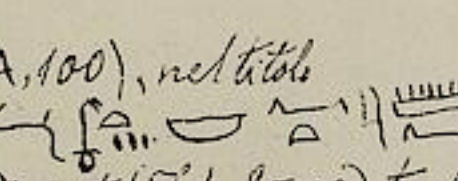
(ib. 2-IV, 21), preceduto da  ; forse shā?

(ib., 2-III, b, 2d).

 (Louvre, E, 5334), nel titolo  .

Equiv. a sas'?

 (ib., C, 15), nel titolo  , guardiano di....

 (ib. A, 100), nel titolo  , che Pierret (D. d. L. I, 32) traduce «chef de tous les serviteurs d'Ammon»; ritenendo come var. di āb.

— (Confr. il seg.).

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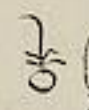
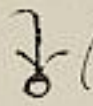
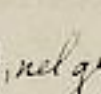
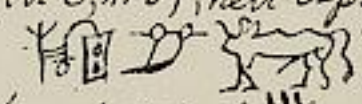
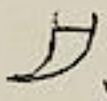
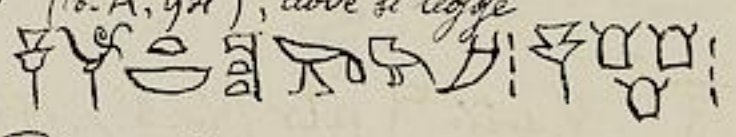
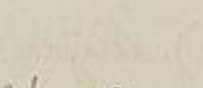
 (Louvre, C, 39), (Pierr., D. l. L. I, 23 e 157) titolo sacerdotale. – Forse equiv. al seg.

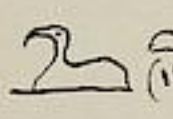
 (ib. D, 12), nel gruppo  ; – v. il prec.

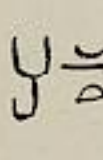
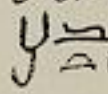
(ib. C, 110), nell'espressione  – Forse lo stesso che il seguente?

 (ib. A, 94), dove si legge  – v.  .

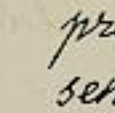
v. art. prec.

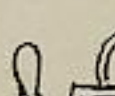
(ib., Vaso N. 908).

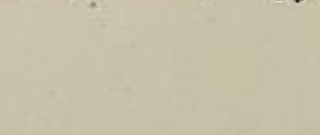
 (ib. A, 90), (Pierr., D. d. L. I, 23) tailleurs (?).

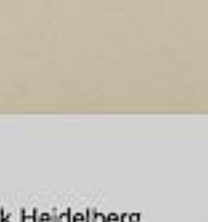
 (Stela etiopica Nastasenen), Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. I, 296) dice che pare che questo vocabolo risponda ad una radice esprimente l'idea di protezione; e quindi esso può significare protettore; oppure: protetto, cliente, servitore. Nel l. c. si trova la forma plurale  che Maspero traduce con riserva: guarnigione.

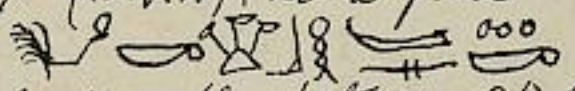
(Inscr. Sepi I, 807; Inscr. Leta, 96), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VIII, 116) sostanza.

 (Inscr. Sepi I, 656).

 (ib. 638).

 (ib. 807). v. sotto sh.

 (ib 73, 80, 81), Maspero (Rec. de trav. V, 169) traduce con riserva: canale, fosso, fossato.

(ib. 44), nella frase  che Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 164) traduce: tu custodisci i tuoi vitelli.

(ib. 107, 460). (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 174; VII, 169) presentare, essere presentato (a...., ...); – presente.

(ib. 66), (Masp. Rec. V, 170) tomba.

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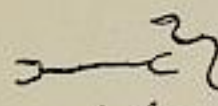
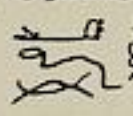
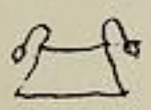
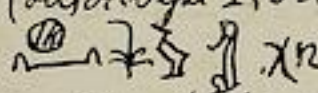
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 166), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 192) rallegrarsi. Forse Var. di  ?

(Insc. Peta, 89), (Masp., Rec. V, 15) sacrificatore.

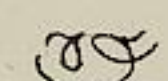
 (Inscr. Unas, 472), (Masp., Rec. IV, 55) sacco da grano.

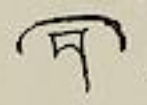
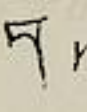
(ib.), (Masp.) cornice; (De Rougé) il masso che completa il cornicione, al di sopra di un'apertura. V. al fonetico ꜣꜣm opp. ꜣm.

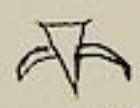
(Inscr. Pepi I, 453), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) l'abisso. V. al fonetico ꜣṯr.

(Inscr. Unas 589) (Inscr. Pepi I, 356) } forse varianti del gruppo  ḫnsw, il Dio Ḫons? — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 2°: les élementaires.

(Dendera, Tempio di Osiride), seminare, versare, spandere (lo sperma, l'urina, od un liquido qualunque). — Il 2° gruppo nel l.c. significa: ricever l'acqua che scola (da una conca); ed è detto di un bacino sottostante alla conca.

 (ib.), Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 50) traduce: vela.

 , V. sotto  ntr (Vol. 3°, p. 156, col. 2ª).

 (Stela di Bulaq), designa un nome proprio dell'epoca greco-romana. Al Rit 109, 10 è nome di un dio.

(R. Matematico Rhind), (Schack, Rec. de trav. III, 134), rappresenta la frazione $\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{32}$ (di Hin).

Altri segni, di cui in questo Vocabolario è dato il fonetico con riserva, veggansi nelle Tavole dei Segni, in principio del Volume I.

FINE

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